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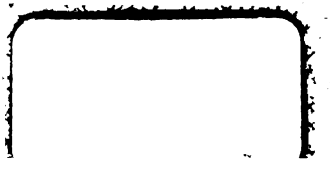
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

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COMPREHENDING

THE CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE WORLD

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

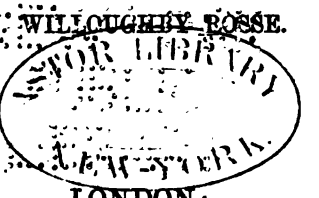
TO THE

RUSSIAN TREATY OF PEACE,

APRIL, 1856.

BY

J. WILLOUGHBY ROSSE.



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PREFACE.

CHRONOLOGY traces the order, History the connection, of Events; the one gathers the materials, the other digests them into that philosophic lesson, which educes from the changes of the past the progress of the future. Accuracy is therefore the first requisite: without this the stream of time is obstructed and diverted from its true course; students and writers are led to unsound deductions; research is bewildered and erudition unprofitable. Yet this element, all-important as it is, has been but negligently employed by most English Chronologists. While preparing the present volume, their productions have, of course, been consulted, examined, and tested; the result is surprise and shame at the slovenly negligence manifested in the treatment of this branch of our literature generally. To show that this charge is not advanced on slight grounds, the following illustrations are given of the manner in which the public has been misinformed by eleven of these writers, whom it would be invidious to name, unless the truth of the accusations be challenged; without going back to ancient times, these instances are taken from later periods, in which the present generation is most interested.

A.D. 710 we are told that Gebel al Tarik (that is, the mountain of Tarik, the rock itself of Gibraltar,) landed at Gibraltar, April 29.

In two different pages of one Chronology we find the following entries:—

A.D. 1228 The Sixth Crusade under the Emperor Frederic II.

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A.D. 1240 Richard earl of Cornwall heads the Sixth Crusade. (This last-mentioned prince visited Palestine that year, and paid a sum of money to ransom Jerusalem; but he led no Crusade.)

In 1315 the dissection of dead bodies is said to have been forbidden in the anatomical school of Bologna by Pope Boniface VIII., who had then been dead twelve years.

A.D. 1331 is given as the date of the settlement of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. This event, which is of importance as the origin of a great modern kingdom, took place a century earlier; the knights built the city of Thorn in 1231, and consolidated their power in 1237.

A.D. 1349 the order of the Garter said to have been instituted by Edward III., in memory of his son's victories in Spain, which victories were not achieved till 1367, that is 18 years afterwards.

A.D. 1421 an inundation at Dortrecht is said to have formed the Zuyder Zee, which is 50 miles distant from that place, and was created by an irruption of the sea into lake Flevo in 1231.

A.D. 1692 According to Bishop Burnet, a contemporary writer, the massacre of Glencoe was perpetrated in the month of Feb., 1692, and was so notorious as to be made a subject of parliamentary inquiry; yet there is the following confusion in the dates assigned to it by different chronologists:—

1691, March 9, by one; May 9, by another.
1692, Jan. 31.
1693, Jan. 31, by one; Feb. 12, by another.

A.D. 1799 The death of Pope Pius VI. is stated by one Chronology to have taken place, Aug. 19, and in the next page, Sept. 11. Both dates are wrong, as he died Aug. 29.

A.D. 1800 Stanislas Augustus is placed in the list of sovereigns as king of Poland, although his kingdom was finally dismembered and annihilated in 1795, and he himself died in 1798.

A.D. 1807, July 18, Copenhagen bombarded by an English fleet under Parker and Nelson—an event well known to have occurred April 2, 1801, and that Nelson fell at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

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From 1799 to 1813, with the exception of the two years 1801 and 1806, Victor Amadeus is said to have been king of Sardinia, where no sovereign of that name had reigned since 1796.

A.D. 1814 Charles John is said to be king of Sweden; Charles XIII. was then king, and it was not till after his death in 1818, that Charles John succeeded.

In Portugal the following succession of sovereigns is given:

A.D. 1813 Maria Frances Isabella, queen.

A.D. 1814 John Maria Lewis Joseph, king.

A.D. 1815 Maria Lewis Joseph, king.

A.D. 1816 Maria Francis Isabella, queen.

During this period Maria Isabella was the reigning queen: but from her state of mental imbecility, her son was regent; on her death in 1816, he became King John VI.

From 1809 to 1814, Ferdinand IV. is called king of the Two Sicilies, during which period Joachim Murat was king of Naples, one of the Two Sicilies; after his expulsion and death in 1815, the two kingdoms were re-united, and Ferdinand IV. changed his title to Ferdinand I. king of the Two Sicilies.

In one Chronology we find

A.D. 1815, Feb. 8, an ambassador (Lord Amherst) sailed for China.

A.D. 1816, Feb. 8, Lord Amherst and suite sailed from Portsmouth on an embassy to China. (The last is the correct date.)

Even the civic dignitaries of London are misplaced with the same negligence. After having stated correctly that Ald. Birch was lord mayor in 1815 (1814—15) with Messrs. Leigh and Reay, as sheriffs, he is made to serve the office again with the same sheriffs, in 1816, which was the year of Ald. Wood's first mayoralty; and for a third time in 1818, when Ald. Christopher Smith filled the civic chair.

Sir Walter Scott is well known to have been born in 1771; yet in one Chronology 1751 is given as the year of his birth, and in another, 1769.

The Marquis of Londonderry committed suicide in 1822; a marked event, which, by introducing Mr. Canning into the Foreign Secretaryship, materially influenced the destinies of the world. Yet two of our highest authorities place it in 1824, a date which, if accepted, would involve all history from 1822 to 1827 in inextricable confusion.

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The death of the Princess Sophia, which occurred May 27, 1848, is fixed by one Chronology at Nov. 29. 1844.

Even so late as 1853, we find Frederic, Viscount Melbourne, who died that year, mistaken for his brother William, the former prime minister, who died in 1848.

These are a few specimens out of *many hundreds* of similar errors, which are now in current circulation among us; some of them sanctioned by great names, whose authority the every-day consulter of their works accepts with habitual and implicit confidence. They are not errors of the press; but indicate a want of research, and a hasty, unscrutinizing adoption of presented allegations.

It would be presumptuous to arrogate infallibility in the volume now offered to the public; it may, it must, have the imperfections incidental to human weakness; but the vigilance which has detected so many grave anachronisms in others, may be accepted as a pledge, that it has been no less exerted to prevent a recurrence of them here. The most trustworthy authorities in our own, in ancient and in modern languages, have been consulted; mostly in the originals, to render this work at once comprehensive and accurate. The Fasti Hellenici and Romani of Clinton have been invaluable guides, and with Usher and Hales, and occasionally Pausanias and Herodotus, have furnished the chief materials for the chronology of Palestine and Early Greece. They have contributed, also, to that of the Primæval East and Egypt, assisted by and compared with the often contradictory, but always useful, information supplied by Ideler, Lepsius, Bunsen, Layard, and occasionally Eusebius. *L'Art de vérifier les Dates* has also been consulted, but not with such extensive advantage as its reputation promised. The early dates of Rome have been supplied by comparing Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Niebuhr, with Clinton and other Chronologies. For the Roman and Byzantine Empires, Gibbon, Clinton (till A.D. 641), Eckhel, Niebuhr (in his Lectures till A.D. 478), Heeren, Finlay, and Koeppen, have furnished copious material, and for Gothic Italy, Cassiodorus. For the History of the Saracens, Ockley, and for the Crusades, Wilken, have been collated with Gibbon. For our own country, the Saxon Chronicle, Bede, Sharon Turner, Lappenberg, William of Malmesbury, Hume and Smollett, Burnet, Sir Harris Nicolas, and especially the Oxford Chronological Tables (which

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are deservedly exempted from our general censure). For the latter years, Annual Registers, contemporaneous Journals, and Newspapers, are the fund from which our stores have been drawn. The *Uebersicht der Geschichte* of Kruse has been all-sufficient for Germany and the North; and has also supplied much for France, aided by the *Tablettes Chronologiques* of Serieys, and the recently-published *Chronologie Universelle* of Dreyss. The indefatigable and honest Muratori has arranged, with admirable precision, in his *Annali d'Italia*, the transactions of a country, which was for ages the battle-field of Europe, and the wars of whose pettiest principalities were generally connected with those of the mightiest potentates then striving for mastery in Christendom. On the history of the Church, information has been principally derived from Neander's History of Christianity, Ranke's History of the Popes, and Riddle's Ecclesiastical Chronology. For Spain, Condé and Mariana have been collated and, wherever possible, reconciled. In addition to these main sources, many others have been referred to, as occasion required; and it will be found that the pith of more than 100 volumes of standard excellence has been compressed into these pages. If, therefore, any who have been accustomed to rely on other Chronologies, should here find dates or facts not in accordance with their favourite authorities, let them not ascribe such discrepancies to carelessness or ignorance; they have always been the result of investigation.

There are some points in History which never have been, never will be, and never can be, decided; on these, where forbearance ought to be most conciliative, disputation is too often most vehement, and acerbity most intolerant. One of these is the origin of the art of printing. After some investigation, the view here taken is that which ascribes the first rude idea of it to Laurence Koster, and the perfecting of his invention to Guttenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer. We are aware of the danger of this controversial ground, and must ask those who question our assertion, to hesitate in censuring what has not been adopted without inquiry. Connected with this, a minor debate has arisen on the printing of the *Tractatus Petri Hispani* by Fust, in 1442. Some bibliographers deny the fact, because no copy of such an edition has ever been found; but this negative evidence is no proof that it never existed, and we have, on the other hand, the positive testimony of Hadrian Junius, who says that Fust did print the work. Petrus Hispanus became, in 1276, Pope John XXI; Muratori celebrates

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his learning, especially in medicine; and Mariana ascribes such popularity to his *Tractatus de Medicina*, that it was called *Thesaurus pauperum*. All this affords strong presumption in favour of the selection of such a work as one of the first to be issued from th press. Hadrian Junius was born in 1511, studied medicine a Paris and Bologna, practised in London, was physician to the king of Denmark, and finally settled, in 1560, at Haerlem, where he occupied a high station, and wrote his *Batavia*. His studies must have brought the Treatise of Petrus Hispanus under his notice; he lived within the first century after the time when he says that the *Tractatus Logici*, which included this, were printed by Fust, and asserts that the fact, to which he assigns the date of 1442, was well known in his day. On these grounds it has been introduced into this Chronology.

Much confusion prevails in Chronology from Oct. 15, 1582, (when Gregory XIII. altered the calendar, and introduced his "New Style,") till Sept. 14, 1752, when it was adopted in Great Britain; and this is increased by our having adhered, during the same period, to the practice of not commencing the legal year till March 25. It has, therefore, often been necessary to distinguish dates, by adding to them either O.S. (old style) or N.S. (new style). Discrepancies which have not been noticed, may be accounted for or corrected, by bearing in mind this variation, first of ten, and, after 1700, of eleven days. Thus the death of the Empress Elizabeth, of Russia, and the accession of Peter III., are placed by some chronologies in 1761, and by others in 1762; both are right, for according to the Russian O.S. calendar, these events took place Dec. 25, 1761, while the N.S. of other countries made it Jan. 5, 1762.

To have adapted the Mahometan Hegira to the Christian era with nice exactness, would have too much incumbered these Tables with figures and computations. The following course has therefore been adopted. Thirty-three Mahometan years contain 11,694 days, and are equal to thirty-two of ours, in which the number of days is 11,688. To bring these two terms into coincidence, the years of the former have been so distributed, that the thirty-third always expires with our thirty-second. The difference of six days, 11,694—11,688, in favour of this Mahometan cycle, amounts in ten centuries to about half a year; to correct this, the term of dividing the years of the Hegira has been after-

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wards prolonged. That a sufficiently proximate date for all the ommon purposes of chronology has been thus obtained, may be een in the present year; to A.D. 1856, these Tables assign the concluding part of A.H. 1272 and the commencement of 1273; ıe actual state of the case is, that 1 Moharrem 1273, the Mahometan New Year's Day, falls on Sept. 1.

In stating the ages of eminent persons at the time of their decease, the abbreviation *æt.* should always denote the current, not the completed, year of the individual's life. But hitherto it has been so indiscriminately used, that absolute precision has been found, in some cases, unattainable; where it could be obtained, the rule has been observed in these pages. On this point, the discordances of Biographical Dictionaries, Chronologies, Registers, Magazines, Journals, and Newspapers, are such as would be incredible to those who have not examined them. The sculptor Nollekens, for instance, is said by one authority to have died in 1772, at the age of 35; while others, correctly, prolong his life to his 86th year, in 1823. To settle such differences, more labour has sometimes been expended than the subject perhaps merited; but our principle has been to test every item, however trivial, as scrupulously as possible. And if, notwithstanding our care and diligence, some inaccuracies have arisen, they must be ascribed to the impossibility of always obtaining precise information.

The titles by which eminent public men are historically or popularly known, have in some instances been anticipated a few years, to avoid expletive repetition. For this reason, Sir Thomas Wentworth is styled *Earl* of Strafford in 1630, although he was then only a *Baron*, and not created Earl till 1639: and the *Duke* of Ormond is so called in 1646, although he was only an *Earl*, and did not become *Duke* till some time afterwards.

Slight variations in the names of persons or places will occasionally occur, where the authorities copied differ in their orthography. But whether the names are written Shakspere, Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shakespear, or any other way; Althorp or Althorpe; Folkstone or Folkestone; Maestrecht or Maestricht; Würtemburg or Wirtemberg; there can be no mistake in identity. This excuse for inconstancy in the spelling of some proper names, has been offered by the ablest of Chronologists. See Clinton, Preface to F. H. vol. iii.

Although, in compliance with the wish of the Publisher, we

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have adopted the title of "Blair's Chronological Tables," the student will readily perceive that all that remains of *Blair* is the general outline. The work has been entirely reconstructed, and every line tested by an examination with later and better authorities.

It would be unjust to the Publisher to conclude this Preface without acknowledging that the plan and arrangement of the work are exclusively his own. The repeating column of dates is a useful novelty of his invention, which obviates the inconvenience of having to follow long lines across opposite pages, often shifted by the binder to the great perplexity of the student.

Another ingenious novelty is the allocation of events to intermediate pages, so as to detach the historical matter from the Chronological Tables, which, while it preserves all the advantages of the old system, affords to the historical student the additional one of consecutive reading.

The present volume would have been incomplete without an Index, but it is already too bulky to admit of any addition. It is therefore the Publisher's intention to give this in a companion volume of equal dimensions, to be entitled A COMPLETE INDEX OF DATES, in which all that is contained in the Tables, with much that has necessarily been omitted, will be included in an alphabetical form.

J. W. R.

April, 1856.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abd. abdicated.
A.D. Anno Domini.
Adm. Admiral.
æt. ætatis. See Preface, p. vii.
A.H. Anno Hegiræ, the Mahometan year.
Arab. Arabic or Arabian.
A.U.C. Anno Urbis Conditæ (Year of Rome). See p. 21.
b. born.
B.C. Before Christ.
Bunsen. Bunsen.
Cassiod. var. Various Epistles of Cassiodorus.
Chronog. chronographer.
Chronol. chronologist.
Chron. Sax. Saxon Chronicle.
Clin. Clinton.
Com. comic.
CP. Constantinople.
Crit. critic.
Cyn. cynic.
d. died.
dep. deposed.
Dict. Dictator.
dram. dramatic.
E. East.
Ecc. ecclesiastical.
E.I. East Indies.
E.I.C. East India Company.
Epic. epicurean.
Eq. Mag. *Equitum Magister*, Master of the Horse.
Equ. equinox.
Euseb. Eusebius.
exp. expunged.
f. filius: son.
F.H. Fasti Hellenici of Clinton.
fl. flourishes or flourish.
F.R. Fasti Romani of Clinton.
Gen. general.
Geog. geographer or geographical.
Gov. governor.
G.P.O. General Post Office.
Gram. grammarian or grammatical.
Hist. historian or history.
ib. ibidem: in the same place, work or author.
Lepa. Lepsius.
lyr. lyric.
m. married.
mid. middle.
Mil. Trib. Military Tribunes.
Mus. D. doctor of music.
mort. died.
N. North.
Nieb. Niebuhr.
Novat. Novatian.
N.W. North West.
ob. obit: dies.
obs. observed or observation.
Olym. Olympiad. See p. 20.
Orat. orator or oration.
Ox. Tab. Oxford Tables.
Panegyr. Panegyric or Panegyrist.
Par. M. Parian Marbles.
Paus. Pausanias.
Phal. Phalareus.
Phil. philosopher.
Plat. Platonic.
Pol. Polybius and Polloreetes.
Pres. president.
prob. probable.
Prof. professor.
Ptol. Ptolemy.
qu. quære, doubtful.
Q.M.G. Quarter Master General.
R.A. Royal Academician.
Rhet. rhetorician.
S. or So. South.
Script. scriptor; writer.
sec. secundum; according to.
Soc. society.
Soph. sophist.
temp. tempore, in the time of.
Tertul. Tertullian.
Theol. theologian or theological.
U.S. United States of America.
W. West.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

THE Chronology of the first ages of the world is full of uncertainty. Dr. Hales (*Analysis of Chronology*, vol. i. p. 3,) has enumerated 120 different "Epochs of the Creation,"—the earliest 6984, and the latest 3616 years B.C. The like confusion prevails as to the date of the Noachian Deluge, which is assigned to fifteen different periods between the years 3246 and 2104 B.C. From the best authorities we learn that Assyria and Egypt were the first seats of civilization; but respecting their early history we have no satisfactory information. That of Egypt is carried back, by some writers, to periods incredibly remote. Several of the dynasties registered by Manetho probably existed together, ruling in different divisions of the country. Neither Cecrops, nor Danaus, nor the rest of the Egyptian emigrants, carried with them into Greece any indications of their having lived among a people who had been progressing for 2000 years. From these two sources organized society spread into Phœnicia, Palestine, and Greece, and thence gradually onward. The following tables exhibit this progress in the most systematic order that can be ascertained. In the first three columns are shewn the various epochs given to them by our leading Chronologists, Usher, Hales, and Clinton. Their discrepancies are often considerable; but the general course of events is discernible through them.

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine and Phœnicia.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
2245	2554	2235	Nimrod or Belus.			
...	2412	...	... ...	... ...	Menes, (placed by *Lepsius* at 3893, and by *Bunsen* at 3643 B.C.)	
2234	2230	2233	Commencement of the Astronomical Observations at Babylon, sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle.			
...	2287	...	... ...	Tyre built.		
2188	...	...	... ...	... ...	Memphis built by Misraim (by Menes, *Leps.*)	Pelasgi, of uncertain origin, people Greece, and found States in Sicyon, Argos, and Attica.
2112	...	...	... ...	Phœnician Colonies planted about this time.	Hieroglyphics invented by Athotes, (known temp. Menes, *Leps.*)	
2111	...	..	... ...	... ...	Thebes built by Busiris, (by Sesorteen I., of the 12th dynasty, 2700—2600 B.C. *Leps.*)	
2100	...	...	... ...	... ...	Osymandyas the Conqueror, (Semempses, of the 1st dynasty, *Leps.*)	
2089	...	1813	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ægialeus (Sicyon).
2080	...	...	... ...	... ...	Phœnicians in Lower Egypt.	
2080	2159	...	... ...	... ...	Hyksos, Berbers, or Shepherd kings, (2100, finally expelled by Tuthmosis II., about 1500, *Leps.*)	
2069	...	2182	Ninus.			
2059	...	2233	Conquest of Babylon.			
2038	...	1777	... ...	... ...	... ...	Europs (Ib.)
2017	...	...	... ...	... ...	Dynasty of Theban kings begins, (2801, *Bunsen*. 2330, *Leps.*)	
2007	...	2130	Semiramis.			
1993	2153	2130	... ...	Birth of Abraham.		
1993	...	1747	... ...	... ...	... ...	Telchin (Ib.)
1973	...	1734	... ...	... ...	... ...	Apis (Ib.)

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B.C. Usher	B.C. Hales	B.C. Clinton	Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
1965	...	2088	Ninyas.	Kenites, Hittites, Amorites, Jebuzites, Canaanites, and other tribes.		
1948	...	1717	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thelxion (Ib.)
1938	...	...	... ...	... ...	Lake Mœris constructed, (by Amenemhe III., of the 13th dynasty, ab. 2120, *Lepsius*.)	
1927	...	2050	Arius.			
1920	2077	2031	... ...	... ...	Abraham in Egypt to buy corn, (mid. of 18th dynasty, ab. 1480, *Lepsius*.)	
1912	2070	...	Chedorlaomer.	Lot rescued from the Assyrians by Abraham.		
1910	...	2044	... ...	Birth of Ishmael.		
1899	...	...	... ...	... ...	Dynasty of the Pharaohs, (19th dynasty, Sethos I., ab. 1400, *Lepsius*.)	
1897	...	2020	Araleus.			
1897	...	...	... ...	Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed.		
1896	2053	2020	... ...	Isaac born.		
1896	...	1681	... ...	... ...	Syphoas invents letters, (Qu. Sophis, 4th dynasty, ab. 3400, *Lepsius*.)	
1891	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ægydrus (Ib.)
1882	...	1656	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thurimachus, (Ib.)
1857	...	1980	Xerxes or Baleus.			
1856	...	1990	... ...	Isaac and Rebecca married.		
1856	...	1908	... ...	... ...	... ...	Inachus (Argos).
1836	1908	1970	... ...	Birth of Esau and Jacob.		
1827	...	1960	Armanites.			
1822	...	...	... ...	... ...	Memnon invents the Egyptian Alphabet, (Amenemhe III., ab. 2120, *Lepsius*.)	
1821	1978	1955	... ...	Death of Abraham.		
1821	...	...	... ...	... ...	Amenophis I., (18th dynasty, ab. 1580, *Bunsen*, and *Lepsius*.)	
1817	...	1628	... ...	... ...	... ...	Leucippus (Sicyon).

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B.C. Usher	B.C. Hales	B.C. Clinton	Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
1807	...	1753	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phoroneus (Argos).
1796	...	1930	... ...	Marriage of Esau		
1796	...	1764	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ogyges (Attica).
1789	...	1912	Belochus.			
1764	...	1764	... ...	... ...	... ...	Flood in Attica.
1764	...	1583	... ...	... ...	... ...	Mesapus (Sicyon), (Calchinia, daughter of Leucippus, *Paus.* ii. 6.)
1754	...	1860	Baleus.			
1747	...	1693	... ...	... ...	... ...	Apis (Argos).
1728	...	1862	... ...	Joseph sold by his brethren.		
1717	...	1556	... ...	... ...	... ...	Peratus (Sicyon).
1715	1872	1849	... ...	... ...	Joseph powerful in Egypt, (under Bethosis I., of the 19th dynasty, the first Pharaoh, 1400, *Leps.*)	
1712	...	1658	... ...	... ...	... ...	Argus (Argos).
1710	...	1416	... ...	... ...	... ...	Œnotrus led a Pelasgian colony into Italy.
1706	1863	1840	... ...	... ...	Jacob and his family settled in Goshen, (ab. 1400, *Leps.*)	
1702	...	1808	Altades.			
1699	...	...	... ...	... ...	Chebron, (Qu. Chephron, Schafra, or Saophis II., 4th dynasty, ab. 3400. See also ab. 1032, *Leps.*)	
1689	1846	1823	... ...	... ...	Death of Jacob.	
1686	...	1625	... ...	... ...	Amenophis II., (18th dynasty, ab. 1500, *Leps.*)	
1671	...	1526	... ...	... ...	... ...	Plemneus (Sicyon).
1670	...	1776	Mamitus.			
1665	...	...	... ...	... ...	Mephres, (Qu. Menophres or Menophthah, 19th dynasty, 1322, *Buns.*)	
1653	...	...	... ...	... ...	Misphragmuthosis, (last of the Hyksos, *Leps.* before 1638, *Buns.*)	
1642	...	1572	... ...	... ...	... ...	Criasus (Argos)
1640	...	1610	Manchaleus.			
1635	...	1770	... ...	... ...	Death of Joseph, (ab. 1370, *Leps.*)	

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
1627	...	...	... ...	... ...	Tuthmosis, (ab. 1480, *Leps.*)	
1623	...	1494	... ...	... ...	... ...	Orthopolis (Sicyon).
1618	...	...	... ...	... ...	Amenophis 3rd, (ab. 1460, *Leps.*)	
1615	...	...	... ...	... ...	Ethiopians settled near Egypt.	
1610	...	1580	Spherus.			
1590	...	1560	Mamilus.			
1588	...	1537	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phorbas (Argos).
1587	...	...	... ...	... ...	Horus, (last of the 18th dynasty, ab. 1450, *Leps.*)	
1582	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	First date on the Arundelian marbles.
1580	...	1480	... ...	... ...	... ...	The supposed era of Prometheus and Atlas.
1574	1731	1706	... ...	Birth of Aaron.		
1571	1728	1705	... ...	Birth of Moses, (in the latter part of the reign of Rameses II., 19th dynasty, ab. 1360, (*Leps.*)		
1560	...	1580	Sparetus.			
1560	...	1452	... ...	... ...	... ...	Marathus (Sicyon), (Coronus, sec. *Paus.*)
1556	1558	1433	... ...	... ...	... ...	Cecrops from Egypt to Athens.
1553	...	1502	... ...	... ...	... ...	Triopas (Argos.)
1549	...	...	... ...	... ...	Acencheres, (Cencheres, *Euseb.* middle of the 16th dynasty, one of the Hyksos, *Leps.*)	
1548	1549	1433	... ...	... ...	... ...	Deucalion (Lycoria or Thessaly).
1546	...	...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	Scamander (Troy)
1537	...	...	... ...	... ...	Achoris, (Qu. Tolchares, 3rd dynasty, ab. 3600, *Leps.*)	
1531	...	1685	... ...	Flight of Moses into Midian, (ab. 1330, *Leps.*)		
1530	...	1440	... ...	... ...	... ...	Marathus 2nd (Sicyon).
1528	...	...	... ...	... ...	Cenchres, (Qu. Chenres, 2nd dynasty).	
1520	...	1490	Ascatades.			
1512	...	...	... ...	... ...	Acherres, (Qu. Cheres, 5th dynasty).	

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
1510	...	1428	... ...	... ...	... ...	Echyreus (Sicyon).
1507	...	1480	... ...	... ...	... ...	Crotopas (Argos).
1506	1508	1383	... ...	... ...	... ...	Cranaus (Athens).
1504	...	...	... ...	... ...	Cherres, (Qu. Chaires, 2nd dynasty.)	
1503	1504	1433	... ...	... ...	... ...	Flood in Thessaly.
1502	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Teucer (Troy).
1497	1499	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Amphictyon (Athens), according to *Clinton*, fictitious.
1495	1481	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Panathenean Games instituted at Athens (sec. *Clinton*, Panhellenic).
1495	1496	1413	... ...	... ...	... ...	Hellen (Phthiotis).
1493	1494	1313	... ...	... ...	... ...	Cadmus (Thebes) brings the use of letters from Phœnicia into Greece.
1491	1648	1625	... ...	The Israelites, under Moses, left Egypt, (1312, *Leps.*)		
1490	...	...	... ...	Aaron made High Priest.	Armais, (Qu. Queen Aahmes, mother of Amenophis I., 1638, *Buns.* and *Leps.*)	
1490	...	1488	... ...	... ...	... ...	Lelex (Lacedæmon).
1487	1489	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Erichthonius (Athens), (expunged *Clinton*).
1486	...	1455	... ...	... ...	... ...	Sthenelus (Argos).
1489	1308	...	... ...	... ...	Sesostris, Ramesis, or Egyptus, (Egyptus was Sesostris, of the 3rd dynasty, ab. 3580. Rameses of the 19th, ab. 1440. The great Sesostris of the	

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B.C. Usher	B.C. Hales	B.C. Clinton	Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
					Greeks was Sesortesen II., of the 13th, placed by *Bunsen*. ab. 2600, and ab. 2100 by *Lepsius*.)	
1489	1486	1446	... ...	... ...	... ...	Danaus comes from Egypt to Greece and introduces pumps.
1480	...	1450	Amyntas.			
1480	...	1383	... ...	... ...	... ...	Dardanus (Troy).
1480	...	...	... ...	Balak (Moab), Balaam.		
1475	1486	1444	... ...	... ...	... ...	Gelanor, the last of the Inachidæ, surrenders Argos to Danaus.
1455	...	1392	... ...	... ...	... ...	Corax (Sicyon).
1453	1250	...	... ..	... ...	.. ...	The Olympic games introduced by the Idæi Dactyli.
1452	1609	...	... ...	The Pentateuch written.		
1451	1608	1585	... ...	Death of Moses and Aaron. Joshua leader of the Jews. Eleazar, High Priest.		
1449	...	1532	... ...	... ...	... ...	Erichthonius (Troy).
1445	1602	1580	... ...	Canaan divided among the tribes.		
1437	1439	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pandion (Athens) exp. by *Clinton*.
1435	...	1405	Belochus.			
1432	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Polydorus (Thebes) doubted. *Clinton*.
1426	1583	1560	... ...	Death of Joshua.		
1425	...	1394	... ...	... ...	... ...	Lynceus (Argos).
1425	...	1372	... ...	... ...	... ...	Epopeus (Sicyon).
1416	...	...	... ...	... ...	Menophis, (Menophthah, 1322, *Lepsius*.)	
1413	1565	1558	... ...	The Israelites subdued by Cushan, king of Mesopotamia.		
1413	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The supposed age of the poet Museus.
1410	...	1380	Bellepares.			

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
1406	1407	1263	... ...	... ...	... ...	Minos (Crete). Iron discovered in Mount Ida.
1405	1557	1550	... ...	The Israelites restored by Othniel.		
1402	...	1547	... ...	Death of Eleazar. Phineas, High Priest.		
1397	1399	1383	... ...	... ...	... ...	Erechtheus (Athens.)
1390	...	1350	... ...	... ...	... ...	Lamedon (Sicyon).
1384	..	1358	. . ...	... ...	... ...	Abas (Sicyon).
1383	1384	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Athenians instructed in agriculture.
1383	...	1380	... ...	... ...	... ...	Æolus, son of Hellen (Phthiotis).
1380	...	1348	Lamprides.			
1376	...	...	... ...	... ...	Sethos, (1st Pharaoh, ab. 1400, *Leps.*)	
1374	...	1320	... ...	... ...	... ...	Tros (Troy).
1374	...	...	.. ...	Abishua, High Priest.		
1361	...	1330	... ...	... ...	... ...	Proetus (Argos).
1356	...	...	... ..	... ...	... ...	Eumolpus, son of Musæus, brings the Eleusinian mysteries to Athens.
1350	...	1320	... ...	... ...	... ...	Sicyon (Sicyon).
1348	...	1316	Sosares.			
1347	1349	1343	... ...	... ...	... ...	Cecrops II., (Athens).
1347	...	1347	... ...	... ...	... ...	Sisyphus, son of Æolus (Corinth).
1344	...	1313	... ...	... ...	... ...	Argos divided. Acrisius, first king of Mycenæ.
1325	1517	1510	... ...	Eglon, king of Moab, conquered the Israelites.		
1326	...	1333	... ...	... ...	... ...	The sons of Arcas in Arcadia.
1332	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Laius (Thebes).
1328	...	1296	Lampares.			

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B.C. Usher	B.C. Hales	B.C. Clinton	Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
1326	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Isthmian Games instituted by Sisyphus at Corinth.
1325	1499	1492	... ...	Eglon killed by Ehud, and the Israelites set free.		
1325	...	...	... ...	... ...	The Egyptian Canicular year began July 20.	
1321	...	...	... ...	... ...	Rameses, (Ramses II., or Miamum, ab. 1360, *Leps.*)	
1314	...	1283	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ilus (Troy).
1313	...	1282	... ...	... ...	... ...	Perseus (Mycenæ).
1307	1309	1300	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pandion II. (Athens).
1305	1418	1411	... ...	The Israelites conquered by Jabin, king of Canaan.	Menophthah and Sethos II., placed here by *Buns.* and *Leps.* between 1322 and 1270.	
1305	...	...	... ...	Bukki, High Priest.		
1305	...	1280	... ...	... ...	... ...	Polybus (Sicyon)
1298	...	1266	Panyas.			
1285	1398	1391	... ...	Sisera slain by Jael, and the Israelites delivered by Deborah and Barak.		
1284	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Siculi driven by the Pelasgi from Italy into Sicily. Placed by *Thucydides*, vi. 2, after the fall of Troy.
1284	...	1283	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pelops (Pisatis).
1283	1284	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ægeus (Athens).
1281	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Electryo, Mæstor, and Stbenelus, sons of Pelops, conquer Mycenæ. The supposed age of the poets Orpheus and Linus.
1276	...	1213	... ...	... ...	... ...	Creon (Thebes).
1274	...	1268	... ...	... ...	... ...	Sthenelus, sole king of Mycenæ.

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
1274	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pelops succeeded by Atreus in Pisatis.
1274	...	1258	... ...	... ...	... ...	Eurysthus, son of Sthenelus, regains Mycenæ.
1266	...	1213	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thyestes (Mycenæ).
1266	...	1250	... ...	... ...	... ...	Œdipus (Thebes).
1265	...	1240	... ...	... ...	... ...	Janiscus (Sicyon).
1263	...	1225	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jason and the Argonauts.
1263	1286	1261	... ...	... ...	... ...	Birth of Hercules at Thebes.
1260	...	1250	... ...	... ...	... ...	Laomedon (Troy).
1255	...	...	... ...	Uzzi, High Priest.	Ammenephthes. (Ramses III., *Buns.* and *Leps.* at this time; he was the rich Rhampsinitus, see a. 1124.)	
1253	...	1229	Sosarmus, (Dercето, king of Assyria, B.C. 1250, *Layard.*)			
1252	1358	1351	... ...	The Israelites subjugated by the Midianites.		
1245	1351	1344	... ...	Restored by Gideon.		
1236	1311	....	... ...	Abimelech.		
1235	1236	1234	... ...	... ...	... ...	Theseus (Athens).
1234	...	1210	Mithræus.			
1233	1308	1301	... ...	Tola.		
1224	...	1223	... ...	... ...	... ...	Priam (Troy).
1224	...	1233	... ...	... ...	... ...	Nestor (Pylos).
1223	...	1200	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phœctus (Sicyon).
1222	..	1209	... ...	... ...	... ...	Death of Hercules. His son expelled from Tiryns.
1215	...	1192	... ...	... ...	... ...	Adrastus (Sicyon).
1215	...	...	... ...	... ...	Ammenemes. (Ramses I., *Buns.* and *Leps.*)	
1215	...	1212	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ulysses (Ithaca).
1211	...	1186	... ...	... ...	... ...	Polyphides (Sicyon).
1210	1285	1278	... ...	Jair.		

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B.C.			Assyria.	Palestine.	Egypt.	Greece.
Usher	Hales	Clinton				
1207	...	1186	Teutamus, (Divanukha or Divanurish, B.C. 1200, *Lagard.*)			
1206	1263	1256	... ...	The Israelites subject to the Ammonites.		
1205	1206	1205	... ...	... ...	... ...	Mnestheus (Athens).
1201	...	1200	... ...	... ...	... ...	Agamemnon (Mycenæ).
1198	...	1197	... ...	... ...	... ...	Menelaus (Lacedæmon).
1193	1192	1192	... ...	... ...	... ...	Trojan war.
1189	...	...	... ...	... ...	Thuoris, (Rameses VIII., *Buns.* and *Lepa.*	
1186	1245	1236	... ...	Jephtha defeats the Ammonites and Ephraimites, and restores the Israelites.		
1184	1183	1183	... ...	... ...	... ...	The fall of Troy.
1183	...	1183	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ægistheus (Mycenæ)
1182	1239	1232	... ...	Ibzan.		
1182	1182	1182	... ...	... ...	... ...	Demophoon (Athens).
1182	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Æneas in Italy, (doubtful, *Clin.*)
1180	...	...	... ...	... ...	According to *Buns.* and *Lepa.* 11 monarchs of the 20th dynasty, Ramses III. to XIII., reigned in Egypt, from about 1260 to 1112 B.C.	Pelasgus (Sicyon). (A fiction, *Clinton.*)
1176	...	1175	... ...	... ...		Orestes (Mycenæ).
1175	1232	1222	... ...	Elon.		
1156	...	1154	Teutæus.			
1165	1232	1212	... ...	Abdon.		
1160	...	1152	... ...	... ...		Zeuxippus (Sicyon).
1157	1182	1168	... ...	Eli.		
1156	1222	1204	... ...	The Israelites subject to the Philistines.		
1149	1150	1148	... ...	... ...	. . ...	Oxyates (Athens)
1137	1138	1134	... ...	... ...	... ...	Aphides (Ib.)
1136	1137	1133	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thymætes (Ib.)
1136	1222	1184	... ...	Samson.		
1135	...	1114	Thineus.			
1128	1129	1124	... ...	... ...	... ...	Melanthus (Ib.)
1128	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Archelaus and a series of Priests at Sicyon, (doubtful, *Clinton*).

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History begins at this period to be more clearly connected, and to furnish more trustworthy details. Chronologists approach so nearly to harmony with each other, that it will not be necessary to note their variations except in some particular cases. The dates adopted in the following tables are generally those which Mr. Clinton has deduced from the best authorities, or supplied the means of cal-

B.C.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine.	Athens.
1128	1180. Anakbar-beth-Hira, or Shimishbal-Bithkira. *Layard.*	... ...	Death of Eli. Samuel, Judge of Israel.	... ...
1124	... ...	Rhampsinitus. (Ramses III., 20th Dynasty, ab. 1250. *Leps.*)	... .	... ...
1123	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...
1122	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1117	... ...	... ...	The Israelites overcome by the Philistines (*Hales*, 1142).	... ...
1113	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1107	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1103	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
1102	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1096	... ...	... ...	The Philistines defeated by Samuel, and Saul made first king of the Israelites.	... ...
1093	... ...	... ...	Ahiu, High Priest.	... ...
1084	Dercylus.			
1082	... ...	Cheops, who built the Great Gizeh Pyramid, (Chufu, 3425, *Leps.*)		
1068	... ...		... ...	... ...
1065	... ...	... ...	... ...	Codrus (*Hales*, 1092).
1063	... ...	... ...	Goliath slain by David.	... ...
1060	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1059	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1056	... ...	... ...	David, opposed seven years by Ishbosheth (*Hales*, 1070).	... ...
1049	... ... Mardokempad. Mesessimordacus, *Layard.*	... ...	David sole king, in alliance with Hiram, king of Syria.	... ...

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culating. Some of them may be questionable: but we have no materials for a more correct system. In the Assyrian column are introduced the names and dates of monarchs, derived by Mr. Layard from inscriptions discovered by him. These may be collated and compared with the line of rulers, as chronicled by Eusebius and others.

Repetition Dates.	LACEDÆMON.		CORINTH.	EVENTS.
1128	... ...		... ...	
1124	... ...		... ...	
1123	Tisamenes, son of Orestes.		... ...	Æolian migration.
1122	... ...		... ...	Euneus (Sicyon), *doubtful.*
1117	... ...		... ...	
1113	... ...		... ...	The Amphictyonic League instituted, *Clin.*
1107	... ...		... ...	Amphigyes (Sicyon), *doubtful.*
1103	... ...		... ...	The Heraclidæ return and conquer the Peloponesus. Temenus (Argos). Oxylus (Elis). Cresphontes (Mycenæ).
1102	The joint Sovereignty of the sons of Aristodemus.		... ...	
	AGIDÆ.	PROCLIDÆ.		
	Eurysthenes.	Procles.		
1096	... ...	.. ..	... ...	
1088	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1084	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1082	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1068	... ...	... ...	Aletes establishes his dynasty.	
1065	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1063	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1060	... ...	Soos.		
1059	Agis.	... ...	... ...	
1050	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1049	... ...	... ...	... ...	

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B.C.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine.		Archons of Athens.
1044	Eupales.	... ...	... ...		Death of Codrus. Medon the first Archon (*Hales*, 1070).
1043	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ..
1040	... ...	... ...	Syria subject to David.		... ...
1033	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
1032	... ...	Cephren, (Schafra, or Saophis II., built the second Pyramid, ab. 3390, *Leps.*)	... ...		... ...
1028	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
1024	... ...	... ...	... ...		Acastus.
1023	... ...	... ...	Rebellion of Absolom.		... ...
1016	... ...	... ...	Solomon (*Hales*, 1030).		... ...
1015	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
1014	... ...	... ...	Zadok, High Priest.		... ...
1013	... ...	... ...	The Temple of Jerusalem founded.		... ...
1006	Laosthenes.				
1000	Adrammelech I., *Layard.*				
996	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
993	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
990	... ...	... ...	Ahimaaz, High Priest.		... ...
988	... ...	... ...	.. ..		Archippus, (*Hales*, 1041).
986	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
980	... ...	... ...	Syria liberated by Rezon.		
978	... ...	Pseusennes, Sesac or Shishak, (Sheshonk I., 962, *Buns.*)			
	... ...				
976	... ...	... ...	Death of Solomon, and division of his kingdom.		... ..
		... ...	JUDAH.	ISRAEL.	
975	... ...	... ...	Rehoboam.	Jeroboam.	... ...
972	... ...	... ...	Egyptian invasion.	... ...	... ...
969	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thersippus.
966	... ...	Mycerinus, (Mencheres II. built the third Pyramid, 4th Dynasty, ab. 3200, *Leps*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
962	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
961	Pyritiades.	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...
960	Anaku Merodak. Shimish Bar, *Layard.*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

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Reputation Dates.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Procliдæ.	Corinth.	Events.
1044	... ...	... ...	... .	
1043	... ...	... ...	... ...	First settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor.
1040	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1053	... ...	... ...	Ixion.	Cyme founded.
1032	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1028	Eschestratus.	Eurypon.	... ...	
1024	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1023	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1016	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1015	... ...	... ...	... ...	Smyrna founded.
1014	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1013	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1008	... ...	... ...	... ...	
1000	... ...	... ...	... ...	
996	... ...	... ...	Agelas.	
993	Labotas.	... ...	... ...	
990	... ...	... ...	... ...	
988	... ...	... ...	... ...	
986	... ...	... ...	... ...	Samos founded.
980	... ...	... ...	... ...	
978	... ...	... ...	... ...	
976	... ...	... ...	... ...	
975	... ...	Prytanis.	... ...	
972	... ...	... ...	... ...	
969	... ...	... ...	... ...	
966	... ...	... ...	... ...	
962	... ...	... ...	... ...	The most probable time of Homer, *Clin.*
961	... ...	... ...	... ...	
960	... ...	... ...	... ...	

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B.C.	Nineveh (or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine. Judah.	Israel.	Archons of Athens.
959	... ...	... ...	Abijah. Azariah High Priest.	... ...	... ...
956	... ...	... ...	Asa.	... ...	... ...
955	... ...	... ...	... ...	Nadab.	... ...
953	... ...	... ...	... ...	Baasha.	... ...
942	... ...	... ...	Defeat of Zerah.	... ...	... ...
940	... ...	... ...	League of Asa with Benhadad, king of Syria.	... ...	... ...
937	... ...	Nephercheres, (21st Dynasty, 1050, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
933	... ...	Amenophthis, (Menophthes, 1030, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
931	Ophratæus.	... ...	... ...	Elah.	... ...
930	Ashurakhbal or Sardanapalus I. *Layard.*	... .	... ...	Zimri, 7 days. Omri.	... ...
928	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phorbas (*Hales*, 954).
927	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
926	... ...	... ...	... ...	Samaria built.	... ...
925	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
924	... ...	Osochor,(ab.1010, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
919	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ahab.	... ...
918	... ...	Psinaches. (Phinaches, 1020, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
915	... ...	... ...	Jehosaphat.	... ...	... ...
910	Ophratenes or Ephecheres.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
909	... ...	Pseusennes II., (Phusemes or Pi-Scham-Miamn II., ab. 1000, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
900	Divanubar, *Layard.*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
898	... ...	... ...	War with Benhadad, King of Syria.		Megacles.
896	... ...	... ...	Johanan, High Priest.	Ahab slain. Ahaziah.	... ...
895	... ...	... ...	... ...	Joram.	... ...
894	... ...	... ...	Moabitan war.		... ...
891	... ...	... ...	Jehoram.	... ...	... ...
889	... ...	... ...	Hazael, King of Syria.		... ...
886	... ...	... ...	Ahaziah.	... ...	... ...
884	... ...	... ...	Athaliah.	Jehu (*Hales*, 895).	... ...
883	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

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Repetition Dates.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Corinth.	Events.
959	... ...	... ...	Prumnis.	
956	Dorysseus.	... ...	... ...	The Religion of Buddha introduced into India.
955	... ...	... ...	... ...	
953	... ...	... ...	... ...	
942	... ...	... ...	... ...	
940	... ...	... ...	... ...	
937	... ...	... ...	... ...	
933	... ...	... ...	... ...	
931	... ...	... ...	... ...	
930	... ...	... ...	... ...	Expeditions of Ashurakbal to Carchemish, and the country of the Khabour and Euphrates, thence to the Orontes and Syria. *Layard.*
928	... ...	... ...	... ...	
927	Agesilaus.	... ...	... ...	
926	... .	Eunomus or Polydectes.	... ...	
925	... ...	... ...	Bacchis.	
924	... ...	... ...	... ...	
919	... ...	... ...	... ...	
918	... ...	... ...	... ...	
915	... ...	... ...	... ...	
910	... ...	... ...	... ...	
909	... ...	... ...	... ...	
900	... ...	... ...	... ...	Divanubar conquers Armenia, Syria, Persia, and the adjacent lands. *Layard.*
898	... ...	... ...	... ...	
896	... ...	... ...	... ...	
895	... ...	... ...	... ...	
894	... ...	... ...	... ...	
891	... ...	... ...	... ...	
889	... ...	... ...	Agelas.	
886	... ...	... ...	... ...	
884	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Olympic games restored at Elis, by Iphitus.
883	Archelaus.	... ...	... ...	Divanubar receives tribute from Jehu. *Layard.*

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B.C.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine. Judah.	Palestine. Israel.	Archons of Athens.
881	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
878	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
877	... ...	... ...	Death of Athaliah, Joash succeeds.	... ...	... ...
874	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
870	Shamas Adur, or Shamsiyav, *Layard.*	... ... Sesonchosis. (Sheshonk, see 978.)	... ...	... ...	... ...
868	... ...		... ...	... ...	Dioguetus.
860	Acrazanes.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
859	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
855	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jehoahaz.	... ...
853	... ...	Osorthon I., (Osorkon I., 960, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
850	... ...	... ...	Zachariah, High Priest.	... ...	... ...
846	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
840	Adrammelech II. *Layard.*	... ...	Amariah, High Priest.	... ...	Pherecles.
839	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jehoash.	... ...
838	... ...	Tacollothis, (Takelet I., 880, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
837	... ... Preaching of Jonah.	... ...	Amaziah.	War with Benhadad II., King of Syria.	... ...
834	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
825	... ...	Petubastes, (23rd dynasty, 832, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
823	... ...	... ...	Jeroboam II.	... ...	... ...
821	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ariphron.
820	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
818	Tonosomachus, or Sardanapalus.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
810	... ...	... ...	Ahitub, High Priest.	... ...	... ...
808	... ...	... ...	Uzziah.	... ...	... ...
801	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Thespicus.
800	Baldasi, *Layard.*	Osorthon II., (920, *Buns.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...
799	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
795	... ...	... ...	Joel, Amos, and Hosea.	... ...	Agamestor.

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Repetition Dates.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Corinth.	Events.
881	... ...	Charilaus. Lycurgus Regent.	... ...	
878	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phœnician Colonies. Carthage founded.
877	... ...	... ...	... ...	
874	... ...	... ...	... ...	
870	... ...	... ...	... ...	
868	... ...	... ...	... ...	
860	... ...	... ...	... ...	
859	... ...	... ...	Eudemus.	The most probable time of Hesiod, *Clin.*
855	... ...	... ...	... ...	
853	... ...	... ...	... ...	
850	... ...	... ...	... ...	
846	... ...	Probable date of the Laws of Lycurgus.	... ...	
840	... ...	... ...	... ...	
839	... ...	... ...	... ...	
838	... ...	... ...	... ...	
837	... ...	... ...	... ...	
834	... ...	... ...	Aristodemus.	Commercial prosperity of Tyre.
825	... ...	... ...	... ...	
823	Teleclus.	... ...	... ...	
821	... ...	Nicander.	... ...	
820	... ...	... ...	... ...	The fall of Nineveh and death of Sardanapalus were long placed at 820 B.C. See a. 606.
818	... ...	... ...	... ...	
810	... ...	... ...	... ...	
808	... ...	... ...	... ...	
801	... ...	... ...	... ...	
800	... ...	... ...	... ...	The canal and tunnel of Negoub constructed, to convey the waters of the river Zab to Nineveh, *Layard.*
799	... ...	... ...	Agemon.	
795	... ...	... ...	... ...	

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B.C.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine. Judah.	Palestine. Israel.	Archons of Athens.
791	.. .. ..	Psammes (Psammus, 760, *Buns.*)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	... ...
783	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
782	Ashurkish, *Layard.*	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Death of Jeroboam, and interregnum of 11 years.	.. ..
781	.. .. ..	Bocchoris. (24th dynasty, 743, *Buns.*)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
778	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Æschylus.
777	Pul.				

A still more regular chronology commences here. The Greeks measured the lapse of time by Olympiads of four years each, beginning with the games in which Corœbus was the conqueror, 776 B.C.; and to each of these terms is attached the name of its successful hero. The series of Latin kings, from Ascanius to Numitor, has been omitted in these Tables, as altogether fabulous, and connected with no great events. The first kings of Rome are almost as doubtful; but historians have

B.C.	Olym.	Olympic Victors.	Nineveh, or Assyria.	Egypt.	Palestine. Judah.	Palestine. Israel.	Archons of Athens.
776	1. 1	Corœbus.	Pul reigned at this time. The discovered inscriptions place him or Tiglathpileser at 750, *Layard.*	Bocchoris.	Uzziah.	No king.	Æschylus.
774	— 3		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
772	2. 1	Antimachus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
771	— 2		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Zachariah.	.. ..
770	— 3		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Shallum, 30 days. Menahem.	.. ..
769	— 4		.. ..	.. ..	Invasion of the Assyrians under Pul. Tribute paid by Menahem, *Layard.*		.. ..
768	3. 1	Androclus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
765	— 4		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
764	4. 1	Polychares.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
761	— 4		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
760	5. 1	Æschines.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
759	— 2		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Pekaiah.	.. ..
758	— 3		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
757	— 4		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Pekah.	.. ..
756	6. 1	Æbotas.	.. ..	.. ..	Jotham.	.. ..	.. ..
754	— 3		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Alcmæon.

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Repetition Dates.	LACEDÆMON. AGIDÆ.	LACEDÆMON. PROCLIDÆ.	CORINTH.	EVENTS.
791	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
783	Alcamenes.	.. .. ..	Alexander.	Triremes invented at Corinth.
782	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
781	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
778	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
777	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

marked the growth of that city and its empire from the date of its supposed foundation by Romulus (A.U.C. *Anno Urbis Conditæ*). For this event different years have been assigned, among which 753 B.C. is the most generally received, on the authority of Varro. In this computation, the names and acts of its earliest kings are conspicuous land-marks, and have therefore been preserved. With these guides, and assisted by Mr. Clinton and the Oxford Chron. Tables, we may proceed with sufficient accuracy.

Repetition Dates.	LACEDÆMON. AGIDÆ.	LACEDÆMON. PROCLIDÆ.	CORINTH.	EVENTS.
776	Alcamenes.	Nicander.	Alexander.	The Olympic Games, July 23rd, according to Scaliger. The poet Aretinus fl. at Miletus.
774	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Grecian emigrants found Pandosia and Metapontum in Italy.
772	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
771	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
770	.. .. ..	Theopompus.	.. .. ..	The Ephori instituted at Lacedæmon by Theopompus.
769	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
768	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
765	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Cinæthon writes poetry at Lacedæmon.
764	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
761	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Eumelus, a Corinthian poet. For his works see *Clin.*
760	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
759	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
758	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Telestes.	
757	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
756	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
754	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

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B.C.	Olym	A. U. C.	Olympic Victors.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Babylon.	Egypt.	Palestine. Judah.	Israel.
753	6. 4	1		Pul.	.. ..	Bocchoris.	Jotham.	Pekah.
752	7. 1	2	Daïcles.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Isaiah and Micah lived at this time.	.. ..
751	2	3		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
750	3	4		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
748	8. 1	6	Anticles.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
747	2	7		Tiglath-pileser.	Nabonassar. (The series of Babylonian kings	(Egyptian History is	.. ..	.. ..
746	3	8		.. ..	taken from the canon of	here very obscure and	.. ..	.. ..
745	4	9		.. ..	Ptolemy,	confused.	.. ..	.. ..
744	9. 1	10	Xenocles.	.. ..	*Clin.* and *Halæ.*)	According to *Bunsen*,	.. ..	.. ..
743	2	11		.. ..	.. ..	the 23d Dynasty reigned till 743.)	.. ..	.. ..
742	3	12		.. ..	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..
741	4	13		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ahaz.	.. ..
740	10. 1	14	Dotadas.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Siege of Jerusalem by Pekah and Rezin.	.. ..
738	3	16		Conquest of Damascus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Assyrian Invasion many captives led away.
737	4	17		.. ..	.. ..	Sabaco (placed in 769 by	.. ..	
736	11. 1	18	Leocharès	.. ..	.. ..	some, and 719 by others.	.. ..	.. ..
735	2	19		.. ..	.. ..	Sevech I. of	.. ..	.. ..
734	3	20		.. ..	.. ..	the Ethiopian Dynasty, 739, *Buns.*)	.. ..	.. ..
733	4	21		.. ..	Nadius.		.. ..	.. ..
732	12. 1	22	Oxythemis.	.. ..	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..
731	2	23		.. ..	Chinzirus and Porus.		.. ..	.. ..
730	3	24		Shalmaneser.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Hosea. Assyrian Invasion.
729	4	25						
728	13. 1	26	Diocles.	.. ..	.. ..			
726	3	28		.. ..	Jugæus.	.. ..	Hezekiah.	Hosea made prisoner.
725	4	29		.. ..	.. ..	Senechos, *Euseb.* (Sevech II.	.. ..	
724	14. 1	30	Dasmon.	.. ..	.. ..	Ethiopian,	.. ..	.. ..
723	2	31		.. ..	.. ..	720, *Buns.*)	.. ..	.. ..
722	3	32		Sargon, *Layard.*	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events.
753	Alcmæon.	Alcamenes.	Theopompus	Romulus.	According to Varro, (see *Clin.*) the building of Rome was in Olym. 6. 4, which was 753 B.C., and is reckoned by most of the Latin writers as A.U.C. 1, and the first year of the reign of Romulus.
752	Charops, first of the Archons, whose rule	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
751	was limited	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(Rome built, according to Cato.)
750	to ten years.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(Rome built, according to Polybius.) Miletus, in a very flourishing state, plants many colonies on the coasts of the Euxine and Propontis.
748	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Phidon rules in Argos, and his brother Caranus in Macedon.
747	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(Rome founded, according to Fabius Pictor.) The Babylonian empire commences under Nabonassar.
746	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Automenes, the last king of Corinth, reigns one year.
745	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Corinth governed for the next
744	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	90 years by an annually elected magistrate, called Prytanis.
743	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The first war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, caused by injuries done to Polychares.
742	Æsimides.	Polydorus.	.. ..	.. ..	
741	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
740	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
738	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
737	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
736	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
735	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Naxos, in Sicily, founded.
734	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Syracuse founded by Archias
733	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	from Corinth, and Corcyra
732	Clidicus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(Corfu) by Chesicrates.
731	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
730	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Leontium and Catana founded.
729	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Perdiccas, in Macedon.
728	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(Rome founded, according to Cincius.)
726	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
725	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
724	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
723	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Termination of the Messenian
722	Hippomenes	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	war.

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Olympic Victors.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Babylon.	Media.	Lydia	Egypt.	Judah.	Israel.
721	14. 4	33		Sargon.	Mardocempadus or			Senechos.	Hezkiah.	Samaria taken, and the
720	15. 1	34	Orsippus.	.. ..	Merodach Baladan, *Clin.*			.. ..	.. ..	kingdom of Israel added to the
718	3	36		.. ..				.. ..	.. ..	Assyrian
717	4	37		Siege of Tyre.	.. ..			.. ..	.. ..	Empire.
716	16. 1	38	Pythagoras.	.. ..	.. ..		Gyges	.. ..	.. ..	
715	2	39		.. ..	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
713	4	41		Sennacherib, 703, *Layard.* Died, 711, *Clin.*	War with Assyria, in the 1st year of Sennacherib, *Layard.*		.. ..	Taracus, *Euseb.* (Tirhaka, last Ethiopian, ab.700. *Buns.*)	Assyrian Invasion.	
712	17. 1	42	Polus.							
711	2	43		Esarhaddon or Sardanapalus II., 690, *Layard.*	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
710	3	44			.. ..		.. ..	So, Sua, or Sabaco II., *Layard*	.. .. ..	
709	17. 4	45			Archianus.	Deioces.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
708	18. 1	46	Tellis.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Treaty with Assyria, *Layard*	.. .. ..	
704	19. 1	50	Menus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
702	3	52		.. ..	Hagisa. Baldanes. Belibus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
700	20 1.	54	Atheradas	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
699	2	55		.. ..	Asordanes.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
697	4	57		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Manasseh.	
696	21. 1	58	Pantacles.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
696	4	61		.. ..	Regibalus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
692	22. 1	62	Pantacles	.. ..	Mesesimordachus,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
691	2	63	II.	Asordanus or Nergilus.		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
690	3	64			(See 1049.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
688	23. 1	66	Icarius.	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	
687	2	67		Adramelec or		.. ..	.. ..	Stephinales,	.. .. ..	
686	3	68		.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	26th	.. .. ..	
684	24. 1	70	Cleoptolemus.	Sammughes.		.. ..	.. ..	Dynasty	.. .. ..	
683	2	71		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	(*Buns.* and	.. .. ..	
681	24. 4	73		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*Lep.*)	.. .. ..	
680	25. 1	74	Thalpis.	.. ..	Asardinus.	.. ..	.. ..		.. .. ..	

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
721	Hippomenes	Polydorus.	Theopompus	Romulus.	The first recorded eclipse of the moon, observed at Babylon, March 19th. Sybaris founded.
720	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Eclipses of the moon observed, March 8th and September 1st by the Chaldæans, *Ptol.*
718	.. ..	.. ..	Zeuxidamus	.. ..	War between the Lacedæmonians and Argives in Thyrea.
717	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
716	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Numa Pompilius.	Gyges begins his reign in Lydia.
715	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Abydos, a Milesian colony.
713	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
712	Leocrates.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Astacus, named afterwards Nicomedia, built by some Megarians.
711	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	On the death of Sennacherib, the Medes revolt from the Assyrian dominion, *Clin.*
710	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Crotona and Locri founded by Achæans.
709	.. ..	Eurycrates.	.. ..	.. ..	Media an independent kingdom.
708	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Tarentum founded by Phalantus. Archilochus distinguished as a poet, and inventor of Iambics.
704	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	The Samians taught by the
702	Apsandrus.	.. ..	.. ..	....	Corinthians to construct Triremes.
700	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	
699	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	
697	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
696	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
693	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Simonides of Amorgus writes Iambics.
692	Eryxias.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
691	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Glaucus of Chios introduces the welding or soldering of iron.
690	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Gela, in Sicily, founded by Antiphemus of Rhodes, and Phaselis, in Pamphylia, by his brother Lacius.
688	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
687	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
686	.. ..	.. ..	Anaxidamus	.. ..	
684	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
683	Creon, the first annual archon.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
681	Lysias.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
680	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Olympic Victors.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Babylon.	Media.	Lydia.	Egypt.	Judah.
679	25. 2	75		Adrameles	Asaridinus.	Deioces.	Gyges.	Stephinales.	Manasseh.
678	3	76		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ardys.	.. ..	.. ..
676	26. 1	78	Callisthenes.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
675	2	79		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Manasseh led captive to Babylon; restored to his kingdom, he rules wisely, with Eliakim for his counsellor.
674	3	80		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
672	27. 1	82	Eurybus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
671	2	83		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
670	3	84		Axerdis.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Psammetichus, (Psammetik I., 615 *Buns.*)	
669	4	85		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
668	28. 1	86	Charmis.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
667	2	87		.. ..	Saosduchinus.	.. ..	.. ..		
665	3	89		.. ..		.. ..	.. ..		
664	29. 1	90	Chionis.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
663	2	91		Ashurakhbal, or Sardanapalus III. the son of Ezarhaddon, *Layard.*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Nechepsos, *Buns.*	.. ..
662	3	92			.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		.. ..
660	30. 1	94	Chionis II.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
659	2	95		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
657	4	97		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
656	31. 1	98	Chionis III.	.. ..	.. ..	Phraortes, or	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
655	2	99		.. ..	.. ..	Arphaxad, *Clin.*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
654	3	100		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
652	32. 1	102	Cratinus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
651	2	103		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
650	3	104		Nabuchodonosor,	.. ..	.. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
648	33. 1	106	Gyllis.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
647	2	107		or Sardanapalus,	Chinaladanus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
644	34. 1	110	Stomus.	*Clin.*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Amon.
642	3	112			.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Josiah.
640	35. 1	114	Sphæron.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
639	2	115		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Nekos I., *Buns.*	.. ..
637	4	117		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The prophet Zephaniah.
636	36. 1	118	Phrynon.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
635	2	119		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
679	Lysias.	Eurycrates.	Anaxidamus	Numa.	The Messenians commence the second war against the Lacedæmonians, and are defeated in the battle of the Trenches. Tyrtæus composes Elegies.
678	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
676	.. ..	Anaxander.	.. ..	.. ..	Terpander, poet and musician. The Carneæ, or trials of musical skill, instituted at Lacedæmon.
675	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The decayed Milesian colony of Cyzicus restored by Megarians
674	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Chalcedon founded on the Bithynian side of the Bosphorus.
672	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Tullus Hostilius.	Pantaleon, king of Pisa, joins the Messenians.
671	Leostratus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Alcman, the Lydian poet.
670	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
669	Pisistratus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The Lacedæmonians defeated by the Argives at Hysiæ.
668	Autosthenes				
667	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
665	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Thaletas composes songs for the Gymnopædia and Pyrrhic dance.
664	Miltiades.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Sea-fight between the Corinthians and Corcyræans.
663	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
662	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Selymbria founded by the Megarians in Thrace, on the Propontis. According to Eusebius, Argæus reigns in Macedon, from 684 — 646 B.C. (Uncertain, *Clin.*) End of the second Messenian war.
660	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Zaleucus gives laws to the Locri.
659	Miltiades II.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Phigalia taken by the Lacedæmonians. The poet Epimenides born at Cnossus, in Crete.
657	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Byzantium founded by the Megarians, led by Byzas. Lesches, a minor epic poet, *Clin.*
656	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
655	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Cypselus obtains absolute power in Corinth, and reigns 30 years.
654	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Stagira, Acanthus, Lampsacus, and Abdera founded.
652	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Pittacus of Mitylene born.
651	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
650	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
648	.. ..	.. ..	Archidamus.	.. ..	Himera founded.
647	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Pisander of Camira. *Clin.*
644	Dropilus.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
642	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
640	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ancus Martius.	Philip I. rules in Macedon.
639	Damasias.	.. ..	.. ..		Arrival of Battus in Africa. Birth of Thales.
637	.. ..	Eurycrates II.	.. ..	.. ..	Second settlement of Battus on the island of Platea.
636	.. ..		.. ..	.. ..	
635	Epenetius.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The first actual appearance in history of the Cimmerians, who, driven by the Massagetæ from the Araxes, enter Lydia and take Sardis. *Herodot.*

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Nineveh or Assyria.	Babylon.	Media.	Lydia.	Egypt.	Judah.
634	36. 3	120		Nebuchodonosor.	Chinaladanus.	Phraortes.	Ardys.	Necho, or Nekos I.	Josiah.
633	4	121		... ...	... ...	Cyaxares.	... ...	... ...	... ...
632	37. 1	122	Eurycilidas.						
631	2	123		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
630	3	124		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
629	4	125		... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...
628	38. 1	126	Olyntheus.	Saracus, or Ninus II., or Sardanapalus, *Clin.* Builder of the S.E. edifice at Nimroud, *Layard.*	... ...	... ...	Sadyattes.	... ...	... ...
625	4	129			Nabopalassar.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jeremiah the prophet.
624	39. 1	130	Rhipsolcus.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
623	2	131		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
621	4	133		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...
620	40. 1	134	Olyntheus II.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
618	3	136		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
617	4	137		... ...	... ...	... ...	Alyattes	... ...	... ...
616	41. 1	138	Cleondas.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Neco, *Clin.*	... ...
612	42. 1	142	Lycotas.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Psammetik I., (*Buns.* See a. 670).	Habakkuk, the prophet.
611	2	143		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		
610	3	144		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
609	4	145		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jehoahaz, 3 months.
608	43. 1	146	Cleon.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jehoiakim.
607	2	147		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
606	3	148		Capture of Nineveh and fall of the Assyrian Empire.	Nebuchadnezzar	... ...	... ...	... ...	Daniel, the prophet.
605	4	149				... ...	... ...	... ...	The Babylonian captivity commences.
604	44. 1	150	Gelon.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
603	2	151		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
602	3	152			... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
600	45. 1	154	Anticrates.		... ...	... ...	... ...	Psammis, *Clin.*	... ...
599	2	155			... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	
598	3	156			... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jehoiakim 3 months.
596	46. 1	158	Chrysomachus.		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Zedekiah
595	2	159			... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
634	Epenetius.	Eurycrates II.	Archidamus.	Ancus Martius.	
633	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	Tomi, a Milesian colony.
632	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	The Massagetæ, having driven the Cimmerians into Asia Minor, penetrate into Media, where they remain 28 years. Stesichorus born.
631	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	Cyrene founded by Battus.
630	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Milesians allowed to establish a commercial factory on the Bolbitic branch of the Nile.
629	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Sinope founded.
628	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Selinus founded. A second Megarian colony, under Zeuxippus, settled at Byzantium.
625	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Epidamnus, afterwards called Dyrrhachium, founded. Periander succeeds Cypselus at Corinth; he patronizes the Lyric poet, Arion.
624	Draco.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Epidaurus governed by Procles.
623	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	War commences between Sadyattes and the Milesians.
621	The Laws of	... ...	... ...	Tarquinius	
620	Draco made.	... ...	... ...	Priscus.	
618	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
617	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Cimmerians driven out of Lydia. Their league being dissolved, their name disappears, and they are supposed
616	Henochides.	... ...	... ...	... ...	to have left Asia. But they settle in the country afterwards called Galatia.
612	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Peace between Alyattes and Thrasibulus, ruler of Miletus.
611	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Melanchrus of Mitylene overthrown by Pittacus. The Lyric poets Alcæus, Sappho, and Stesichorus fl.
610	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Anaximander born. Escape of
609	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	the poet Arion from pirates.
608	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
607	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Massagetæ driven out of
606	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Media by Cyaxares.
605	Aristocles.	... ...	... ...	... ...	
604	Critias.	... ...	... ...	... ...	
603	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	War between Cyaxares and Alyattes. Eclipse predicted by Thales. *Hales.*
602	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Æropus in Macedon.
600	Megacles.	.. ...	... ...	... ...	Massilia founded by the Phocæans.
599	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Camarina in Sicily founded.
598	... ...	... ...	Agesicles.	... ...	Epimenides comes to Athens.
596	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
595	Philombrotus.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Birth of Crœsus. The sacred war against the Cirrhæans by the Amphictyonic league.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Babylon.	Media.	Lydia.	Egypt.	Judah.	Macedon.
594	46. 3	160		Nebuchadnezzar.	Astyages.	Alyattes.	Apries, *Clin.* Nekos II., *Buns.*, who made the canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, *Lepe.*	Zedekiah. Ezekiel, the prophet.	Æropus.
593	4	161		... ...	... ...	... ...			... ...
592	47. 1	162	Eurycles.	.. ...	... ...	... ...		... ...	... ...
591	2	163		... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...	... ...
590	4	165		... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...
588	48. 1	166	Glycon.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Obadiah, the prophet.	... ...
587	2	167		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar. End of the kingdom of Judah.	... ...
586	3	168		... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
585	4	169		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
584	49. 1	170	Lycinus.	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...		... ...
582	3	172		.. ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
581	4	173		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
580	50. 1	174	Epitelidas	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
579	2	175		... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
578	3	176		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
577	4	177		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
576	51. 1	178	Eratosthenes.	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
575	2	179		... ...	... .	... ...	... ...		... ...
572	52. 1	182	Agis.	Conquest of Tyre.	... ...	... ...	... ...		Alcetas.
570	3	184		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
569	4	185		... ..	... ...	... ...	Amasis, *F. H.* (Psammetik II., *Buns.*)		... ...
568	53. 1	186	Aguon.	... ...	... ...	... ...			... ...
566	3	188		... ...	... ..	... ...			... ...
564	54. 1	190	Hippostratus.	... ...	... ...	... ...			... ...
563	2	191		Evilmerodach, or Elvarodam.	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
562	3	192		... ..	... ...	... ...			... ...
561	4	193		.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		... ...
560	55. 1	194	Hippostratus II.	... ...	Media from this time is part of the Persian empire.	Crœsus.	... ...		... ...

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
594	Solon, *Clin.* Critias I. *Hales.*	Eurycrates II.	Agesicles.	Tarquinius Priscus.	Solon gives his code of laws to the Athenians.
593	Dropidas.	Leon.	... ...	... ...	At this time fl. the seven wise men; Thales of Miletus, Bion of Priene, Periander of Corinth, Solon of Athens, Pittacus of Mitylene, Chilon of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.
592	Eucrates.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Odessus founded. Anacharsis, the Scythian (Gothic) traveller, arrives at Athens.
591	Simonides.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Cirrha taken by the Amphictyons. Cyrene flourishing, and Battus I. succeeded by his son, Arcesilaus I.
589	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pittacus, ruling at Mitylene, banishes the poet Alcæus.
588	Phænippus.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Damophon, king of Pisatis. The Cloaca Maxima of Rome constructed.
587	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The Cirrhæans finally overcome.
586	Damasius II.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Death of Periander and his son Lycophron. Psammetichus succeeds as king of Corinth.
585	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
584	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
582	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Agrigentum founded.
581	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The reign of the family of Cypselus at Corinth ends with Psammetichus.
580	Pentathlus.	... ...	... ...	... ...	
579	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Lipara founded by Rhodians and Cnidians. The government of Mitylene resigned by Pittacus.
578	... ...	... ...	... ...	Servius Tullius.	
577	Archestratides.	... ...	... ...	... ...	
576	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
575	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Battus II., the Fortunate, succeeds Arcesilaus I. at Cyrene.
572	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Pisa subjected to Elis. Æsop, the fabulist (619—571 or 564).
570	Aristomenes.	... ...	... ...	... ...	Phalaris rules at Agrigentum.
569	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Death of Pittacus.
568	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
566	Comias *Hales.*	... ...	... ...	... ...	The poet Eugamon, of Cyrene, fl. The census and classes introduced at Rome.
564	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Alalia founded in Cyrnos (Corsica) by the Phocæans.
563	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Another Phocæan colony builds Amisus, near the mouth of the Halys.
562	Hippodides, *Hales.*	... ...	... ...	... ...	The first comedy performed at Athens by Susarion and Dolon. *Par. M.*
561	Comias, *Hales.*	... ...	... ...	... ...	
560	Comias, *F. H.* Hegestratus, *Hales.*	Anaxandrides.	Ariston.	... ...	Usurpation of Pisistratus at Athens.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Babylon.	Persia.	Lydia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.
559	55.2	195		1 Neriglissar.	1 Cyrus.	2 Crœsus.	11 Amasis or Psammetik II.	... ...	18 Alcetas.
558	3	196		2 ——	2 ——	3 ——	12 ——	... ...	19 ...
557	4	197		3 ——	3 ——	4 ——	13 ——	... ...	20 ...
556	56.1	198	Phædrus.	1 Laborosoarchod 9 months.	4 ——	5 ——	14 ——	... ...	21 ...
555	2	199		1 Belshazzar, or Nabonadius.	5 ——	6 ——	15 ——	... ...	22 ...
554	3	200		2 ——	6 ——	7 ——	16 ——	... ...	23 ——
553	4	201		3 ——	7 ——	8 ——	17 ——	... ...	24 ——
552	57.1	202	Ladromus.	4 ——	8 ——	9 ——	18 ——	... ...	25 ——
551	2	203		5 ——	9 ——	10 ——	19 ——	... ...	26 ——
550	3	204		6 ——	10 ——	11 ——	20 ——	... ...	27 ——
549	4	205		7 ——	11 ——	12 ——	21 ——	... ...	28 ——
548	58.1	206	Diognetus.	8 ——	12 ——	13 ——	22 ——	... ...	29 ——
547	2	207		9 ——	13 ——	14 ——	23 ——	... ...	30 ——
546	3	208		10 ——	14 ——	Subdued by Cyrus.	24 ——	... ...	31 ——
545	4	209		11 ——	15 ——		25 ——	... ...	32 ——
544	59.1	210	Archilochus.	12 ——	16 ——		26 ——	... ...	33 ——
543	2	211		13 ——	17 ——		27 ——	... ...	34 ——
542	3	212		14 ——	18 ——		28 ——	... ...	35 ——
541	4	213		15 ——	19 ——		29 ——	... ...	36 ——
540	60.1	214	Appellæus.	16 ——	20 ——		30 ——	... ...	1 Amyntas I.
539	2	215		17 ——	21 ——		31 ——	... ...	2 ——
538	3	216		Subdued by Cyrus.	22 ——		32 ——	... ...	3 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
559	Hegestratus. *F. H.*	2 Anaxandrides.	2 Ariston.	20 Servius Tullius.	Commencement of the Persian empire under Cyrus. Solon dies. A Megaræan colony builds Heraclea on the Euxine. The lyrics of Anacreon begin to be known.
558	... ...	3 ——	3 ——	21 ——	
557	... ..	4 ——	4 ——	22 ——	
556	Euthydemus.	5 —— (Chilon Ephor).	5 ——	23 ——	Birth of Simonides.
555	... ...	6 ——	6 ——	24 ——	Embassy of Crœsus to solicit the alliance of Greece against Cyrus. The supposed age of Confucius, (Kungfutze) Zoroaster, and Pythagoras.
554	... ...	7 ——	7 ——	25 ——	Pisistratus banished from Athens. Solon visits Egypt.
553	... ...	8 ——	8 ——	26 ——	Death of Stesichorus. The Syracusans destroy Camarina.
552	... ...	9 ——	9 ——	27 ——	Architecture flourishes. The temples of Diana at Ephesus, of Jupiter at Olympia, and others erected.
551	... ...	10 ——	10 ——	28 ——	The territories of Carthage extended in Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia.
550	... ...	11 ——	11 ——	29 ——	Phalaris put to death by the people of Agrigentum.
549	... ...	12 ——	12 ——	30 ——	The temple of Delphi burnt. Anaximenes, phil. fl. Pisistratus restored to power at Athens.
548	Erxiclides.	13 ——	13 ——	31 ——	Pisistratus again banished. Anaximander, phil. the first designer of maps, fl. æt. 64.
547	... ...	14 ——	14 ——	32 ——	Lydia added to the Persian empire. Hipponax of Ephesus writes Iambics.
546	... ..	15 ——	15 ——	33 ——	Carthage, a free republic, extends her commerce on all sides.
545	... ...	16 ——	16 ——	34 ——	Pherecydes of Scyros, disciple of Thales, fl., æt. 56. Theognis of Megara, the poet. The Persians begin to conquer the Greek cities of Ionia.
544	... ...	17 ——	17 ——	35 ——	
543	... ...	18 ——	18 ——	36 ——	
542	... ...	19 ——	19 ——	37 ——	
541	... ...	20 ——	20 ——	38 ——	
540	... ...	21 ——	21 ——	39 ——	
539	... ...	22 ——	22 ——	40 ——	The Carthaginians defeated by the Phocæans in a naval battle. Ibycus, the poet, fl.
538	... ...	23 ——	23 ——	41 ——	Babylon annexed to Persia.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Procli-dæ.
537	60. 4	217		23 Cyrus.	33 Amasis, or Psammetik II.	... ...	4 Amyntas I.	24 Anaxandrides.	24 Ariston.
536	61. 1	218	Agathar-cus.	24 ——	34 ——	1 Jeshua, the son of Jozadak.	5 ——	25 ——	25 ——
535	2	219		25 ——	35 ——	2 ——	6 ——	26 ——	26 ——
534	3	220		26 ——	36 ——	3 ——	7 ——	27 ——	27 ——
533	4	221		27 ——	37 ——	4 ——	8 ——	28 ——	28 ——
532	62. 1	222	Euryxi-das.	28 ——	38 ——	5 ——	9 ——	29 ——	29 ——
531	2	223		29 ——	39 ——	6 ——	10 ——	30 ——	30 ——
530	3	224		30 ——	40 ——	7 ——	11 ——	31 ——	31 ——
529	4	225		1 Cambyses.	41 ——	8 ——	12 ——	32 ——	32 ——
528	63. 1	226	Parmenides.	2 ——	42 ——	9 ——	13 ——	33 ——	33 ——
527	2	227		3 ——	43 ——	10 ——	14 ——	34 ——	34 ——
526	3	228		4 ——	1 Psammenitus, or Psammetik III.	11 ——	15 ——	35 ——	35 ——
525	4	229		5 ——	Conquered by Persia.	12 ——	16 ——	36 ——	36 ——
524	64. 1	230	Evander.	6 ——	——	13 ——	17 ——	37 ——	37 ——
523	2	231		7 ——	——	14 ——	18 ——	38 ——	38 ——
522	3	232		8 ——	——	15 ——	19 ——	39 ——	39 ——
521	4	233		Smerdis, 7 months. 1 Darius Hystaspes.		16 ——	20 ——	40 ——	40 ——
520	65. 1	234	Apochas	2 ——	——	17 ——	21 ——	1 Cleomenes I.	41 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
537	Alcæus I.	42 Servius Tullius.	The Persian empire comprises Persia, Media, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Syria. Pisistratus, for the third time, gains the ascendancy in Athens, where he patronizes learned men.
536	Athenæus.	43 ——	The Jews permitted by Cyrus to return to their country and rebuild their temple. Vines and olive-trees first planted in Gaul, by the Greeks of Marseilles.
535	Hipparchus.	44 ——	Tragedy first exhibited at Athens by Thespis.
534	... ...	1 Tarquinius II., (Superbus.)	Murder of Servius Tullius; his wise laws and regulations set aside by his successor.
533	Thericles, *Clin.* Hericlides, *Hales.*	2 ——	The Carthaginians contend with the Syracusans for the dominion of Sicily, and enforce by arms the payment of tribute from the African tribes in their neighbourhood.
532	... ...	3 ——	Polycrates and his brothers govern Samos. Anacreon is invited to his court. Pythagoras, though favoured by him, withdraws, to travel in Egypt and Asia.
531	... ...	4 ——	Pisistratus collects the poems of Homer, and establishes the first public library at Athens.
530	... ...	5 ——	Splendour of Persepolis, and magnificence of the Persian court. Flourishing state of Etruria. Rhœcus of Samos noted for casting metals.
529	... ...	6 ——	Cyrus killed in his war against the Massagetæ.
528	... ...	7 ——	Tarquin extends the dominion of Rome in Latium, and plants colonies.
527	... ...	8 ——	Death of Pisistratus, who is succeeded in his power at Athens by his son Hipparchus.
526	... ...	9 ——	Death of Amasis, five months before the invasion of Egypt by Cambyses.
525	... ...	10 ——	Egypt added to the Persian empire. War between the Lacedæmonians and Polycrates of Samos. Birth of Æschylus. Anacreon and Simonides come to Athens.
524	Miltiades.	11 ——	Cyrene and Libya, to the confines of Carthage, conquered by the Persians.
523	... ...	12 ——	Chœrilus, the Athenian tragedian. An eclipse of the moon, July 16th.
522	... ...	13 ——	Death of Polycrates.
521	... ...	14 ——	Death of Cambyses, from an accidental wound The city of Thebes, or Luqsor, taken by the Persians.
520	... ...	15 ——	The Gauls (Galatæ or Celtæ) occupy the north and north-east of Italy, along the Adriatic, as far as the river Œsia. Pythagoras, at Crotona, gives laws to the States of Magna Græcia. Hecatæus and Dionysius, the Milesian historians, and Melanippides the poet, fl.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
519	65. 2	235		3 Darius Hystaspes.	18 Jeshua. Haggai and Zachariah, the prophets.	22 Amyntas I.	2 Cleomenes I.	42 Ariston.
518	3	236		4 ——	19 ——	23 ——	3 ——	43 ——
517	4	237		5 ——	20 ——	24 ——	4 ——	44 ——
516	66. 1	238	Ischyrus.	6 ——	21 —— The new temple dedicated.	25 ——	5 ——	45 ——
515	2	239		7 ——	22 ——	26 ——	6 ——	46 ——
514	3	240		8 ——	23 ——	27 ——	7 ——	47 ——
513	4	241		9 ——	24 ——	28 ——	8 ——	48 ——
512	67. 1	242	Phanas.	10 ——	25 ——	29 ——	9 ——	49 ——
511	2	243		11 ——	26 ——	30 ——	10 ——	50 ——
510	3	244		12 ——	27 ——	31 ——	11 ——	1 Demaratus.
509	4	245		13 ——	28 ——	32 ——	12 ——	2 ——
508	68. 1	246	Ischomachus.	14 ——	29 ——	33 ——	13 ——	3 ——
507	2	247		15 ——	30 ——	34 ——	14 ——	4 ——
506	3	248		16 ——	31 ——	35 ——	15 ——	5 ——
505	4	249		17 ——	32 ——	36 ——	16 ——	6 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
519	... ...	16 Tarquinius II., Superbus.	Platæa under the protection of Athens. Birth of the elder Cratinus, the comic poet.
518	... ...	17 ———	Pindar born at Thebes. Revolt of Babylon: after a siege of twenty months, the city taken by Darius, and nearly destroyed. Syloson, the brother of Polycrates, restored by the Persians to power in Samos.
517	... ...	18 ———	The Chinese have recorded an interview at this time between their philosophers Kungfutze, (Confucius) and Lao-Tseu.
516	... ...	19 ———	The Persian empire divided by Darius into Satrapies.
515	... ...	20 ———	Miltiades succeeds his brother Stesagoras in the government of the Chersonesus.
514	... ...	21 ———	Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton. His brother Hippias becomes ruler of Athens.
513	... ...	22 ———	Angari, public messengers or postmen, employed in Persia.
512	Clisthenes.	23 ———	Darius adds a twentieth, or Indian, Satrapy to his empire.
511	... ...	24 ———	Phrynicus, the tragic poet, first known. Sybaris destroyed by the Crotonians.
510	... ...	25 ———	Hippias and all the race of Pisistratidæ expelled from Athens. Solon's form of government restored. Telesilla, the poetess of Argos, fl.
509	... ...	Consuls, L. Jun. Brutus. L. Tarq. Collatinus. M. Horat. Pulvillus. P. Val. Poplicola.	The Tarquins driven from Rome. Regal power abolished. An aristocratic republic established, with two annually elected Consuls at its head. The death of Brutus, in battle with the expelled princes, and the retirement of Collatinus, cause a succession of Consuls, during the first year. A commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage, by which the former was bound not to navigate beyond the Fair Promontory (now Cape Bon).
508	Isagoras.	P. Val. Poplicola II. T. Lucret. Tricipitinus.	The Etrurians, under Porsenna, and other States in Italy, make war on Rome, to restore the Tarquins. Choral competition at the Olympic meeting. Athens distracted by factions.
507	... ..	P. Val. Poplicola III. M. Horat. Pulvillus II.	Darius, unsuccessful in his wars with the Scythians (Gothic tribes), penetrates, by the north of the Euxine, into Europe, and crosses the Danube, where he leaves Megabazus with the remnant of the army.
506	... ...	Sp. Lartius Flavus. T. Herminius Aquilinus.	Megabazus reduces Perinthus, Thrace, and Paeonia, and sends ambassadors to demand submission from Amyntas, King of Macedon.
505	... ...	M. Valerius. P. Postumius Tubertus.	Darius, leaving Artaphernes governor of Sardis, conquers the islands of Imbros and Lemnos, takes Chalcedon, crosses the Bosphorus, and makes himself master of Byzantium.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.
504	69. 1	250	Ischomachus.	18 Darius Hystaspes.	33 Jeshua.	37 Amyntas I.	17 Cleomenes I.	7 Demaratus.
503	2	251		19 —	34 —	38 —	18 —	8 —
502	3	252		20 —	35 —	39 —	19 —	9 —
501	4	253		21 —	36 —	40 —	20 —	10 —
500	70. 1	254	Nicoras.	22 —	37 —	1 Alexander I.	21 —	11 —
499	2	255		23 —	38 —	2 —	22 —	12 —
498	3	256		24 —	39 —	3 —	23 —	13 —
497	4	257		25 —	40 —	4 —	24 —	14 —
496	71. 1	258	Tisicrates.	26 —	41 —	5 —	25 —	15 —
495	2	259		27 —	42 —	6 —	26 —	16 —
494	3	260		28 —	43 —	7 —	27 —	17 —
493	4	261		29 —	44 —	8 —	28 —	18 —

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
504	Acestorides.	P. Val. Poplicola IV. T. Lucretius Tricipitinus II.	Charon, the historian, of Lampsachus, fl. (For his works, see *Clin.*) Sardoces, a Persian officer, crucified, by order of Darius, taken down from the cross and healed, is restored to favour, and advanced to high dignities.
503	... ...	P. Postumius Tubertus II. Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.	Heraclitus of Ephesus fl. Parmenides of Elis, who taught that the earth is a globe, and Lasus of Hermione, who instructed Pindar. Darius introduces a regular financial system, and levies on his conquered provinces a fixed tribute, paid in their natural productions. Death of Valerius Poplicola.
502	... ...	Opiter Virginius Tricostus. Sp. Cassius Viscellinus.	An eclipse of the moon, Nov. 19th. Darius, having, in two years of repose, recruited his army, listens to the Naxian exiles, who invite his aid to restore them to their country. Alliance between the Romans and Sabines.
501	... ...	Post. Comin. Aurunceus. T. Lartius Flavus.	Failure of the Persian attack on Naxos, under Megabaxus and Aristagoras; the latter abandons the cause of Darius, and persuades the Ionian cities to revolt. Hecatæus, the historian, vainly counsels the patriots to fortify the isle of Leria.
500	Myrus.	Serv. Sulp. Camerinus. Man. Tull. Longus.	Aristagoras solicits the support of Sparta, which is denied; he obtains from Athens a fleet of twenty triremes, and assistance from Eretria. Birth of the philosopher Anaxagoras. Epicharmus introduces comedy at Syracuse.
499	... ...	P. Veturius Geminus. T. Æbutius Elva.	Sardis taken and burnt by the Ionians, who are afterwards defeated near Ephesus; the Athenians withdraw their aid. Æschylus excels Chœrilus and Pratinas in tragedy.
498	... ...	T. Lartius Flav. II. Q. Cloelius Siculus.	Cyprus revolts and is recovered by the Persians. The office of Dictator created at Rome, and first held by the consul T. Lartius Flavus. Pindar, Pyth. X.
497	... ...	A. Sempron. Atratinus. M. Minucius Augurinus.	The Persians suppress the revolt in Caria, and regain Clazomenæ and Cyme. Aristagoras takes refuge in Thrace, where he is slain.
496	Hipparchus.	Aulus Post. Albus. A. Virginius Tricostus.	Histiæus, father-in-law of Aristagoras, prepares to defend Miletus. Birth of Helenicus of Mitylene, the historian. (For his works, see *Clin.*) The Romans defeat the Latins near Lake Regillus (date uncertain, *Niebuhr*).
495	Philippus.	Ap. Claudius Sabinus. P. Servilius Priscus.	The Persians prepare to besiege Miletus. Birth of Sophocles.
494	Pythocritus.	A. Virginius Tricostus II. T. Veturius Geminus.	The Ionian fleet defeated by the Persians near the isle of Lade, and the war terminated by the fall of Miletus. Æaces, the son of Syloson, reinstated by the Persians in Samos. Secession of the Roman Plebes to the Mons Sacer. Anaxilaus rules at Rhegium.
493	Themistocles.	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus II. Post. Comin. Aurunceus II.	Miltiades, unable to defend the Chersonesus, returns to Athens, after twenty-two years' absence. Treaty between the Patricians and Plebes, conceding all the demands of the latter, and giving them their tribunes. League, with the Latins, made by Sp Cassius.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agid'æ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.
492	72. 1	262	Tisicrates.	30 Darius Hystaspes.	45 Jeshua.	9 Alexander I.	29 Cleomenes I.	19 Demaratus.
491	2	263		31 ——	46 ——	10 ——	1 Leonidas.	1 Leotychides.
490	3	264		32 ——	47 ——	11 ——	2 ——	2 ——
489	4	265		33 ——	48 ——	12 ——	3 ——	3 ——
488	73. 1	266	Astylus, Croton.	34 ——	49 ——	13 ——	4 ——	4 ——
487	2	267		35 ——	50 ——	14 ——	5 ——	5 ——
486	3	268		36 ——	51 ——	15 ——	6 ——	6 ——
485	4	269		1 Xerxes.	52 ——	16 ——	7 ——	7 ——
484	74. 1	270	Astylus, Syrac.	2 ——	53 ——	17 ——	8 ——	8 ——
483	2	271		3 ——	54 ——	18 ——	9 ——	9 ——
482	3	272		4 ——	55 ——	19 ——	10 ——	10 ——
481	4	273		5 ——	56 ——	20 ——	11 ——	11 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
492	Diognetus.	T. Geganius Macerinus. P. Minucius Augurinus.	Darius prepares a large armament, under Mardonius, to punish the Greeks for their assistance afforded to the Ionians. A famine at Rome.
491	Hybrilides.	M. Minuc. Augurinus II. A. Sempron. Atratinus II.	The fleet of Mardonius dispersed by a storm, near Mount Athos, and his land-troops greatly harassed by the Thracians; he retires into Asia. Cleomenes at Lacedæmon, in the last year of his life, procures the deposition of his colleague, Demaratus, who retires into Persia. War between Athens and Ægina. Gelon becomes master of Gela, in Sicily. An eclipse of the moon, April 25th.
490	Phænippus.	Q. Sulpic. Camerinus. Sp. Lartius Flavus II.	Darius sends a larger army to invade Greece, under Datis and Artaphernes, who are utterly defeated by Miltiades at Marathon, Sep. 28th. Pindar, Pyth. VI. Coriolanus withdraws from Rome to the Volscians.
489	Aristides.	C. Julius Iulus. P. Pinarius Rufus.	Darius begins preparations for another attempt on Greece. Coriolanus urges the Volscians to war, and leads their army to besiege Rome. Death of Miltiades.
488	Anchises.	Sp. Nautius Rutilus. Sex. Furius Fusus.	Theron usurps absolute power at Agrigentum. Pindar, Olymp. IX. Coriolanus is prevailed upon by his wife and mother to desist from his hostile proceedings.
487	Phænippus.	C. Aquilius Tuscus. T. Sicinius Sabinus.	The Volsci defeated by the Romans, under Coriolanus. The Hernicans leagued with Rome by Sp. Cassius. Chionides exhibits comedies at Athens. Dinolochus, a comic poet, fl. at Syracuse.
486	Philocrates.	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus III. Proc. Virg. Tricostus.	Egypt endeavours to throw off the Persian yoke. The first Agrarian law for an equitable division of conquered lands is introduced at Rome by Sp. Cassius.
485	Philocrates, *Clin.* Phædon, *Hales.*	Q. Fabius Vibulanus. Serv. Corn. Malug. Cossus.	Death of Darius. Gelon becomes master of Syracuse. Sp. Cassius, the most distinguished Roman of his age, is accused of aiming at majesty, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
484	Leostratus.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus. Cæsio Fabius Vibulanus.	Egypt reconquered by the Persians. Birth of Herodotus, at Halicarnassus. Æschylus gains the prize for tragedy. Pindar, Olymp. X. XI. Achæus of Eretria, the tragic poet, born. Rome at war with the Volsci and Veientes.
483	Nicodemus.	M. Fabius Vibulanus. L. Val. Poplic. Pollitus.	Banishment of Aristides from Athens. Chœrilus has exhibited tragedies forty years. Carthage enriched by working the gold and silver mines in Spain.
482	Achepsion.	C. Julius Iulus. Q. Fabius Vibulanus II.	Violent contests at Rome, respecting the evasion of the Agrarian law, by the Patricians, and the election of Consuls. The tribune, Ti. Pontificius, stops the levy of troops.
481	Themistocles, *Clin.* Calliades, *Hales.*	Cæsio Fab. Vibulanus II. Sp. Furius Fusus.	Xerxes having prepared an immense force by land and sea, for the invasion of Greece, commences his march, and winters at Sardis.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
480	75. 1	274	Suchus.	6 Xerxes.	1 Joiachim.	21 Alexander I.	1 Pleistarchus a minor; Pausanias, Regent.	12 Leotychides.
479	2	275		7 ——	2 ——	22 ——	2 ——	13 ——
478	3	276		8 ——	3 ——	23 ——	3 ——	14 ——
477	4	277		9 ——	4 ——	24 ——	4 ——	15 ——
476	76. 1	278	Scamander.	10 ——	5 ——	25 ——	5 ——	16 ——
475	2	279		11 ——	6 ——	26 ——	6 ——	17 ——
474	3	280		12 ——	7 ——	27 ——	7 ——	18 ——
473	4	281		13 ——	8 ——	28 ——	8 ——	19 ——
472	77. 1	282	Dates.	14 ——	9 ——	29 ——	9 ——	20 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
480	Calliades, *Clin.* Callias, *Hales.*	Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus. M. Fab. Vibulanus II.	Xerxes in Greece. Three days' struggle at Thermopylæ, Aug. 7—9th. Death of Leonidas. Sea-fight at Artemisium. Great naval victory of Themistocles at Salamis, Oct. 20th. Athens taken by the Persians—but Xerxes, disheartened, leaves his army under the command of Mardonius. Birth of Euripides. Anaxagoras begins to teach philosophy at Athens. Pherecydes, the historian, fl. *Clin.* Pindar at Salamis. The Carthaginians defeated at Himera, by the combined forces of Theron and Gelon. Bosporus, or Chersonesus Taurica, an independent State.
479	Xanthippus.	Cæsio. Fab. Vibulanus III. T. Virg. Tricost. Rutilus.	Athens retaken and despoiled by Mardonius; after which, he is totally routed and slain, Sep. 22nd, at Platæa, by the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and Tegæans, under Pausanias, and Aristides recalled from exile. On the same day, the Persian fleet and army defeated at Mycale, by Leotychides, king of Sparta and Xanthippus, the Athenian archon, father of Pericles. The Greeks then besiege Sestos. The poet, Choerilus of Samos, born. Death of Confucius.
478	Timosthenes.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus II. C. Servilius Ahala. C. Com. Lent. Esquilin.	Surrender of Sestos, the last event recorded by Herodotus, and the first by Thucydides. Athens rebuilt and fortified. Pindar, Pyth. III. Hiero succeeds his brother, Gelon, at Syracuse. Tyranny of the Patricians at Rome. The Fabii secede from their order, join the Plebes, leave the city, and take up a position near the Cremera. The first stone theatre in Greece, that of Bacchus, at Athens, now built.
477	Adimantus.	C. Horatius Pulvillus. T. Menenius Lanatus.	The supremacy of Athens commences. The Greeks, after having taken Cyprus and Byzantium from the Persians, transfer the chief command of their combined army from Pausanias to Aristides. The Fabii are surprised and slaughtered by the Veientes.
476	Phædon.	A. Virgin. Tricost. Rutilus. Sp. Servil. Structus.	Scyros taken by Cimon, son of Miltiades. Death of Anaxilaus of Rhegium. Pindar, Olymp. XIV. The Romans suffer great losses in their wars with the Veientes, who are with much difficulty driven back.
475	Dromocleides.	P. Valerius Poplicola. C. Nautius Rutilus.	Cimon extends the power of the Athenians in Thrace. The consuls of the preceding years summoned by the tribunes to render an account of their conduct to the Roman people.
474	Acestorides.	L. Furius Medull. Rufus. A. Manlius Vulso.	Naval victory of Hiero over the Tuscans. Pindar, Pyth. VII. IX. XI. A truce of forty years between the Romans and Veientes.
473	Menon.	L. Æmil. Mamercin. III. Vop. Julius Iulus. Opiter Virginius.	Murder of the tribune Cn. Genucius, to stay his impeachment of the ex-consuls before the people. The rage of factions becomes more violent, and the Patricians are obliged to make farther concessions.
472	Chares.	L. Pinarius Ruf. Mamerc. P. Furius Fusus.	On the death of Theron, Agrigentum again becomes a Republic. Pindar, Olymp. II. XII. "Perse" of Æschylus. Rogations of Volero Publilius, the Roman tribune.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
471	77. 2	283		15 Xerxes.	10 Joiachim.	30 Alexander I.	10 Pleistarchus.	21 Leotychides.
470	3	284		16 ——	11 ——	31 ——	11 ——	22 ——
469	4	285		17 ——	12 ——	32 ——	12 ——	1 Archidamus II.
468	78. 1	286	Parmenides.	18 ——	13 ——	33 ——	13 ——	2 ——
467	2	287		19 ——	14 ——	34 ——	14 ——	3 ——
466	3	288		20 ——	15 ——	35 ——	15 ——	4 ——
465	4	289		1 Artaxerxes Longimanus.	16 ——	36 ——	16 ——	5 ——
464	79. 1	290	Xenophon.	2 ——	17 ——	37 ——	17 ——	6 ——
463	2	291		3 ——	18 ——	38 ——	18 ——	7 ——
462	3	292		4 ——	1 Eliashib.	39 ——	19 ——	8 ——
461	4	293		5 ——	2 ——	40 ——	20 ——	9 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
471	Praxiergus.	Ap. Claudius Sabinus. T. Quintius Barbatus.	Banishment of Themistocles from Athens; he retires to Argos. Birth of Thucydides. Great commotions at Rome. Ap. Claudius so unpopular, that the soldiers refuse to fight under his command against the Volsci.
470	Demotion, *Clin.* Apsephion *Hales.*	L. Valerius Poplicola II. Tib. Æmil. Mamercinus.	Appius, impeached by the tribunes, kills himself. Hiero invites the poets and philosophers of Greece to Syracuse. Pindar celebrates his victories in the chariot-races. Pyth. I. The Greeks establish a common treasury at Delos, for the Persian war.
469	Apsephion *Clin.* Phædon, *Hales.*	A. Virginius Tricostus. T. Numicius Priscus.	Pericles first takes part in the public affairs of Athens. After the death of Appius, the internal dissensions of Rome cease for a while, and external conquest is pursued with energy.
468	Theagenides.	T. Quintius Barbatus II. Q. Servilius Priscus.	Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives. Death of Aristides. Birth of Socrates. Sophocles obtains his first prize, probably for the tragedy of Triptolemus. Antium taken by the Romans.
467	Lysistratus.	Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus II. Q. Fabius Vibulanus.	Death of Hiero of Syracuse, and of the poet Simonides. Birth of the orator Andocides. Traitorous correspondence of Pausanias, still regent at Lacedæmon, with Xerxes. Thrasybulus, brother of Hiero, being unable to maintain the kingly power, the people of Syracuse reestablish their republic.
466	Lysanias.	Sp. Postumius Albus. Q. Servilius Priscus II.	Naxos withdraws from the Grecian league: is besieged by Cimon and made subject to Athens. Themistocles discovers the designs of Pausanias, and is accused of being an accomplice in them: he retires to Persia, and on his voyage passes through the Athenian fleet before Naxos. Death of Pausanias. The victories of Cimon, at the Eurymedon, close the war between Greece and Persia.
465	Lysitheus.	Quint. Fab. Vibulanus II. T. Quint. Barbatus III.	Xerxes assassinated by Artabanus, who, after an usurpation of seven months, is killed by Artaxerxes. Themistocles is hospitably welcomed in Persia. Thasos revolts. Rome contains 134,214 citizens.
464	Archidemides.	Aulus Postum. Albus. Sp. Furius Medullinus.	Earthquake at Sparta. Revolt of the Helots and Messenians. Cimon leads 4,000 men to assist the Lacedæmonians. Pericles and Cimon adorn Athens with public buildings. Zeno of Elea fl. Pindar. Olymp. XIII. The Romans unsuccessful in their wars with the Æqui and Volsci.
463	Tlepolemus, *Clin.* Euthippus *Hales.*	P. Servilius Priscus. L. Æbutius Elva.	The Thasians reduced into subjection and cruelly treated by the Athenians. The Latin peasantry and their cattle driven to take refuge within the walls of Rome, where the general distress is aggravated by a severe pestilence.
462	Conon.	T. Lucretius Tricipitinus. T. Veturius Geminus.	Artaxerxes supposed to be the Ahasuerus who, in the third year of his reign, at the request of his queen, Esther, saved the Jews in Persia from an intended massacre, commemorated by their feast of Purim. Pindar. Pyth. IV. V.
461	Euhippus.	P. Volumnius Amintinus. Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.	Cimon again assists the Lacedæmonians, and is soon afterwards banished by the Athenians. Pericles induces the people to limit the power of the Areopagus, and obtains the removal of the Greek common treasury from Delos to Athens. The tribune, C. Terentilius Harsa, requires that the laws of Rome should be made more explicit, and the power of the consuls more clearly defined.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Procliдæ.
460	80. 1	294	Torymbus	6 Artaxerxes Longimanus.	3 Eliashib.	41 Alexander I.	21 Pleistarchus.	10 Archidamus II.
459	2	295		7 ——	4 ——	42 ——	22 ——	11 ——
458	3	296		8 ——	5 ——	43 ——	1 Pleistoanax.	12 ——
457	4	297		9 ——	6 ——	44 ——	2 ——	13 ——
456	81. 1	298	Polymnastus	10 ——	7 ——	45 ——	3 ——	14 ——
455	2	299		11 ——	8 ——	46 ——	4 ——	15 ——
454	3	300		12 ——	9 ——	1 Perdiccas II.	5 ——	16 ——
453	4	301		13 ——	10 ——	2 ——	6 ——	17 ——
452	82. 1	302	Lycus.	14 ——	11 ——	3 ——	7 ——	18 ——
451	2	303		15 ——	12 ——	4 ——	8 ——	19 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
460	Thrasicli-des.	P. Valerius Poplic. II. L. Quintius Cincinnatus. C. Claudius Sabinus.	Egypt again revolts under Inarus. Birth of Democritus and of Hippocrates. Pindar. Olymp. VIII. Great commotions at Rome. Another tribune demands the appointment of Decemvirs to carry out the proposition of Terentilius. The Sabine, Appius Herdonius, surprises the capitol; in recovering it, the consul, Valerius, is slain, and Cincinnatus elected in his stead.
459	Philocles.	Quint. Fab. Vibulanus III. L. Cornel. Malug. Cossus.	Gorgias of Leontium fl.; he lived to a great age, and among his eminent scholars were Pericles, Thucydides, Alcibiades, and Critias. Agitation increases in Rome. Census, 132,049 citizens.
458	Bion.	C. Nantius Rutilus II. C. Minucius Augurinus.	Birth of Lysias, the orator. Æschylus brings out his "Oresteia." The consul Minucius besieged in his camp by the Æqui. Cincinnatus called from the plough and appointed dictator; in sixteen days he defeats the enemy, and returns to his farm. Ezra returns from Persia to Jerusalem.
457	Mnesithi-des, *Clin.* Callias, *Hales.*	C. Horatius Pulvillus. Q. Minucius Augurinus.	War between the Athenians and Corinthians; defeat of the former at Tanagra by the Lacedæmonians. Panyasis put to death by Lygdamis. Herodotus leaves Halicarnassus. Peace between the Romans and Volscians; Antium restored to the latter. (Coriolanus placed at this time by *Niebuhr.*) Continued agitation in Rome; ten tribunes of the people appointed instead of five.
456	Callias.	M. Valerius Maximus. Sp. Virginius Tricostus.	Victory of the Athenians, under Myronides, over the Bœotians, at Œnophyta. Cimon recalled from exile. The Athenians complete their long walls. Death of Æschylus, æt. 69. Herodotus said to have recited parts of his history at the Olympic meeting, and Thucydides, as a boy, to have heard him.
455	Sosistra-tus.	T. Romulius Rocus. C. Veturius Cicurinus.	Tolmides sent from Athens to assist the Egyptians: but they are subdued by the Persians, except in the low lands, where Amyrtæus maintains an independent sovereignty. The Messenians, after a struggle of ten years, are overcome by the Lacedæmonians, and Ithome surrenders. Ægina taken by the Athenians. Empedocles fl. Euripides produces his first tragedy, the "Peliades."
454	Ariston.	Sp. Tarpeius Montanus. A. Aterius Fontinalis.	Expedition of Pericles against Sicyon and Acarnania. Aristarchus writes tragedies, and Cratinus comedies. Perdiccas of Macedon joins the Spartans against the Athenians.
453	Lysicrates	Sex. Quintilius. P. Horatius Tergeminus.	Syracuse the predominant State in Sicily.
452	Chœre-phanes.	P. Cestius Capitolinus. T. Menenius Lanatus.	Pindar Olymp. IV. V. celebrates the victory of Psaumis of Camarina, in the four-horse chariot-race.
451	Antidotus.	Decemvirs.	Ion of Chios, historian and tragedian, exhibits his first drama. Decemvirs, appointed at Rome, govern at first with moderation and wisdom. At the suggestion of Hermodorus, an Ephesian exile, commissioners are sent from Rome into Greece to collect information respecting the laws.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.
450	82. 3	304		16 Artaxerxes Longimanus.	13 Eliashib.	5 Perdiccas II.	9 Pleistoanax.	20 Archidamus II.
449	4	305		17 ——	14 ——	6 ——	10 ——	21 ——
448	83. 1	306	Criso.	18 ——	15 ——	7 ——	11 ——	22 ——
447	2	307		19 ——	16 ——	8 ——	12 ——	23 ——
446	3	308		20 ——	17 ——	9 ——	13 ——	24 ——
445	4	309		21 ——	18 ——	10 ——	14 ——	25 ——
444	84. 1	310	Criso.	22 ——	19 ——	11 ——	15 ——	26 ——
443	2	311		23 ——	20 ——	12 ——	16 ——	27 ——
442	3	312		24 ——	21 ——	13 ——	17 ——	28 ——
441	4	313		25 ——	1 Joiada.	14 ——	18 ——	29 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
450	Euthydemus.	Decemvirs.	Cimon prevails on the Greek States to suspend their mutual animosities by a five years' truce, and combine their forces against Persia. Anaxagoras leaves Athens, and Archelaus is the instructor of Socrates. Crates, the comic, and Bacchylides, the lyric poets, fl. The first ten tables of laws promulgated at Rome.
449	Pedieus.	The same at first, then *consuls*. L. Valerius Poplicola. T. Horatius Barbatus.	The Persians, defeated by the Greeks at Salamis, in Cyprus, agree to a peace, which gives freedom to Ionia; soon after this, Cimon dies. The twelve tables of laws completed at Rome. The Decemvirs abuse their power. Outrage of Ap. Claudius. Death of Virginia. The Decemvirs are deposed and brought to justice. Ap. Claudius and Sp. Appius die in prison: the rest are banished. Consuls and tribunes are again elected.
448	Phillscus.	Lart. Herminius Aquilinus. T. Virginius Tricostus.	Athens is now the principal seat of Greek philosophy, literature, and art. At Rome, the Patricians, dismayed by late events, give their sanction to laws that extend still more the power of the people.
447	Timarchides.	M. Gegonius Macerinus. C. Julius Iulus.	The Athenians break the truce, by endeavouring to seize Chæronea; they are attacked by the Bœotians at Coronea, and driven out of the country; their general, Tolmides, and Klinias, the father of Alcibiades, are killed in the battle.
446	Callimachus.	T. Quint. Capitol. Barbatus IV. Agrippa Furius Fusus.	Pindar, Pyth. VIII. æt. 72. Rome at war with the Æqui, who penetrate nearly to the walls of the city, where they are totally routed. Agrigentum conquered by Syracuse.
445	Lysimachides.	M. Genucius Augurinus. C. Curtius Philo.	Revolt of Eubœa and Megara, suppressed by Pericles. The Lacedæmonians invade Attica, but retire. Their king, Pleistoanax, is accused of having been bribed by the Athenians, and is banished: a thirty-years' truce follows. At Rome, the Canuleian law allows Patricians and Plebeians to intermarry. Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.
444	Praxiteles.	L. Papirius Mugillanus. L. Sempronius Atratinus.	The most flourishing period of Athens begins here, under the sole management of Pericles. Protagoras and Melissus, phil. fl. The Romans elect three military tribunes instead of consuls, A. Sempronius Atratinus, L. Atilius, and Cælius Siculus, who abdicate after three months, and consuls are again appointed.
443	Lysanias.	M. Geganius Macerinus II. T. Quint. Capitolinus Barbatus V.	An Athenian colony, under Lampon, planted at Thurium, near the ruins of Sybaris, in Magna Græcia; it is accompanied by Herodotus and Lysias. The censorship established at Rome.
442	Diphilus.	M. Fabius Vibulanus. Postumius Æbutius Cornicen.	Phidias, the sculptor, guides Pericles in adorning Athens with noble works. The Parthenon, Propylæa, and Odeum, built. The architects, Ictinus, Callicrates, and Mnesicles, fl.
441	Timocles.	C. Furius Pacilus Rufus. M. Papirius Crassus.	Euripides gains the highest prize in tragedy. Rome, less distracted, for a while, by intestine discord, becomes more formidable to the neighbouring States.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
440	85. 1	314	Criso.	26 Artaxerxes II. Longimanus.	2 Joiada.	15 Perdiccas II.	19 Pleistoanax.	30 Archidamus.
439	2	315		27 ——	3 ——	16 ——	20 ——	31 ——
438	3	316		28 ——	4 ——	17 ——	21 ——	32 ——
437	4	317		29 ——	5 ——	18 ——	22 ——	33 ——
436	86. 1	318	Theopompus.	30 ——	6 ——	19 ——	23 ——	34 ——
435	2	319		31 ——	7 ——	20 ——	24 ——	35 ——
434	3	320		32 ——	8 ——	21 ——	25 ——	36 ——
433	4	321		33 ——	9 ——	22 ——	26 ——	37 ——
432	87. 1	322	Sophron.	34 ——	10 ——	23 ——	27 ——	38 ——
431	2	323		35 ——	11 ——	24 ——	28 ——	39 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
440	Myrichides.	Proc. Geganius Macerinus. L. Menenius Lanatus.	Samos, resisting the sway of Athens, is besieged by Pericles, with Sophocles as a general under him, and defended by the philosopher Melissus: surrenders after a siege of nine months. The performance of comedies prohibited at Athens. The "Antigone" of Sophocles exhibited.
439	Glaucides.	T. Quint. Capitolinus VI. Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.	A severe famine at Rome; Sp. Mælius distributes corn to the citizens, for which he is accused of aspiring to be king, and is murdered by Servilius Ahala. L. Minucius Augurinus appointed *præfectus annonæ*.
438	Theodorus.	Military Tribunes. M. Æmilius Mamercinus. L. Quint. Cincinnatus. L. Julius Iulus.	The statue of Minerva, by Phidias, placed in the Parthenon. Spartacus I. becomes king of Bosporus. Three military tribunes at Rome, instead of consuls; the scarcity relieved. Ahala impeached and exiled.
437	Euthymenes.	Consuls *again*. M. Geganius Macerinus III. L. Sergius Fidenas.	An Athenian colony, led by Agnon, to Amphipolis, on the river Strymon. The prohibition of comedy repealed. Victory of the Romans over the Veientes, Fidenates, and their allies. The Veientine king, Tolumnius, slain by the master of the horse, Corn. Cossus, who dedicates the second *spolia opima*.
436	Lysimachus.	M. Cornelius Malugin. L. Papirius Crassus.	Birth of Isocrates. Cratinus receives the prize for comedy. The paintings of Polygnotus, and Panænus, brother of Phidias, adorn the Poikile at Athens. Polycletes of Sicyon, the sculptor, fl.
435	Antilochides.	C. Julius Iulus II. L. Virginius Tricostus.	War between the Corinthians and their colony of Corcyra. Prodicus of Ceos, phil. fl. Fidenæ taken by the Romans and razed. Truce with Veii.
434	Chares.	C. Julius Iulus III. L. Virginius Tricostus II.	Lysippus, the comic poet, obtains the prize. The censorship at Rome limited to eighteen months, by a law of Æmilius Mamercinus.
433	Apseudes.	Mil. Trib. M. Fabius Vibulanus. M. Fossius Flaccinator. L. Sergius Fidenas.	Ambassadors from Corcyra implore the assistance of the Athenians, who send a fleet to protect the island against the attack of Corinth:—this is the prelude to the long and fatal Peloponnesian war.
432	Pythodorus.	Consuls *again*. L. Pinarius Rufus. L. Furius Medullinus. Sp. Postumius Albus.	Sea-fights off Corcyra; Andocides commands the Athenian ships. Pericles attacked through his friends. Aspasia, Phidias, and Anaxagoras, who had returned to Athens, are publicly accused of impiety; the latter returns to Lampsacus, and Phidias to Elis. Meton, the astronomer, begins his cycle. The congress of Lacedæmon.
431	Euthydemus.	T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus. C. Julius Mento.	The Athenians are accused by the Corinthians and Megaræans of having broken the thirty years' truce; the Thebans commence war by an attempt to seize Platæa, and Archidamus invades Attica with a large army. The Athenians send their fleet to ravage the coast of the Peloponnesus, and lay siege to Potidæa in Macedon. Alliance between Athens and Sitalces, king of Thrace. The "Medea" and "Philoctetes" of Euripides brought out; but Euphorion, the son of Æschylus, gains the first prize for tragedy against him and Sophocles. Seleucus king of Bosporus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
430	87. 3	324		36 Artaxerxes.	12 Joiada.	25 Perdiccas II.	29 Pleistoanax.	40 Archidamus II.
429	4	325		37 —	13 —	26 —	30 —	41 —
428	88. 1	326	Symmachus.	38 —	14 —	27 —	31 —	42 —
427	2	327		39 —	15 —	28 —	32 —	1 Agis II.
426	3	328		40 —	16 —	29 —	33 —	2 —
425	4	329		1 Xerxes II., 2 months. 1 Sogdianus.	17 —	30 —	34 —	3 —
424	89. 1	330	Symmachus.	1 Darius Nothus.	18 —	31 —	35 —	4 —
423	2	331		2 —	19 —	32 —	36 —	5 —
422	3	332		3 —	20 —	36 —	37 —	6 —

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
430	Apollodorus.	L. Papirius Crassus.	Plague at Athens. Second invasion of Attica. The
		L. Julius Iulus.	Athenians fail in their attack on Epidaurus.
429	Epameinon.	L. Sergius Fidenas II.	Death of Pericles. Surrender of Potidæa to the
		Hostus Lucret. Tricipitinus.	Athenians; in the battle Socrates saves the life of Alcibiades. Phormio conducts successfully their naval operations in the Gulf of Corinth. Plateæ besieged. Birth of Plato. Hippocrates said to have been in Athens during the plague, but is not named by Thucydides. Sitalces invades Macedon.
428	Diotimus.	T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus II.	Attica again invaded. The Athenians besiege Mitylene, which had revolted with all Lesbos, except
		A. Cornelius Cossus.	Mithymne. Death of Anaxagoras, æt. 72. The comic poet, Plato, makes his first exhibition.
427	Euclides.	L. Papirius Mugillanus II.	Fourth invasion of Attica. Mitylene is surrendered, and Nicias reduces the rest of Lesbos. Plateæ
		C. Servilius Structus Ahala.	conquered by the Thebans. Gorgias, ambassador from Leontium, implores aid from Athens against the Syracusans; an auxiliary force is granted. Pausanias is allowed to exercise the kingly power at Lacedæmon, for his father, Pleistoanax, who is still an exile. A faction at Corcyra attempts to break off the alliance with Athens. The second prize awarded to Aristophanes for his "Deetales," the first play exhibited by him.
		Mil. Trib.	
426	Euthydemus.	T. Quintius.	Nicias, the Athenian general, defeats the Lacedæ-
		Pen. Cincinnatus, &c.	monians, under Agis, at Tanagra. Another Athenian general, Demosthenes, victorious at Olpæ, in Acarnania. The Peloponnesians make propositions for peace, which are rejected. Lustration of Delos. The Romans enlarge their dominion by successful wars, against the Æquians, Volscians, and Veientines.
425	Stratocles.	A. Sempronius Atratinus, &c.	Agis begins the fifth invasion of Attica, but retires on hearing that the Athenians had taken Pylos and Sphacteria. Pleistoanax returns to Sparta from exile. An eruption of Mount Ætna. Soon after the death of Artaxerxes, Sogdianus murders his brother, Xerxes II., and usurps the throne of Persia.
424	Isarchus.	L. Horat. Barbatus, &c.	The island of Cythera taken by the Athenians. Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian general, marches into Thrace, defeats Thucydides, and captures Amphipolis. Battle of Delium, where Socrates saves the life of Xenophon. Death of Sitalces, king of Thrace. Hermocrates of Syracuse pacifies Sicily. Sogdianus killed, and succeeded by Darius Nothus.
		Consuls.	
423	Ameinias.	C. Sempronius Atratinus.	Thucydides banished, begins to write his History.
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus.	Thespiæ destroyed by the Thebans. The temple of Juno burnt at Argos; truce for a year between the belligerents. Alcibiades takes part in public affairs. Socrates teaches at Athens, and is satirized by Aristophanes in his "Clouds." Discontent revives in Rome.
		Mil. Trib.	
422	Alcæus.	L. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus, &c.	At the expiration of the truce, hostilities renewed in Thrace, where the two generals, Cleon and Brasidas, both fall. Nicias inclines the Athenians to peace; but now their overtures are rejected. The citizens of Athens, 20,000. Death of Cratinus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.
421	89. 4	333		4 Darius Nothus.	21 Joiada.	34 Perdiccas II.	38 Pleistoanax.	7 Agis II.
420	90. 1	334	Hyperbius.	5 ——	22 ——	35 ——	39 ——	8 ——
419	2	335		6 ——	23 ——	36 ——	40 ——	9 ——
418	3	336		7 ——	24 ——	37 ——	41 ——	10 ——
417	4	337		8 ——	25 ——	38 ——	42 ——	11 ——
416	91. 1	338	Exagnetus.	9 ——	26 ——	39 ——	43 ——	12 ——
415	2	339		10 ——	27 ——	40 ——	44 ——	13 ——
414	3	340		11 ——	28 ——	41 ——	45 ——	14 ——
413	4	341		12 ——	29 ——	1 Archelaus.	46 ——	15 ——
412	92. 1	342	Exagnetus.	13 ——	30 ——	2 ——	47 ——	16 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
421	Aristion.	T. Quintius Capitolinus. Numerius Fabius Vibulanus. Mil. Trib.	The fifty years' truce, or "Peace of Nicias," by which the Lacedæmonians engage to give up Amphipolis. Aristophanes brings out every year one or more of his comedies, in which passing events or prominent characters are ridiculed.
420	Astyphilus.	T. Quint. Pennus Cincinnatus II., &c.	Alcibiades negociates an alliance between Athens and Argos. Amphipolis retained by the Lacedæmonians.
419	Archias.	Agrippa Menenius, &c.	Hostilities are renewed, and Alcibiades leads an Athenian army into the Peloponnesus. The Argives attack Epidaurus.
418	Antiphon.	M. Papirius Mugillanus, &c.	Victory of the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea. The league between Argos and Athens dissolved.
417	Euphemus.	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus II., &c.	Argos distracted by contending factions. At Athens philosophy and intellectual pursuits are not interrupted by the vicissitudes of war.
416	Arimnestus.	A. Sempronius Atratinus, II., &c.	The island of Melos, which had remained neutral, is conquered by the Athenians, and its inhabitants cruelly treated. The prize for tragedy is awarded to Agathon.
415	Chabrias.	P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.	The Athenian expedition to Sicily, under Nicias, Lamachus, and Alcibiades; the latter is recalled, to answer an accusation of having broken some statues of Mercury in the city; he takes refuge in Sparta. The orator, Andocides, is implicated in the same charge, imprisoned and exiled. Euripides produces several tragedies, among them his "Palamedes," "Troades," and "Sisyphus;" but Xenocles gains the first prize, against him; that for comedy is given to Archippus.
414	Pisander.	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, II., &c.	The Syracusans, hard pressed by the Athenians, apply to the other Greek States; the Lacedæmonians send Gylippus with an army to assist them. Eurymedon conveys supplies from Athens. Egypt becomes again an independent kingdom, under Amyrtæus. Bolæ, a town of the Æquians, taken by the Romans. The division of the booty causes a mutiny among the soldiers, who, after slaying the quæstor, kill the military tribune, M. Postumius, while judging the cause.
413	Cleocritus.	Consuls. M. Cornelius Cossus. L. Furius Medullinus.	Alcibiades, the adviser of the Lacedæmonians. They once more invade Attica, and fortify Decelea. Demosthenes is sent with succours to the Athenians in Sicily. After a disastrous campaign there, and the destruction of his fleet, Nicias surrenders with the wreck of his army. An eclipse of the moon, Aug. 27. Archelaus succeeds to the throne of Macedon, and rules wisely.
412	Callias.	Q. Fabius Ambustus. C. Furius Pacilus.	Athens, weakened by the defection of her allies, applies her reserve fund of 1000 talents to the expense of the war. Alcibiades negociates a treaty of alliance between the Lacedæmonians and Persians. Euripid. "Andromeda" produced.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ
411	93. 2	343		14 Darius Nothus	4 Amyrtæus.	31 Jotada.	3 Archelaus.	48 Pleistoanax.	17 Agis II.
410	3	344		15 ——	5 ——	32 ——	4 ——	49 ——	18 ——
409	4	345		16 ——	6 ——	33 ——	5 ——	50 ——	19 ——
408	93. 1	346	Eubatos.	17 ——	1 Pausiris, *Clin.*	34 ——	6 ——	1 Pausanias.	20 ——
407	2	347		18 ——	Nepherites, *Buns. & Leps.*	35 ——	7 ——	2 ——	21 ——
406	3	348		19 ——	3 ——	36 ——	8 ——	3 ——	22 ——
405	4	349		1 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	4 ——	37 ——	9 ——	4 ——	23 ——
404	94. 1	350	Crocynas.	2 ——	5 ——	38 ——	10 ——	5 ——	24 ——
403	2	351		3 ——	6 ——	39 ——	11 ——	6 ——	25 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
411	Theopompus.	M. Papirius Mugillanus. C. Nautius Rutilus.	The "Government of 400," at Athens, which continues only four months; its framer, Antipho, the tutor of Thucydides, is put to death. The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, is defeated at Cynossema. Alcibiades is recalled by the Athenians and placed at the head of the army in Samos. Lysias returns from Thurium to Athens. The History of Thucydides terminates abruptly in the middle of this year. Revolt of Eubœa.
410	Glaucippus.	M. Æmilius Mamercinus. C. Valerius Potitus.	Alcibiades, near Cyzicus, defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet, and its commander, Mindarus, is slain. Sparta makes pacific overtures.
409	Diocles.	Cn. Cornelius Cossus. L. Furius Medullinus II. Mil. Trib.	The Athenian general, Thrasyllus, enters Lydia. The Lacedæmonians recover Pylos. The Carthaginians begin their attacks on Sicily, and reduce Selinus and Himera. Plato, æt. 20, becomes a disciple of Socrates. Sophoc. "Philoctetes."
408	Euctemon.	C. Julius Iulus, &c.	Alcibiades takes Selymbria and Byzantium. Euripid. "Orestes." The Roman Plebes first admitted to the Quæstorship.
407	Antigenes	C. Valerius Volusinus, &c.	Darius sends his son, Cyrus, to command the army in Ionia. Alcibiades, received with great honour at Athens, is then banished, because his lieutenant, Antiochus, is defeated by Lysander, at Ephesus. The city of Rhodes founded, to be the capital of the island.
406	Callias.	P. Cornel Rutilus Cossus, &c.	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Callicratidas, defeated by Conon off the Arginussæ. Propositions for peace, made by Sparta, are rejected, through the influence of the demagogue, Cleophon. The Athenian commanders punished for not saving their shattered vessels and the bodies of the slain. Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, and Agrigentum is taken by the Carthaginians. Anxur and other towns taken by the Romans, who now first give their soldiers a regular daily pay. Philistus, who afterwards writes a history of Sicily, is a supporter of Dionysius. Death of Euripides, æt. 75.
405	Alexias.	C. Julius Iulus, &c.	Battle of Ægospotamus. The Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander. Conon escapes with eight ships to Cyprus. The Carthaginian army in Sicily afflicted by the plague. The siege of Veii commenced by the Romans. Death of Sophocles. Aristoph. "Batrachoi." The poet Antimachus, of Colophon, fl.
404	Pythodorus.	P. Cornelius Maluginensis, &c.	Athens taken by Lysander and dismantled. The thirty governors appointed by him. Lysias and other orators banished. Thrasybulus, at the head of some Athenian refugees, maintains himself at Phyle. Death of Alcibiades, æt. 45, killed by the soldiers of Pharnabazus. Peace between the Carthaginians and Dionysius, each party retaining their possessions in Sicily.
403	Eucleides, *Olim.* Myco, *Hales.*	Manlius Æmilius Mamercinus, &c.	Thrasybulus regains possession of Athens, restores the ancient form of government, and publishes an act of amnesty. Thucydides, Lysias, Andocides, and others return from exile. The Ionian alphabet adopted at Athens.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ
402	94.3	352		4 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	7 Pausiris, or Nepherites.	40 Joiada.	12 Archelaus.	7 Pausanias.	26 Agis II.
401	4	353		5 ——	8 ——	41 ——	13 ——	8 ——	27 ——
400	95.1	354	Minos.	6 ——	1 Psammetichus, *Blair.*	42 ——	14 ——	9 ——	28 ——
399	2	355		7 ——	2 ——	43 ——	1 Orestes and Æropus.	10 ——	29 ——
398	3	356		8 ——	3 ——	44 ——	2 ——	11 ——	1 Agesilaus II.
397	4	357		9 ——	4 ——	1 Jonathan I.	3 ——	12 ——	2 ——
396	95.1	358	Eupolemus.	10 ——	5 ——	2 ——	4 ——	13 ——	3 ——
395	2	359		11 ——	1 Nepherens, *Blair.*	3 ——	5 ——	14 ——	4 ——

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Olympiad Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Mil. Trib. of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
402	Micon, *Olin.* Euclides, *Hales.*	C. Servilius Ahala III., &c.	Andocides takes a leading part at Athens with Archinus and Cephalus. The prize for comedy gained by Cephisodorus.
401	Xenaenetus.	M. Furius Camillus, &c.	Cyrus rebels against his brother Artaxerxes, is defeated and slain in the battle of Cunaxa. Memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greek auxiliaries under Xenophon. War between Lacedæmon and Elis. Sophoc. Œdip. Colon. exhibited by the grandson of the deceased poet. Telestes gains a dithyrambic prize. Athens is quietly repairing her losses. Lacedæmon, supreme in Greece, oppresses many cities by tyrannical governors (harmosts).
400	Laches.	P. Licinius Calvus, &c.	The 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, reach Thrace, and serve for two months in the army of Seuthes.
399	Aristocrates.	C. Duilius, &c.	Socrates, æt. 70, accused of impiety, is put to death by the Athenians. Plato retires to Megara. The Lacedæmonians send Thimbron and Dercyllidas to attack the Persians. Elis succumbs to them. Assassination of Archelaus, king of Macedon, who is succeeded by his son, Orestes, under the guardianship of Æropus.
398	Ithycles.	L. Valerius Potitus V., &c.	Dercyllidas makes a truce with Pharnabazus, and fortifies the Thracian Chersonesus, by a wall across the Isthmus; he then renews the war in Asia. At this year terminates the Persian history of Ctesias, so severely condemned by Plutarch. Astydamas, the tragedian, and the poets Philoxenus and Timotheus, fl. On the death of Agis II., Lysander induces the Lacedæmonians to appoint Agesilaus II. king, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Leotychides.
397	Suniades, *Olin.* Lysiades, *Hales.*	L. Julius Iulus II, &c.	Dercyllidas invades Caria, and agrees to an armistice with Tissaphernes. Progress of the Carthaginians in Sicily. Bloody contest at Jerusalem between Jonathan and his brother, for the high priesthood. The painters, Zeuxis and Parrhasius, fl.
396	Phormion.	P. Ticinius Calvus &c. Camillus, *Dictator.*	Agesilaus takes the command of the Grecian army in Asia, and after a successful campaign, winters at Ephesus. After a siege of ten years, Veii is taken by storm and destroyed. Rome acquires a large accession of territory. Triumph of Camillus.
395	Diophantus.	P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.	Victory of Agesilaus, near Sardis, after which he penetrates into Phrygia and Paphlagonia. Tissaphernes is put to death, and succeeded by Tithraustes, who employs Timocrates, the Rhodian, to form a league in Greece, against Sparta. Athens and Argos combine with other States, and defeat the Lacedæmonians at Haliartus, where Lysander is slain. Plato, æt. 34, returns to Athens, after having travelled in Egypt, Cyrene, and Italy, and visited the Pythagoreans, Philolaus and Eurytus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
394	96. 3	360		12 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	2 Nepherens.	4 Jonathan I.	1 Pausanias.	1 Agesipolis I.	5 Agesilaus II.
393	4	361		13 —	3 —	5 —	1 Amyntas II.	2 —	6 —
392	97. 1	362	Terinæus.	14 —	4 —	6 —	2 —	3 —	7 —
391	2	363		15 —	5 —	7 —	3 —	4 —	8 —
390	3	364		16 —	6 —	8 —	4 —	5 —	9 —
389	4	365		17 —	1 Achoris, *Blair.*	9 —	5 —	6 —	10 —
388	98. 1	366	Sosippus.	18 —	2 —	10 —	6 —	7 —	11 —

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Repetition of Lustra.	Archons of Athens.	Military Tribunes of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
394	Eubulides.	M. Furius Camillus III., &c.	In consequence of Lysander's defeat, Pausanias is deposed and banished from Sparta, and succeeded by his son. Agesilaus is recalled from Asia; before he arrives, the Lacedæmonians, under Aristodemus, defeat the allies near Corinth, but lose a great naval battle against Conon, near Cnidus, in which their admiral, Pisander, is killed. Agesilaus is victorious at Coronea. Eclipse of the sun Aug. 14th. Plato serves in the battle of Corinth.
		Consuls,	Falisci taken by the Romans.
393	Demostratus, *Clin.* Arches, *Hales.*	L. Lucretius Flaccus. Serv. Sulpicius Camerinus.	Civil discord at Corinth. Agesilaus victorious at Lechæum. Conon and Pharnabazus harass the maritime districts of Peloponnesus. Teleutias co-operates with his brother, Agesilaus, in the Gulf of Corinth. The long walls of Athens rebuilt by Conon, and the Piræus fortified anew. The Romans, disposed to repair Veii and make it their capital, are dissuaded by Camillus. Leucon becomes king of Bosporus.
392	Philocles.	L. Valerius Potitus. M. Manlius Capitolinus.	The Athenian general, Iphicrates, in his first campaign, defeats Agesilaus. Conon excites the jealousy of the Persians, retires into Cyprus, and dies there. Peace concluded between the Carthaginians and Dionysius. The Macedonian king, Amyntas, unfortunate in his wars with the Illyrians.
		Mil. Trib.	
391	Nicoteles.	L. Lucretius Flavus, &c.	Agesilaus invades Acarnania. Andocides banished from Athens for advising peace, and dies in exile. The Lacedæmonians renew their warfare in Asia, under Diphridas. Camillus, banished from Rome, retires to Ardea.
390	Demostratus.	Q. Fabius Ambustus, &c.	Acarnania submits to Agesilaus. Agesipolis invades Argolis. Ten Athenian ships, sent to assist Evagoras in Cyprus, are captured by Teleutias. Thrasybulus killed at Aspendus.
		Dictator.	
389	Antipater.	M. Furius Camillus.	Agyrrhius is sent by the Athenians to replace Thrasybulus, while Iphicrates commands their fleet in the Hellespont. Plato's visit to Sicily, and honourable reception by Dionysius. Birth of Æschines. Celts, from the north-east of Italy (called Gauls by the Romans), advance to Clusium, and defeat the Roman army in a bloody battle on the Allia, July 16th. Camillus is recalled and appointed dictator; but before he can arrive, Rome is taken, plundered and burnt: the Patricians retire into the Capitol; Camillus collects the fugitives and expels the enemy.
		Mil. Trib.	
388	Pyrrhion.	L. Valerius Poplicola II., &c.	Antalcidas, the Lacedæmonian, drives the Athenian fleet from Abydos, and releases that of Nicolochus, which Iphicrates had blockaded. Chabrias is sent from Athens with an army to support Evagoras in Cyprus. Aristoph. "Plutus," his last production: he dies about this time. Nicochares and Nicophron begin to write comedies. The disasters of Rome encourage the conquered States to revolt; they are reduced to obedience by Camillus, who again prevails on his countrymen not to remove to Veii, but to rebuild Rome.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclidæ.
387	98. 2	367		19 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	3 Acheris.	11 Jonathan I.	7 Amyntas II.	8 Agesipolis I.	12 Agesilaus II.
386	3	368		20 ——	4 ——	12 ——	8 ——	9 ——	13 ——
385	4	369		21 ——	5 ——	13 ——	9 ——	10 ——	14 ——
384	99. 1	370	Dicon.	22 ——	6 ——	14 ——	10 ——	11 ——	15 ——
383	2	371		23 ——	7 ——	15 ——	11 ——	12 ——	16 ——
382	3	372		24 ——	8 ——	16 ——	12 ——	13 ——	17 ——
381	4	373		25 ——	9 ——	17 ——	13 ——	14 ——	18 ——
380	100. 1	374	Dionysiodorus.	26 ——	10 ——	18 ——	14 ——	1 Cleombrotus.	19 ——
379	2	375		27 ——	11 ——	19 ——	15 ——	2 ——	20 ——
378	3	376		28 ——	12 ——	20 ——	16 ——	3 ——	21 ——
377	4	377		29 ——	13 ——	21 ——	17 ——	4 ——	22 ——
376	101. 1	378	Damon.	30 ——	1 Psammuthis.	22 ——	18 ——	5 ——	23 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Military Tribunes of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
367	Theodotus.	T. Quintus Cincinnatus, &c.	Antalcidas makes peace with Artaxerxes, leaving the Ionian cities and Cyprus at his mercy, and enabling the Lacedæmonians to maintain their supremacy in Greece. Antiphanes writes comedies. Rhegium is taken by Dionysius, after a long siege.
366	Mystichides.	L. Papirius Cursor, &c.	The Thebans are compelled by Agesilaus to relinquish possession of Platæa.
365	Daxitheus.	M. Furius Camillus IV., &c.	Mantinea taken by Agesipolis, and its inhabitants dispersed; Pelopidas and Epaminondas are wounded. Evagoras repulses the Persians in a naval engagement. Androtion becomes conspicuous in public affairs at Athens.
364	Diotrephes.	A. Manlius Capitolinus, &c.	Birth of Aristotle. The historian Ctesias leaves the court of Artaxerxes, after a residence of seventeen years. Unsuccessful war of the Persians against the Cadusians.
363	Phanostratus.	Serv. Corn. Maluginensis, &c.	Dionysius, foiled in a short war with the Carthaginians, makes peace, and fixes the river Halycus as the division of their territories. Manlius Capitolinus, accused of treason, is thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
362	Evander, *Clin.* Menander, *Hales.*	L. Valerius Poplicola IV., &c.	Birth of Demosthenes. The Lacedæmonians and Macedonians commence their war against Olynthus. Phœbidas surprises the citadel of Thebes.
361	Demophilus.	Sp. Papirius Crassus, &c.	In the second campaign against Olynthus, Teleutias, commander, the Lacedæmonian is slain. Agesilaus besieges Phlius.
360	Pytheas.	M. Furius Camillus VI., &c.	Agesipolis dies, while conducting the third campaign against Olynthus, and Polybiades takes the command. Evagoras is hard pressed by the Persians in Cyprus. Isocrat. Panegyr. Death of Philoxenus.
359	Nicon.	L. Valerius Poplicola V., &c.	Olynthus submits to Polybiades and Phlius to Agesilaus. The Thebans regain possession of their citadel; on the motion of the orator, Cephalus, the Athenians resolve to assist them.
358	Nausinicus.	C. Manlius Capitolinus, &c.	Cleombrotus and Agesilaus invade Bœotia. The Thebans are trained by Pelopidas and Epaminondas in a new system of tactics. The attempt of Sphodrias to surprize the Piræus inflames the hostile spirit of Athens against Sparta.
357	Callias.	Sp. Furius Medullinus, &c.	Agesilaus renews his incursions in Bœotia. The Thebans enrol their "Sacred Band," and the Athenians improve their marine.
356	Charisander.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus V., &c.	Cleombrotus leads the Lacedæmonians again into Bœotia; their fleet, under the command of Pollis, is totally defeated off Naxos, by Chabrias; in this battle, Phocion first distinguishes himself. Evagoras concludes a disadvantageous peace with Persia. The Licinian laws proposed at Rome; great confusion and anarchy ensue: no regular magistrates elected for five years: but the two leading tribunes of the people rule during the whole time.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
375	101. 2	379		31 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	1 Nepherites. 1 Nectanebis I. 387, *Buns.*	23 Jonathan I.	19 Amyntas II.	6 Cleombrotus.	24 Agesilaus II.
374	3	380		32 ——	378, *Leps.*	24 ——	20 ——	7 ——	25 ——
373	4	381		33 ——	3 ——	25 ——	21 ——	8 ——	26 ——
372	102. 1	382	Damon.	34 ——	4 ——	26 ——	22 ——	9 ——	27 ——
371	2	383		35 ——	5 ——	27 ——	23 ——	1 Agesipolis II.	28 ——
370	3	384		36 ——	6 ——	28 ——	24 ——	1 Cleomenes II.	29 ——
369	4	385		37 ——	7 ——	29 ——	1 Alexander II.	2 ——	30 ——
368	103. 1	386	Pythostratus.	38 ——	8 ——	30 ——	2 ——	3 ——	31 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Plebeian Tribunes of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
375	Hippodamas.	L. Sextius Lateranus. C. Licinius Stolo, &c.	Cleombrotus carries the war into Phocis. In the action of Tegyra, the "Sacred Band" of Thebes decides the victory against the Lacedæmonians. Polydamas, expelled from Pharsalus by Jason of Pheræ, takes refuge at Sparta. Araros, the son of Aristophanes, Eubulus and Anaxandrides, poets of the middle comedy, fl. at Athens. Nectanebis I. begins the thirtieth of Manetho's Egyptian dynasties.
374	Socratides.	The same.	The Athenians, jealous of the Thebans, make peace with the Lacedæmonians, but renew the war almost immediately; their fleet at Corcyra, under Timotheus, the son of Conon and friend of Plato. The Thebans utterly destroy Platæa; oration of Isocrates on the occasion. Plato is now teaching in the grove of Academus, and Xenophon also diffusing the doctrines of Socrates. The Persians invade Egypt; their army is chiefly composed of Greek mercenaries, under Iphicrates, who quarrel with Pharnabazus, and the expedition fails. Death of Evagoras.
373	Asteius.	The same.	Mnasippus, sent with a Lacedæmonian fleet to Corcyra, is slain before Iphicrates, Callistratus, and Chabrias arrive to oppose him. Timotheus, prosecuted for misconducting the war, is acquitted, but retires into Asia. An earthquake in Achaia.
372	Alcisthenes.	The same. Military Tribunes.	Iphicrates maintains the naval superiority of Athens. Leodamas, Callistratus, Aristophon, and other eminent orators fl. Astydamas the younger, and his brother Philocles, write tragedies.
371	Phrasicli-des.	L. Furius Medullinus II., &c.	Congress of Sparta. Thebes being excluded from the treaty of peace, Pelopidas and Epaminondas gain the great victory of Leuctra, in which Cleombrotus, the king of Sparta, is killed; they found Megalopolis in Arcadia.
370	Dyscinetus.	Q. Servilius Priscus III., &c.	The Thebans now preponderate in Greece; they restore Mantinea. Agesilaus endeavours to revive the spirit of the Lacedæmonians by invading Arcadia. Jason of Pheræ is assassinated.
369	Lysistratus.	L. Quintius Capitolinus, &c. Dictator.	Epaminondas carries his arms into Laconia, and restores the independence of the Messenians. Alliance between Athens and Sparta. Polyphron of Pheræ is slain, and Alexander succeeds to his power. Pelopidas and Epaminondas condemned for having retained their command beyond the term allowed by the Theban law; they are pardoned and re-appointed.
368	Nausigenes.	M. Furius Camillus.	The Thebans again enter the Peloponnesus, but retreat before the arrival of succours sent by Dionysius to the Lacedæmonians. Pelopidas, treacherously made prisoner by Alexander of Pheræ, is rescued by Epaminondas. Orchomenus is destroyed. A congress, under the mediation of Persia, is held at Delphi; it fails, because the Thebans will not abandon the Messenians. The Carthaginians at war with Dionysius; but, after losing Selinus and other towns, make peace. Camillus, more than 80 years old, appointed dictator at Rome; he persuades the Patricians to assent to the demands of the Plebes, and builds the Temple of Concord.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclid
367	103. 2	387		39 Artaxerxes Mnemon.	9 Nectanebis I.	31 Jonathan I.	1 Ptolemæus Aloritæ.	4 Cleomenes II.	32 Agesilaus II.
366	3	388		40 ——	10 ——	32 ——	2 ——	5 ——	33 ——
365	4	389		41 ——	11 ——	33 ——	3 ——	6 ——	34 ——
364	104. 1	390	Eubotas.	42 ——	12 ——	34 ——	1 Perdiccas III.	7 ——	35 ——
363	2	391		43 ——	1 Tachos, or Teos.	35 ——	2 ——	8 ——	36 ——
362	3	392		44 ——	2 ——	36 ——	3 ——	9 ——	37 ——
361	4	393		45 ——	1 Nectanebis II.	37 ——	4 ——	10 ——	1 Archidamus III.
360	105. 1	394	Porus.	46 ——	2 ——	38 ——	5 ——	11 ——	2 ——

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Byzantine Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Plebeian Tribunes of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
367	Polyzelus.	A. Cornelius Cossus, &c.	The "fearless victory" of Archidamus over the independent Peloponnesians. Embassy of Pelopidas to Persia. Dionysius of Syracuse dies, and is succeeded by his son. Aristotle æt. 17, comes to Athens. Camillus defeats the Senonian Celts. The Licinian laws are passed, to be carried into effect the following year.
366	Cephisodorus.	Consuls. L. Æmilius Mamercinus. L. Sextius Lateranus.	Expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia, and capture of Oropus. Athens contracts alliance with Arcadia; Corinth and Phlius make peace with Thebes. L. Sextius Lateranus is the first Plebeian consul at Rome. The offices of Prætor and Curule Ædile created. A bloody affray in the temple at Jerusalem, in which Jeshua is killed.
365	Chion.	L. Genucius Aventinus. Q. Servilius Ahala.	War between Arcadia and Elis. Aristippus of Cyrene, and his daughter Arete, give at this time the form of the Cyrenaic school to the philosophy of Socrates. Eurydice, the widow of Amyntas II., of Macedon, having obtained the protection of Iphicrates for herself and her two youngest sons, Perdiccas and Philip, the latter, now æt. 18, studies at Thebes the tactics of Epaminondas. Death of Camillus.
364	Timocrates.	C. Sulpicius Peticus. C. Licinius Stolo.	Archidamus invades Arcadia. The battle of Olympia is fought during the games. Pelopidas attacks Alexander of Pheræ. At the battle of Cynoscephalæ his soldiers are alarmed by an eclipse of the sun, and he is slain. Demosthenes, æt. 18, pleads against his guardians.
363	Charicles.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus. Cn. Genucius Aventinensis.	Praxiteles begins to be known as a sculptor. Philistus closes his history at this, the fifth year of Dionysius the Younger.
362	Molon.	Q. Servilius Ahala II. L. Genucius Aventinensis.	Battle of Mantinea. Death of Epaminondas. The power of Thebes declines. Unsuccessful expedition of the Athenians against Alexander of Pheræ; the triearchs, who commanded in it, are prosecuted. Rebellion of some of the Persian Satraps in Asia Minor.
361	Nicophemus.	C. Sulpicius Peticus II. C. Licinius Stolo II.	A general peace. The Lacedæmonians reluctantly admit the independence of the Messenians. Callistratus banished from Athens. Agesilaus assists the Egyptians in their struggle against the attacks of Persia, and dies on his way homeward, æt. 80. Plato again in Sicily, vainly endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between Dionysius and Dion. Birth of the orator Dinarchus. Rome again attacked by the Senones.
360	Callimedes.	M. Fabius Ambustus. C. Pætilius Libo.	The Olynthians repulse Charidemus and Timotheus, who attempt to regain Amphipolis for the Athenians. The affairs of Thrace are arranged by Chabrias, after the assassination of Cotys. The history of Theopompus commences. He is defeated in a law-suit by the orator, Isæus, the instructor of Demosthenes. Dion is banished from Sicily. Eudoxus of Cnidus connects geography and astronomy. Pamphilus of Macedon teaches Apelles to paint. The Senones maintain their positions on the Algidus and Alban Mount. Archytas of Tarentum, phil. and math., redeems Plato, when sold as a slave by Dionysius.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Procliдæ.
359	105. 2	395		1 Ochus	3 Nectanebis II.	39 Jonathan I.	1 Philip II.	12 Cleomenes II.	3 Archidamus III.
358	3	396		2 ——	4 ——	40 ——	2 ——	13 ——	4 ——
357	4	397		3 ——	5 ——	41 ——	3 ——	14 ——	5 ——
356	106. 1	398	Donis.	4 ——	6 ——	42 ——	4 ——	15 ——	6 ——
355	2	399		5 ——	7 ——	43 ——	5 ——	16 ——	7 ——
354	3	400		6 ——	8 ——	44 ——	6 ——	17 ——	8 ——
353	4	401		7 ——	9 ——	45 ——	7 ——	18 ——	9 ——

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Prop. Mun. Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
359	Eucharistus.	M. Popilius Lænas. Cn. Manlius Capitolinus.	Philip, æt. 23, on his accession, begins a vigorous system of government in Macedon; he conquers Argæus, makes peace with Athens, subdues the Pæonians, and defeats the Illyrians. Alexander of Pheræ slain, and succeeded by Tisiphonus. Death of Xenophon.
358	Cephisodotus.	C. Fabius Ambustus. C. Plautius Proculus.	Philip takes Amphipolis, Pydna and Potidæa. The Athenian expedition against Eubœa, under Timotheus. The Senones compelled to retire from the neighbourhood of Rome.
357	Agathocles.	C. Manlius Rutilus. C. Manlius Capitolinus II.	The social war between the Athenians and their former allies; they recover Eubœa and the Thracian Chersonesus. Chabrias is killed at the siege of Chios. The Phocæans seize Delphi: Philomelus is their leader in the sacred war, which ensues. Dion returns to Sicily with a Greek fleet and army. Licinius Stolo violates his own agrarian law. Death of Democritus, æt. 104, and of Hippocrates, at the same age. Demophilus and Callisthenes write their histories of the sacred war. Timotheus the musician, son of Terpander, dies, æt. 97. An eclipse of the moon, Aug. 9.
356	Elpines.	M. Fabius Ambustus II. M. Popilius Lænas II.	Birth of Alexander, in July, on the night in which the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, is burnt. Gold mines discovered in Mount Pangæus, Macedon. Second campaign of the social war; Samos besieged; Isocrates counsels peace. Dionysius expelled from Sicily. Philistus defeated and slain; Dion rules at Syracuse. Alexis, the comic poet, fl. The licentiousness of comedy at this time is censured by Isocrates.
355	Callistratus.	C. Sulpicius Peticus II. M. Valerius Poplicola.	Eubulus persuades the Athenians to recognize the independence of the confederated States, and terminate the social war. Chares employs the forces under his command to support Artabazus, who had rebelled against Ochus, but is recalled to Athens. Iphicrates is accused of misconducting the war, and acquitted. Demosthenes, in his oration against Leptines, describes the Cimmerian peninsula as the granary of Athens. The Cyreneans request Plato to frame laws for them, which he declines to undertake.
354	Diotimus.	M. Fabius Ambustus III. T. Quint. Pennus Capitolinus.	Timotheus, condemned to a fine of 100 talents, retires from Athens to Chalcis, and dies there. Artabazus, assisted by 5000 Thebans, gains two great victories.
353	Eudemus.	C. Sulpicius Peticus IV. M. Valerius Poplicola II.	The ambitious designs of Philip begin to be manifest; he seizes Pagasæ and lays siege to Methone. Philomelus, the Phocæan leader, falls in battle, and is succeeded by his brother, Onomarchus: Dion assassinated at Syracuse by Callippus; great anarchy ensues. The Plebes continue to gain power at Rome; C. Marcius Rutilus, the first from among them, is appointed dictator. Spartacus II. becomes king of Bosporus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	Egypt.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Lacedæmon. Proclid
352	107. 1	402	Smicrinas.	8 Ochus	10 Nectanebis II.	46 Jonathan I.	8 Philip II.	19 Cleomenes II.	10 Archidamus III.
351	2	403		9 —	11 — Subdued by Ochus.	47 —	9 —	20 —	11 —
350	3	404		10 —		1 Jaddus.	10 —	21 —	12 —
349	4	405		11 —	—	2 —	11 —	22 —	13 —
348	108. 1	406	Polycles.	12 —	—	3 —	12 —	23 —	14 —
347	2	407		13 —	—	4 —	13 —	24 —	15 —
346	3	408		14 —	—	5 —	14 —	25 —	16 —
345	4	409		15 —	—	6 —	15 —	26 —	17 —
344	109. 1	410	Aristolochus.	16 —	—	7 —	16 —	27 —	18 —
343	2	411		17 —	—	8 —	17 —	28 —	19 —

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Year before Christ.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
352	Aristodemus.	P. Valerius Poplicola. C. Marcius Rutilus II.	Onomarchus, assisting Lycophron of Pheræ against Philip, is defeated and killed: his brother, Phayllus, takes the command in Phocis; Lycophron submits to Philip, who, attempting to enter Greece, is stopped at Thermopylæ by the Athenians. 2000 colonists are sent from Athens to Samos. War between Lacedæmon and Megalopolis. Demosthenes, æt. 30, pronounces his first Philippic. Artemisia erects at Halicarnassus the splendid monument of her brother and husband, Mausolus, king of Caria, and dies of grief two years afterwards. Callippus killed by Hipparinus.
351	Thessalus.	C. Sulpicius Paticus V. T. Quint. Cincinnatus.	Revolt of Phœnicia against Persia. Siege and destruction of Sidon. Rebellion of Cyprus also suppressed. Oration of Demosthenes in favour of the Rhodians.
350	Apollodorus.	M. Popilius Lænas III. L. Cornelius Scipio.	The Athenians, under Phocion, are victorious at Tamynæ in Eubœa; the orator Æschines present at the battle. Egypt, conquered by Ochus, ceases to be an independent State.
349	Callimachus.	L. Furius Camillus Crassus. Appius Claudius.	The Olynthians, attacked by Philip, solicit aid from Athens; Demosthenes, in his celebrated orations, pleads their cause, and troops are sent to support them. Artabaxus and the revolted Satraps make their submission to Ochus. The consul Camillus Crassus defeats the Senones.
348	Theophilus.	M. Popilius Lænas IV. M. Valerius Corvus.	Olynthus closely besieged by Philip. Heraclides, the comic poet, fl. The commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage renewed. C. Marcius Rutilus the first Plebeian censor. Parysades begins his long reign in Bosporus.
347	Themistocles.	C. Plautius Hypsæus. T. Manlius Torquatus.	Fall of Olynthus and other cities. Eubœa conquered by Philip. Death of Plato, æt. 82. Speusippus continues the lectures of Academus. Aristotle withdraws from Athens to Atarnæ. Dionysius the Younger regains his power in Syracuse.
346	Archias.	M. Valerius Corvus II. C. Pætilius Libo.	Peace concluded between the Athenians and Philip; he terminates the sacred war by the conquest of Phocis, and is placed at the head of the Amphictyonic council.
345	Eubulus.	M. Fabius Dorso. Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus.	The Romans plant colonies in Latium and the other parts of Italy which they have conquered; their wars become more important, and their progress more rapid.
344	Lyciscus.	C. Marcius Rutilus. T. Manlius Torquatus II.	The intrigues of Philip overcome the Lacedæmonians. The second Philippic of Demosthenes. Timoleon of Corinth undertakes his Sicilian expedition.
343	Pythodotus.	M. Valerius Corvus III. A. Cornelius Cossus.	The Athenians counteract the designs of Philip, by an armed force in Acarnania, and by embassies at Ambracia and in the Peloponnesus. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians, gains possession of Syracuse, and banishes Dionysius to Corinth. The Romans commence their first war against the Samnites.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclid
342	109. 3	412		18 Ochus.	9 Jaddus.	18 Philip II.	29 Cleomenes.	20 Archidamus III.
341	4	413		19 ——	10 ——	19 ——	30 ——	21 ——
340	110. 1	414	Anticles.	20 ——	11 ——	20 ——	31 ——	22 ——
339	2	415		21 ——	12 ——	21 ——	32 ——	23 ——
338	3	416		1 Arses.	13 ——	22 ——	33 ——	1 Agis III.
337	4	417		2 ——	14 ——	23 ——	34 ——	2 ——
336	111. 1	418	Cleomantis.	1 Darius Codomanus.	15 ——	1 Alexander the Great.	35 ——	3 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
342	Sosigenes.	C. Marcius Rutilus IV. Q. Servilius Ahala.	Philip extends his conquests in Thrace. Diopithes, the Athenian general, is stationed on the Hellespont. Aristotle becomes the preceptor of Alexander, now æt. 14. Birth of the comic poet, Menander, son of Diopithes. Victories of the Romans over the Samnites, and extension of their dominions to the river Liris; M. Valerius Corvus is one of the greatest and most successful of their leaders. Beneficent government of Timoleon at Syracuse.
341	Nicomachus.	C. Plautius Hypsæus. L. Æmilius Mamercinus.	Philip still in Thrace. Third and fourth Philippics of Demosthenes. Birth of Epicurus. The expenses of the war, and distress of debtors, cause great commotions at Rome, which are appeased by Valerius Corvus, and the Plebeian privileges extended by an amendment of the law respecting debts.
340	Theophrastus.	T. Manlius Torquatus. P. Decius Mus.	Philip besieges Selymbria, Byzantium and Perinthus. The Athenians, urged by Demosthenes, obtain assistance from Persia. The Romans, having made peace with the Samnites, are at war with the Latins. Battle of the Veseris. Death of Decius. The other consul, Manlius, condemns his son to death, for a breach of discipline.
339	Lysimachides.	Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus. Qu. Publilius Philo.	The sieges of Byzantium and Perinthus are raised by Philip. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians near the Crimesus, in Sicily. Death of Speusippus; Xenocrates succeeds him in the chair of Plato. The Latins defeated by the Romans at Trifanum. Publilius appointed dictator; popular rights confirmed by his laws.
338	Chærondas.	T. Furius Camillus. C. Mænius.	Philip, as chief of the Amphictyons, takes the field against the Locrians; the Athenians and Thebans unite to resist him, and are totally routed at Chæronea; he marches into Laconia. Archidamus is slain in Italy, fighting as the ally of the Tarentines. Isocrates ob. æt. 98. The Latins entirely subdued by the Romans, and incorporated with them. Ochus, king of Persia, murdered, and his youngest son placed on the throne by the minister Bagoas.
337	Phrynicus	C. Sulpicius Longus. P. Ælius Pætus.	The Greek States, assembled at Corinth, declare war against Persia, and appoint Philip their general. Lysicles, who commanded the Athenians at Chæronea, is condemned to death by the people. Lycurgus, the orator and treasurer of Athens, obtains a decree for bronze statues of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and the public preservation of their works. Timoleon dies, lamented and honoured by the Syracusans. Alexander of Epirus called into Italy, by the Tarentines.
336	Pythodemus.	L. Papirius Crassus. Cæso Duilius.	Assassination of Philip, æt. 47, by Pausanias at Ægæ. Accession of Alexander, æt. 20. Arses is killed by Bagoas, who places Darius on the throne, and is himself punished with death for his crimes. The first oratorical effort of Dinarchus. Philippides, com. poet, fl. The prætorship at Rome is thrown open to the Plebes, and Publilius Philo elected to the office.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Persia.	High Priests of the Jews.	Macedon.	Lacedæmon. Agidæ.	Proclidæ.
335	111. 2	419		2 Darius Codomanus.	16 Jaddus.	2 Alexander the Great.	36 Cleomenes.	4 Agis III.
334	3	420		3 ——	17 ——	3 ——	37 ——	5 ——
333	4	421		4 ——	18 ——	4 ——	38 ——	6 ——
332	112. 1	422	Gryllus	5 ——	19 ——	5 ——	39 ——	7 ——
331	2	423		Conquered by Alexander.	20 ——	6 ——	40 ——	The line of the Proclidæ is from this time so obscure that it cannot be distinctly traced.
330	3	424			21 ——	7 ——	41 ——	
329	4	425			22 ——	8 ——	42 ——	
328	113. 1	426	Clitus.		23 ——	9 ——	43 ——	

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Repetition Dates.	Archons of Athens.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
335	Eusnetus.	M. Valerius Corvus IV. M. Atilius Regulus.	Alexander begins his career of victory in Thrace. Revolt and destruction of Thebes. The orators of Athens are delivered into the hands of Alexander, who spares them. The Romans make peace with the Gauls, and a treaty with Alexander of Epirus.
334	Ctesicles.	T. Veturius Calvinus. Sp. Postumius Albinus.	Alexander crosses the Hellespont, marches into Asia, conquers Caria and takes Halicarnassus. Battle of the Granicus, 22d May. Aristotle lectures at the Lyceum. Pyrrho of Elis founds the Pyrrhonian or sceptic sect.
333	Nicocrates	L. Papirius Cursor. C. Pætilius Libo.	Lycia and Syria reduced by Alexander. Damascus taken by Parmenio, and siege of Tyre begun. Darius defeated near Issus, in October, and his family are among the captives.
332	Nicetes, *Clin.* Niceratus, *Hales*, after *Diod. Sic.*	A. Cornelius Cossus IV. Cn. Domitius Calvinus.	Fall of Tyre. Conquest of Phœnicia and Palestine. Alexander at Jerusalem. Egypt yields to him without resistance. Passes the winter at Memphis. Foundation of Alexandria. Stephanus, com. post, fl. Apelles eminent for his paintings. Alexander of Epirus, having betrayed his ambitious designs in Italy, is totally defeated and slain at Pandosia, by the Lucanians and Bruttians.
331	Aristophanes.	M. Claudius Marcellus. C. Valerius Flaccus.	Alexander leaves Egypt, crosses the Euphrates at Thapsacus, and penetrates into the interior of Asia. Battle of Arbela, Oct. 1st. Flight of Darius. Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis yield to the conqueror, and the Persian empire, after existing 228 years, merges in that of Macedon. Agis, endeavouring to liberate Lacedæmon from the Macedonian yoke, is defeated and slain in battle by Antipater; his son Eudamides I. succeeds him. Eclipse of the moon, Sep. 20.
330	Aristophon.	L. Papirius Crassus II. C. Plautius Venno.	Darius is killed by Bessus; the assassin punished by death. Alexander pursues his conquests in Parthia, Media, Bactria, and the borders of the Caspian. Argument between Demosthenes and Æschines, "De Corona;" the latter, having been foiled, leaves Athens and withdraws into Asia. Death of Parmenio, and Philotas, his son.
329	Cephisophon.	L. Æmilius Mamercinus. C. Plautius Decianus.	Alexander crosses the Oxus and Jaxartes, and drives back the Scythians (Goths); he founds new cities in those countries, and winters in Bactriana. The Romans grant their consuls a triumph and the surname of "Privernas," for the conquest of Privernum.
328	Euthycritus.	C. Plautius Proculus. P. Cornelius Scapula.	Sogdiana occupies Alexander during the whole of this, his seventh campaign, and he winters there at Nautaca. Lysippus of Sicyon, the statuary, fl. Death of Callisthenes, the historian. The Romans prepare for a second war with the Samnites. Death of Clitus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Archons of Athens.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.
327	113. 2	427		10 Alexander.	Hegemon, *Clin.* Chremes, *Hales.*	44 Cleomenes.	24 Jaddua.	L. Cornelius Lentulus. Q. Publilius Philo.
326	3	428		11 ——	Chremes, *Clin.* Anticles, *Hales.*	45 ——	25 ——	C. Pætilius Libo II. L. Papirius Mugillanus.
325	4	429		12 ——	Anticles, *Clin.* Sosicles, *Hales.*	46 ——	26 ——	L. Furius Camillus II. D. Junius Brutus.
324	114. 1	430	Micinas.	13 ——	Hegesias.	47 ——	1 Onias I.	L. Papirius Cursor, *Dict.* L. Papirius Crassus, *Eq. Mag.*
323	2	431		1 Philip III. or Aridæus.	Cephisodorus.	48 ——	2 ——	C. Sulpicius Longus II. Q. Aulius Cerretanus.
322	3	432		2 ——	Philocles.	49 ——	3 ——	Q. Fabius Maximus. L. Fulvius Curvus.
321	4	433		3 ——	Archippus *Clin.* Apollodorus, *Hales.*	50 ——	4 ——	T. Veturius Calvinus II. Sp. Postumius Albinus.
320	115. 1	434	Damasias.	4 ——	Nearchmus.	51 ——	5 ——	L. Papirius Cursor II. Q. Publilius Philo III.
319	2	435		5 ——	Apollodorus.	52 ——	6 ——	L. Papirius Cursor III. Q. Aulus Cerretanus II.

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Expedition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
327	Marriage of Alexander to Roxana; he invades India and defeats Porus; his soldiers refuse to proceed further. Ships are built to descend the Hydaspes and Indus, and facilitate the return of the army; comedies are represented in his camp to put the troops in good humour. The Romans besige Palæopolis and Neapolis, which brings on the second Samnite war.
326	Descent of Alexander to the mouth of the Indus, and march thence overland to Carmania. Voyage of Nearchus. Oration of Damades in defence of his twelve years' administration at Athens. Apollodorus of Gela, com. post, fl. Palæopolis and Neapolis betrayed into the hands of the proconsul, Publilius.
325	Alexander, after passing through Gedrosia, reaches Susiana, where Nearchus joins him. Winter-war with the Cossæi. Death of Hephæstion. Flight of Harpalus from Babylon, with large treasures, which he conveys to Athens. Demetrius Phalareus begins to interfere in Athenian politics. Q. Fabius, master of the horse, gains a victory over the Samnites, in the absence of the dictator, Papirius Cursor, and contrary to his orders, for which he is threatened with capital punishment.
324	Return of Alexander to Babylon. He issues a proclamation, allowing all exiles from Greek cities to return to their homes; he builds cities, plants colonies, and promotes intermarriages between Greeks and Persians. Embassies from Rome and many Italian States, seek to conciliate him. Dinarchus accuses many eminent Athenians of receiving bribes from Harpalus, and they are ridiculed by Timocles, in his comedies. Among others, Demosthenes is fined fifty talents; not being able to pay, he retires, first to Trœzen, then to Ægina.
323	Death of Alexander, 21 April, (May or June, *Clin.*) æt. 33; his principal generals endeavour to obtain, each for himself, a portion of his empire. Ptolemy first secures Egypt, and establishes his dynasty firmly there. Philip Aridæus, half-brother of Alexander, succeeds him on the throne of Macedon, with Perdiccas as regent. Demosthenes returns to Athens, and rouses the Greek States to recover their freedom; under Leosthenes they overpower Antipater, who takes refuge in Lamia, whence this is called the Lamian War. Death of Diogenes, at Corinth, æt. 90, and of Lycurgus, the orator. Epicurus, æt. 18, comes to Athens. The Samnites sue for peace, but reject the terms on which it is offered by the Romans.
322	The body of Alexander is entombed in Alexandria. Craterus, with troops from Asia, relieves Antipater. The Athenians, totally defeated at Cranon, admit a Macedonian garrison into Munychia, and surrender their orators. Demosthenes poisons himself in the island of Calauria, near Trœzen. Hyperides and others are cruelly put to death. Antipater transplants 3,000 of the citizens of Athens into Thrace, and subdues Ætolia. Aristotle retires to Chalcis and dies there, æt. 63; he is succeeded by Theophrastus. The victories of Fabius, now consul, bring the Samnites into great difficulties; their leader, Papius Brutulus, whom the Romans require to be given up to them, kills himself.
321	Perdiccas is defeated and slain in Egypt, where he had attacked Ptolemy. Antipater takes his place as regent in Macedon. Craterus, making war on Eumenes and Antigonus, loses his life in Asia Minor. Seleucus is appointed governor of Babylon. Menander's first comedy. The Roman consuls and army, surrounded by the Samnites under C. Pontius at Caudium, are saved by a treaty, which the senate afterwards breaks.
320	Ptolemy conquers Cyrene, Lybia, and Phœnicia. Antigonus defeats Eumenes, and extends his dominions in Asia Minor. The Romans make great efforts to retrieve their late disgrace; C. Pontius generously gives up the hostages, whom the Roman breach of faith had left in his power.
319	Eumenes is besieged by Antigonus in Nora. The Indian Provinces, which Alexander conquered, are incited by Sandrocottus to expel the Macedonians, and regain their freedom.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Macedon.	Egypt.	Asia.	Archons of Athens.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.	Consuls o Rome.
318	115. 3	436		6 Philip III.	6 Ptolemy Soter.	1 Antigonus.	Archippus.	53 Cleomenes.	L. Plautius Venno. M. Fossius Flaccinator.
317	4	437		7 ——	7 ——	2 ——	Demogenes.	54 — —	Q. Æmilius Barbula. C. Junius Bubulcus.
316	116. 1	438	Demosthenes.	1 Cassander.	8 ——	3 ——	Democlides.	55 ——	Sp. Nautius Rutilus. M. Popilius Lænas.
315	2	439		2 ——	9 ——	4 ——	Praxibulus.	56 ——	L. Papirius Cursor IV Q. Publilius Philo IV.
314	3	440		3 ——	10 ——	5 ——	Nicodorus.	57 ——	M. Pætilius Libo. C. Sulpicius Longus IV.
313	4	441		4 ——	11 ——	6 ——	Theophrastus.	58 ——	L. Papirius Cursor V C. Junius Bubulcus II.
312	117. 1	442	Parmeno.	5 ——	12 ——	7 ——	Polemon.	59 ——	M. Valerius Maximus P. Decius Mus.
311	2	443		6 ——	13 ——	8 ——	Simonides.	60 ——	C. Junius Bubulcus III. Q. Æmilius Barbula I

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Olympiads.	High Priests of the Jews.	Events and Eminent Men.
318	7 Onias I.	Death of Antipater, æt. 80. Polysperchon succeeds him as Regent of Macedon, and frustrates the attempts of Nicanor in Attica. Eumenes escapes from Nora. The orator Demades put to death at the instigation of Cassander, Antipater's son. Antigonus establishes his authority in Asia Minor. Mithridates of Pontus supports Eumenes. A truce between the Romans and Samnites.
317	8 ——	Phocion, æt. 85, put to death by the Athenians, and with him the orators Hegemon and Pythocles. An oligarchical government established at Athens, with Demetrius Phalareus at its head. Olympias, the widow of Philip, endeavours to acquire the sovereignty of Macedon, by murdering Philip Aridæus. Agathocles obtains absolute power at Syracuse, and makes war on the Carthaginians. Census at Athens: citizens at full age, 21,000; total population of Attica 527,000,—viz., 127,000 free, and 400,000 slaves.
316	9 ——	Antigonus sustains a defeat while pursuing Eumenes in the mountainous country, but continues his hostilities. Cassander besieges Olympias in Pydna, and takes upon himself the government of Macedon. A decree, introduced by Sophocles, and defended by Demochares, the nephew of Demosthenes, forbids the lectures of the philosophers at Athens, on which they leave the city. War renewed between the Romans and Samnites; the former besiege Saticula, and the latter capture Sora.
315	10 ——	Eumenes is finally overcome and slain. Pydna is taken by Cassander, and Olympias put to death; he rebuilds Thebes. The obnoxious decree at Athens is repealed, and the philosophers return. Death of Xenocrates, æt. 82; Polemo occupies his place. Demetrius Phalareus befriends Theodorus, the disciple of Aristippus. Aniceris, another teacher of the Cyrenean school, fl. Seleucus, driven from Babylon by Antigonus, takes refuge in Egypt. Defeat of the Romans, under the dictator Fabius, at Lautulæ.
314	11 ——	Death of Æschines at Samos, æt. 75. Antigonus, at Tyre, declares war against Cassander. The Romans defeat the Samnites.
313	12 ——	Tyre surrenders to Antigonus,—but Ptolemy begins war against him, and conquers Cyprus. The Romans take Fregellæ and other towns from the Samnites.
312	13 ——	The army of Antigonus, under his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, defeated at Gaza by Ptolemy and Seleucus; the latter regains possession of Babylon, and founds his kingdom. The Æra of the Seleucidæ begins. Ptolemy conquers Judæa, and transplants many thousand Jews to Alexandria and Cyrene, where their industry is encouraged and their religion protected. Appius Claudius, the blind, while censor, introduces many changes at Rome,—constructs the Via Appia, the first aqueduct, and a canal through the Pontine marshes.
311	14 ——	A temporary peace concluded among the competitors for power in Asia. Greece is declared to be free, and Ptolemy resigns Phœnicia to Antigonus. Cassander puts to death Roxana, the widow of Alexander the Great, and her young son, Alexander Ægas. The consul Bubulcus penetrates into Samnium, where he is surrounded and cuts his way through with great courage and loss of men; he builds a temple to *Salus*, for a painting in which C. Fabius receives the surname of "Pictor."

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Asia.	Syria.	Archons of Athens.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon
310	117. 3	444		7 Cassander.	14 Ptolemy Soter.	9 Antigonus.	3 Seleucus Nicator.	Hieromnemon.	61 Cleomenes.
309	4	445		8 ——	15 ——	10 ——	4 ——	Demetrius Phalareus.	1 Areus I.
308	118. 1	446	Andromenes.	9 ——	16 ——	11 ——	5 ——	Charinus.	2 ——
307	2	447		10 ——	17 ——	12 ——	6 ——	Anaxicrates.	3 ——
306	3	448		11 ——	18 ——	13 ——	7 ——	Coroebus.	4 ——
305	4	449		12 ——	19 ——	14 ——	8 ——	Euxenippus.	5 ——
304	119. 1	450	Andromenes.	13 ——	20 ——	15 ——	9 ——	Pherecles.	6 ——

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Septuagint Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
310	15 Onias I.	Q. Fabius Rullianus II. C. Martius Rutilus.	Agathocles, defeated by the Carthaginians at Himera, passes over to Africa, and carries the war into their own country. Epicurus teaches at Mitylene and Lampsacus. The Etruscans take up arms in favour of the Samnites. Civil war in the little kingdom of Bosporus; Satyrus II., king for a few months, falls in battle. An eclipse of the sun, Aug. 15.
309	16 ——	L. Papirius Cursor II. *Dict.* Junius Bubulcus, *Eq. Mag.*	Hercules, a natural son of Alexander, is proclaimed by Polysperchon, king of Macedon, and murdered by Cassander. The Romans victorious over both the Samnites and the Etruscans. Prytanis attempts to seize the kingdom of Bosporus, and is slain by Eumelus, who secures the throne. Cleomenes, after a long and tranquil reign, is succeeded at Sparta by his grandson, Areus.
308	17 ——	P. Decius Mus. II. Q. Fabius Maximus III.	Fabius compels the Etruscans to make peace; then turns against the Samnites, whom he defeats at Allifæ.
307	18 ——	App. Claudius Cæcus. L. Volumnius Flamma.	Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, arrives with a fleet at Athens, expels Demetrius Phalareus, and restores the democracy. Dinarchus is banished, and a statue decreed to the memory of the orator, Lycurgus. Stilpo, phil. fl. Agathocles, unsuccessful in Africa, returns to Syracuse. L. Antonius expelled from the Roman senate by the censor, for irregularly divorcing his wife.
306	19 ——	Q. Martius Tremulus. P. Cornelius Arvina.	Demetrius Poliorcetes gains a great naval victory over Ptolemy, near Cyprus; but Antigonus fails in his attempt on Egypt. Epicurus comes to Athens and teaches. Philochorus, hist. fl. Cn. Flavius publishes his Calendar of Court-days, and makes himself popular at Rome by other services, for which he is elected Curule Ædile. Peace between the Carthaginians and Syracusans.
305	20 ——	L. Postumius Megellus. Tib. Minucius Augurinus.	The rebuilding of Thebes completed. War between Seleucus and the Indian, Sandrocottus, ends in a treaty of amity. Cn. Flavius having reconciled all orders of the Roman State, erects a temple of Concord The Samnites, after a victory near Tifernum, are totally routed by Postumius at Bovianum; their general, Statius Gellius, made prisoner, and their country at the mercy of the Romans.
304	21 ——	P. Sempronius Sophus. P. Sulpicius Severus.	Rhodes besieged by Demetrius Pol. After an armistice, peace is concluded between Rome and Samnium; the territory and power of the former are greatly extended. Eumelus is succeeded in Bosporus by his son Spartacus III. Protogenes, the Rhodian artist, fl.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Asia.	Syria.	Archons of Athens.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.
303	119. 2	451		14 Cassander.	21 Ptolemy Soter.	16 Antigonus.	10 Seleucus Nicator.	Leostratus.	7 Areus I.
302	3	452		15 ——	22 ——	17 ——	11 ——	Nicocles.	8 ——
301	4	453		16 ——	23 ——	1 Demetrius Poliorcetes.	12 ——	Calliarchus.	9 ——
300	120. 1	454	Pythagoras.	17 ——	24 ——	2 ——	13 ——	Hegemachus.	10 ——
299	2	455		18 ——	25 ——	3 ——	14 ——	Euctemon.	11 ——
298	3	456		19 ——	26 ——	4 ——	15 ——	Mnesidemus.	12 ——
297	4	457		20 ——	27 ——	5 ——	16 ——	Antiphates.	13 ——
296	121. 1	458	Pythagoras.	1 Antipater & Alexander.	28 ——	6 ——	17 ——	Nicias.	14 ——

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Reputed Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
303	22 Onias I.	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus. L. Genucius Aventinensis.	Demetrius makes a peace, which secures the neutrality of Rhodes, and sails to oppose Cassander in Greece. Anaxippus, com. poet, fl. The Romans annex to their territory that of the Æqui and Marsi, on liberal terms.
302	23 ——	M. Livius Denter. M. Æmilius Paulus.	Antigonus treacherously kills Mithridates Ctistes of Pontus; the other potentates coalesce against him. Cassander is unsuccessful against Demetrius, but Lysimachus, who had for some years ruled in Thrace, leads an army into Asia: Seleucus advances from the east; and Ptolemy, coming up from the south, subdues Syria, Phœnicia and Palestine. Demochares is banished from Athens. The priesthood at Rome opened to the Plebes, by the Ogulnian law.
301	24 ——	Q. Fabius Maximus, *Dict.* II. M. Valerius Corvus, *Dict.* II. M. Æmilius Paulus, *Eq. Mag.*	Demetrius is called into Asia to assist his father. Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia. Antigonus totally defeated and slain, æt. 81: the allied kings divide his dominions. Syria, with its dependencies, is allotted to Seleucus and becomes his seat of empire. Demetrius escapes. Hieronymus of Cardia, one of the first Greek historians who mention Rome.
300	1 Simon the Just.	M. Valerius Corvus V. Q. Apuleius Pansa.	Commerce and learning are encouraged by Ptolemy in Egypt. Euclid, math. fl. at Alexandria. Seleucus Nicator builds Antioch for his residence, improves other cities, and consolidates his Syrian kingdom. Carthage rises in wealth and power. The Romans commence their third war with the Samnites.
299	2 ——	M. Fulvius Pætinus. T. Manlius Torquatus.	Seleucus marries the daughter of Demetrius Pol., establishes him in Cilicia, and supplies him with the means for expelling from Athens Lachares, who had made himself master of the city, under the protection of Cassander. Zeno the stoic, Arcesilaus of the New Academy, and Demetrius, com. poet, fl. Lachares is assassinated in Bœotia. The Romans wage a war of extermination in Samnium: the Samnites maintain themselves bravely in their mountain-holds.
298	3 ——	L. Cornelius Scipio. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.	Ptolemy adorns Alexandria with the Museum, Serapæum, and other edifices, begins the library, and employs the architect Sostratus of Cnidus to build the Pharos; the high priest of the Jews is encouraged by him to complete the canon of the Old Testament. The Etrurians take the Senones into their pay, and league with the Samnites against Rome. The Chinese build their great wall.
297	4 ——	Q. Fabius Maximus IV. P. Decius Mus. III.	Gellius Egnatius, the Samnite general, leads his army into Etruria to join his allies, while the Romans are ravaging Samnium.
296	5 ——	Ap. Claudius Cæcus II. L. Volumnius Flamma II.	Death of Cassander; his sons dispute the succession. Demetrius Phal., the former ruler of Athens, takes the chair of philosophy at Alexandria. Great efforts of the Romans to raise a force equal to that of their adversaries. Archidamus IV., one of the Proclidæ, is defeated by Demetrius Pol. The time of his accession is not known.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Macedon.	Egypt.	Asia.	Syria.	Archons of Athens.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.
295	121. 2	459		2 Antipater & Alexander.	29 Ptolemy Soter.	7 Demetrius Poliorcetes.	18 Seleucus Nicator.	Nicostratus.	15 Areus I.
294	3	460		1 Demetrius Poliorcetes.	30 ——	8 ——	19 ——	Olympiodorus.	16 ——
293	4	461		2 ——	31 ——	9 ——	20 ——	Philippus, *Hales.*	17 ——
292	122. 1	462	Antigonus.	3 ——	32 ——	10 ——	21 ——	Philippus, *Clin.*	18 ——
291	2	463		4 ——	33 ——	11 ——	22 ——	The register of Archons begins to be very imperfect.	19 ——
290	3	464		5 ——	34 ——	12 ——	23 ——		20 ——
289	4	465		6 ——	35 ——	13 ——	24 ——	... ...	21 ——
288	123. 1	466	Antigonus.	7 ——	36 ——	14 ——	25 ——	... ...	22 ——
287	2	467		1 Lysimachus	37 ——	15 ——	26 ——	Philippus, *Hales.*	23 ——
286	3	468		2 ——	38 ——	... ...	27 ——	... ...	24 ——
285	4	469		3 ——	39 —— 1 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	... ...	28 ——	... ...	25 ——

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Before Christ	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
295	6 Simon the Just.	Q. Fabius Maximus V. P. Decius Mus. IV.	The sons of Cassander invite the support of Lysimachus, Pyrrhus of Epirus and Demetrius Pol. The Romans gain a decisive victory at Sentinum; the consul Decius, like his father, devotes himself to death. Gellius Egnatius is slain.
294	7 ——	L. Postumius Megellus II. M. Atilius Regulus.	By violence or treachery, the sons of Cassander are killed, and Demetrius Pol. makes himself king of Macedon. The Samnites still continue to struggle for independence. There is a difference of two years between Cato and Varro in their chronologies of Rome at this period. Seleucus Nicator gives Upper Asia to his son Antiochus.
293	8 ——	L. Papirius Cursor. Sp. Carvilius Maximus.	Many Samnite towns so destroyed by the Romans, that their sites are unknown; part of the spoil is framed into a brazen colossus, in front of the capitol. The census at Rome, 272,308 citizens. The first sun-dial at Rome, is placed by the consul Papirius on the temple of Quirinus.
292	1 Eleazar.	Q. Fabius Gurges. D. Junius Brutus Scæva.	After an exile of fifteen years, the orator Dinarchus returns to Athens. The Samnites defeat Fabius Gurges; his father, the veteran Fabius, takes a reinforcement to him, and gains a decisive victory, which brings the war to an end: he has a triumph on his return to Rome, but on the close of the ceremony, C. Pontius, who had so generously spared his captives at Caudium, is barbarously put to death.
291	2 ——	L. Postumius Megellus III. C. Junius Bubulcus.	Mithridates III. of Pontus extends his kingdom over Cappadocia and Paphlagonia. Lysimachus grows more powerful in Thrace and Pyrrhus in Epirus. Death of Menander, æt. 51.
290	3 ——	P. Cornelius Rufinus. M. Curius Dentatus.	The Ætolians having seized the mountain-passes near Delphi, the Pythian Games are held at Athens. The Sabines, who had prepared to assist the Samnites, are subdued, and the dominion of Rome over central Italy assumes a settled character.
289	4 ——	M. Valerius Corvinus. Q. Caudicius Noctua.	Agathocles, æt. 72, is poisoned by Mænon, who is expelled by Hicetas, and the Syracusans regain their freedom. Posidippus, com. poet, fl.
288	5 ——	Q. Martius Tremulus II. P. Cornelius Arvina II.	Rhodes prospers in commerce and promotes the fine arts. The Colossus is completed by its native artists, Chares and Laches. The canal from Lake Velinus cut by M. Curius.
287	6 ——	M. Claudius Marcellus. C. Nautius Rutilus.	Pyrrhus drives Demetrius Pol. from Macedon, and in his turn is expelled by Lysimachus, who remains king. Strato succeeds Theophrastus in the Peripatetic school. Birth of Archimedes. Crates, phil. academ. fl.
286	7 ——	M. Valerius Potitus. C. Ælius Paetus.	Demetrius Pol. attempting to oppose Seleucus Nicator in Asia, is made a prisoner, and remains in captivity for the rest of his life. The vast efforts of Rome in the Samnite wars are followed by great distress; to relieve and appease the people, the Hortensian law is passed.
285	8 ——	C. Claudius Canina. M. Æmilius Lepidus.	Ptolemy Soter raises his son, Philadelphus, to be co-regent with him in Egypt. The length of the solar year first accurately determined by Dionysius, in the Astronomical canon.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Epirus.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon
284	124. 1	470	Philomelus.	4 Lysimachus.	40 Ptolemy Soter. 2 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	29 Seleucus Nicator.	... ...	12 Pyrrhus.	26 Areus I.
283	2	471		5 ——	3 ——	30 ——	1 Philetærus.	13 ——	27 ——
282	3	472		6 ——	4 ——	31 ——	2 ——	14 ——	28 ——
281	4	173		1 Ptolemy Ceraunus.	5 ——	32 ——	3 ——	15 ——	29 ——
280	125. 1	474	Ladas.	1 Sosthenes.	6 ——	1 Antiochus Soter.	4 ——	16 ——	30 ——
279	2	475		2 ——	7 ——	2 ——	5 ——	17 ——	31 ——

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Julian Dates	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
284	9 Eleazar.	C. Servilius Tucca. L. Cæcilius Metellus.	A league of the Ætolians, to withstand the oppressions of Lysimachus. The Tarentines become jealous of Rome, and secretly instigate the hostilities of other States. Battle of Arretium, in which the consul Metellus is defeated and slain by the Senones.
283	10 ——	P. Cornelius Dolabella. Cn. Domitius Calvinus.	Death of Demetrius Pol. æt. 54, after three years' captivity. Death of Ptolemy Soter, æt. 84. Philadelphus, now sole monarch, completes the Pharos and other public works begun by his father; the favour shewn by him to the Jews in Egypt induces many others to settle there voluntarily, and they prosper greatly; he directs the Greek Septuagint version of their Scriptures to be made; he encourages learning, but banishes Demetrius Phal. into Upper Egypt, where he soon dies. Philetærus, lieutenant of Lysimachus, erects an independent kingdom in Bithynia. Sopater of Paphos, com. poet, fl. The consul Dolabella defeats and almost exterminates the Senones; he then gains a great victory, near the Vadimonian Lake, over the Etruscans and their Celtic allies.
282	11 ——	C. Fabricius Luscinus. Q. Æmilius Papus.	The consul Fabricius saves Thurium from the Lucanians. The Tarentines attack a Roman fleet and insult the ambassadors, who demand satisfaction. Rome prepares for war, and the Tarentines engage Pyrrhus to assist them.
281	12 ——	L. Æmilius Barbula. Q. Marcius Philippus.	Lysimachus, at war with Seleucus Nicator, is defeated and slain, at Cyropedium, in Phrygia. Ptolemy Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy Soter, makes himself king of Macedon. Thurium taken by the Lucanians. The Roman consul Æmilius invades the territory of Tarentum.
280	13 ——	P. Valerius Lævinus. Tib. Coruncanius.	Seleucus Nicator is murdered by Ptol. Ceraunus; the two divisions of the kingdom of Syria are reunited by his son Antiochus. The Danubian Celts (Galatæ, mistaken by the Greeks for emigrants from Gaul) attack Macedon, and Ptol. Ceraunus is slain in battle against them; among several competitors, his general, Sosthenes, acquires the largest share of authority. Gorgias, archon of Athens. A statue of Demosthenes is raised by the Athenians. Death of Praxiteles and birth of the Stoic, Chrysippus. The Achæan league revived. Pyrrhus in Italy, defeats the consul Valerius Lævinus at Heraclea, and offers to mediate between Rome and Tarentum. Census of Rome, 278,222 citizens.
279	14 ——	P. Sulpicius Saverrio. P. Decius Mus.	The Celtic invaders push forward into Greece. Anaxicrates, archon of Athens. The pacific overtures of Pyrrhus having been rejected, he advances on Rome, but unable to make any impression, returns to Tarentum, followed by the Romans, over whom he gains an unprofitable victory at Asculum.

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B.C.	Olym.	A U C	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Epirus.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon
278	125. 3	476		3 Sosthenes.	8 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	3 Antiochus Soter.	6 Philetærus.	18 Pyrrhus.	32 Areus I.
277	4	477		1 Antigonus Gonatas.	9 —	4 —	7 —	19 —	33 —
276	126. 1	478	Idæus or Nicator.	2 —	10 —	5 —	8 —	20 —	34 —
275	2	479		3 —	11 —	6 —	9 —	21 —	35 —
274	3	480		4 —	12 —	7 —	10 —	22 —	36 —
273	4	481		5 —	13 —	8 —	11 —	23 —	37 —
272	127. 1	482	Perigenes.	6 —	14 —	9 —	12 —	1 Alexander II. Epirus is little known from this time.	38 —

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
278	15 Eleazar.	C. Fabricius Luscinus II. Q. Æmilius Papus II.	Democles, archon of Athens. Slaughterous repulse of the Celts in their attack on Delphi. Nicomedes founds an independent kingdom in Bithynia; in his contest with Antiochus, he employs the descendants of the Cimmerii, who settled in Asia Minor, 635 B.C.; these are found to be Galatæ, and supposed to be "Gauls," who after the attack on Delphi had passed into Asia; their country has from this time the name of Galatia, and they become formidable. The four schools of Athens are headed by Strato, Zeno, Epicurus and Arcesilaus. Alliance of Rome and Carthage; Pyrrhus, unable to gain any advantages over the consul Fabricius, passes with his army into Sicily, leaving the small States in Southern Italy at the mercy of the Romans.
277	16 ——	P. Cornelius Rufinus II. Cn. Junius Brutus Bubulcus II.	The Galatæ, on their retreat towards the Danube, are defeated in Macedon by Sosthenes: but he is slain in battle against them. Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Pol., succeeds him as king. Pyrrhus expels the Carthaginians from most of their possessions in Sicily. The Romans take Crotona and Locri, and subdue the Lucanians and Bruttians. Death of Metrodorus, phil. epic. æt. 53.
276	17 ——	Q. Fabius Gurges II. C. Genucius Clepsina.	Other cities in Greece join the Achæan league. Berosus dedicates to Antiochus his History of Chaldea. Pyrrhus lays siege to the strong Carthaginian fortress of Lilybæum.
275	18 ——	M. Curius Dentatus II. L. {Cornelius Lentulus.	The Carthaginians send fresh troops to Sicily. Pyrrhus raises the siege of Lilybæum and returns to Italy; he is totally defeated at Beneventum by the consul Curius, who exhibits, in his triumph, the first elephants ever seen at Rome. Birth of Eratosthenes at Cyrene. Hiero II. prætor of Syracuse. The poet Bion fl.
274	19 ——	M. Curius Dentatus III. Serv. Cornelius Merenda.	Pyrrhus, leaving a garrison in Tarentum, embarks with the rest of his forces for Epirus. Birth of the poet Euphorion, at Chalcis, afterwards librarian to Antiochus the Great.
273	20 ——	C. Fabius Dorso. C. Claudius Cænina II.	Ptolemy Philadelphus sends an embassy to congratulate the Romans on their victories, and contract an alliance with them. Pyrrhus seizes Macedon. The Romans plant a colony at Posidonia, afterwards Pæstum, and another at Cosa, in Etruria.
272	21 ——	L. Papirius Cursor II. Sp. Carvilius Maximus II.	Cleonymus fails in his attempt to supplant his nephew, Areus, at Sparta; he is assisted by Pyrrhus, who is slain while storming Argos. Pyrrhus is succeeded by his son, Alexander II., but Epirus ceases to be important. Antigonus Gonatas regains Macedon. The Romans send a friendly embassy to Egypt; Tarentum is betrayed into their hands by the Epirote, Milo; they complete the conquest of Samnium, and make further progress in Southern Italy. Theocritus greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, but retires to Syracuse, where he com-

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.
271	127. 2	483		7 Antigonus Gonatas.	15 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	10 Antiochus Soter.	13 Philetærus	8 Nicomedes I.	39 Areus I.
270	3	484		8 ——	16 ——	11 ——	14 ——	9 ——	40 ——
269	4	48		9 ——	17 ——	12 ——	15 ——	10 ——	41 ——
268	128. 1	486	Seleucus.	10 ——	18 ——	13 ——	16 ——	11 ——	42 —— Eudamidas II. mentioned by Plutarch as one of the
267	2	487		11 ——	19 ——	14 ——	17 ——	12 ——	Proclidæ.
266	3	488		12 ——	20 ——	15 ——	18 ——	13 ——	44 ——
265	4	489		13 ——	21 ——	16 ——	19 ——	14 ——	1 Acrotatus.
264	129. 1	490	Philinus.	14 ——	22 ——	17 ——	20 ——	15 ——	1 Areus II.
263	2	491		15 ——	23 ——	18 ——	1 Eumenes I.	16 ——	2 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
			poses his Idyls. The poets Aratus and Alexander the Ætolian are patronized by Antigonus Gonatas.
271	22 Eleazar.	C. Quintius Claudius. L. Genucius Clepsina.	Pytharatus, archon at Athens. Severe punishment of the mutinous Campanian legion, after having held Rhegium ten years. The critic, Zenodotus of Ephesus, fl.
270	23 ——	C. Genucius Clepsina II. Cn. Cornelius Blasio.	Hiero is elected king of Syracuse. Death of Epicurus, æt. 72, of Polemo, and of Strato; Hermachus succeeds the first of these philosophers, and the chair of the last is filled by Lycon, æt. 30.
269	24 ——	Q. Ogulnius Gallus. C. Fabius Pictor.	The Picenians resist the Romans. The first silver coinage at Rome. The Rhodian poet, Antagoras, is favoured by Antigonus Gonatas.
268	25 ——	P. Sempronius Sophus. Ap. Claudius Rufus.	Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas. The Picenians submit to the Romans, who establish a line of fortresses, including Ariminum and Beneventum, and plant colonies in them. Manetho writes his history of Egypt.
267	26 ——	M. Atilius Regulus. L. Julius Libo.	Salentum and Brundisium are added to the conquests of Rome. A short term of repose begins for Italy.
266	27 ——	Numerius Fabius Pictor. D. Junius Pera.	Alexander of Epirus attempts to gain possession of Macedon, and is defeated by Antigonus Gonatas. Philetærus collects the library of Pergamus, and vies with Ptolemy Philadelphus in promoting literature and the fine arts.
265	28 ——	Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges III. L. Mamilius Vitulus.	Arens of Lacedæmon is slain at Corinth, and succeeded by his son Acrotatus. The last effort of the Vulsinians for freedom is crushed by Fabius. Timæus of Sicily, hist. fl.; his work, which is lost, came down to this point of time, where also that of Dionysius Halicarnassus ends, and Polybius begins. Census of Rome, 292,234 citizens. The number of quæstors increased to eight.
264	29 ——	Ap. Claudius Caudex. M. Fulvius Flaccus.	Diognetus, archon of Athens. The record of the Parian Marble ends. Acrotatus falls in battle against Aristodemus of Megalopolis; he is succeeded by his posthumous son, Areus II., with Leonidas for regent. Magas, king of Cyrene, though supported by Antiochus Soter, is unsuccessful in a war against Egypt. Nicomedes founds the city of Nicomedia. Ap. Claudius conducts the first Roman army into Sicily, to succour the Mamertines in Messana; this is the commencement of the Punic wars. Gladiators introduced at Rome by M. and D. Brutus.
263	30 ——	M. Valerius Maximus Messalla. M. Otacilius Crassus.	Philetærus at his death appoints his nephew, Eumenes, king of Pergamus; the competition for books between him and Ptolemy Philad. causes the latter to prohibit the export of Papyrus from Egypt, which leads to the invention and use of parchment at Pergamus. Eumenes defeats Antiochus near Sardis, and adds Æolis to his dominions. The Romans defeat the Carthaginians and Hiero, and make themselves masters of Messana, whence the consul Valerius takes the surname of Messallus, which is perpetuated in his family; he introduces at Rome a more perfect

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.
262	129. 3	492		16 Antigonus Gonatas.	24 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	19 Antiochus Soter.	2 Eumenes I.	17 Nicomedes.	3 Areus II.
261	4	493		17 ——	25 ——	1 Antiochus Theus.	3 ——	18 ——	4 ——
260	130. 1	494	Philinus.	18 ——	26 ——	2 ——	4 ——	19 ——	5 ——
259	2	495		19 ——	27 ——	3 ——	5 ——	20 ——	6 ——
258	3	496		20 ——	28 ——	4 ——	6 ——	21 ——	7 ——
257	4	497		21 ——	29 ——	5 ——	7 ——	22 ——	8 ——
256	131. 1	498	Ammonius.	22 ——	30 ——	6 ——	8 ——	23 ——	1 Leonidas II.
255	2	499		23 ——	31 ——	7 ——	9 ——	24 ——	2 ——
254	3	500		24 ——	32 ——	8 ——	10 ——	25 ——	3 ——
253	4	501		25 ——	33 ——	9 ——	11 ——	26 ——	4 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
			sun-dial from Catana. Hiero makes peace with the Romans, and becomes their faithful ally. Arter having taught at Athens 56 years, Zeno dies, æt. 98. *See Euseb.* Dionysius Metathemenus leaves the Stoics.
262	31 Eleazar.	L. Postumius Megellus. Q. Mamilius Vitulus.	The Carthaginians are defeated by the Romans in Sicily, and lose Agrigentum. Philemon, com. poet, ob. æt. 97. Timosthenes, one of Ptolemy's naval commanders, and afterwards a friend of Eratosthenes, writes on nautical geography. Pytheas of Marseilles and other navigators describe their voyages.
261	32 ——	L. Valerius Flaccus. T. Otacilius Crassus.	The Galatians of Asia Minor withstand the forces of Syria, and Antiochus Soter is killed, fighting against them.
260	1 Manasses	Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina. C. Duilius.	Ships of war first built by the Romans; the consul Duilius gains the great naval victory off Mylæ, commemorated by the *columna rostrata* at Rome. Lycophron of Chalcis, in Eubœa, author of the Alexandra, fl. at Alexandria.
259	2 ——	L. Corn. Scipio. C. Aquilius Florus.	The consul Scipio carries off many captives and rich spoil from Sardinia and Corsica, but makes no permanent conquests. The island of Melita (Malta) is taken by the Romans. Death of Zeno. *See Diog. Laert.*
258	3 ——	A. Atilius Calatinus Q. Sulpicius Paterculus.	The consul Atilius, surrounded by the Carthaginians in Sicily, escapes with difficulty. Eratosthenes, *med.* the grandson of Aristotle, fl.
257	4 ——	C. Atilius Regulus. Cn. Cornelius Blasio II.	A drawn battle between the fleets of Rome and Carthage off Tyndaris, on the northern coast of Sicily; the Romans prepare larger ships to strike a decisive blow. Hiero governs his little kingdom of Syracuse in peace and security.
256	5 ——	L. Manlius Vulso Longus. Q. Cædicius, *and on his death,* M. Atilius Regulus II.	Total defeat of the Carthaginian fleet near Ecnomus; the victorious consuls land in Africa. The Carthaginians hire troops from Greece and give the command to Xanthippus. Areus II. dying, while yet a child, the regent, Leonidas, becomes king of Sparta. Callimachus of Cyrene, the poet, patronized by Ptolemy Philadelphus.
255	6 ——	Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior. M. Æmilius Paulus.	Regulus is defeated and made prisoner by Xanthippus. The Romans fit out a large fleet, which gains another victory, and brings off the remains of the army from Africa, but on its return is nearly destroyed by a storm. (The legend of the death of Regulus considered to be "altogether a forgery," *Nieb.*) The States of the Achæan League elect Marcus of Cerynea to be their Prætor.
254	7 ——	Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina II. A. Atilius Calatinus II.	The Romans in three months equip another fleet of 220 ships and take Panormus (now Palermo). The Syrian kingdom brought almost to a state of dissolution by misgovernment. Revolt of Parthia and Bactria.
253	8 ——	Cn. Servilius Cæpio. C. Sempronius Blæsus.	The Romans pass over again to Africa, and ravage the maritime districts between Carthage and Tripolis; on their return nearly their whole fleet is wrecked; discouraged by these disasters, they resolve to abstain from naval warfare.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Olympic Victors.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Agidæ of Lacedæmon.
252	132. 1	502	Xenophanes.	26 Antigonus Gonatas.	34 Ptolemy Philadelphus.	10 Antiochus Theus.	12 Eumenes I.	27 Nicomedes.	5 Leonidas II.
251	2	503	The Olympic Victors gradually decline in importance.	27 ——	35 ——	11 ——	13 ——	1 Zielas.	6 —— The accession and deaths of the kings of Lacedæmon not correctly known from this time.
									Parthia.
250	3	504		28 ——	36 ——	12 ——	14 ——	2 ——	1 Arsaces.
249	4	505		29 ——	37 ——	13 ——	15 ——	3 ——	2 ——
248	133. 1	506		30 ——	38 ——	14 ——	16 ——	4 ——	1 Tiridates or Arsaces II.
247	2	507		31 ——	1 Ptolemy Euergetes.	15 ——	17 ——	5 ——	2 ——
246	3	508		32 ——	2 ——	1 Seleucus Callinicus.	18 ——	6 ——	3 ——
245	4	509		33 ——	3 ——	2 ——	19 ——	7 ——	4 ——
244	134. 1	510		34 ——	4 ——	3 ——	20 ——	8 ——	5 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
252	9 Manasses.	C. Aurelius Cotta. P. Servilius Geminus.	The consul Aurelius gains some advantage over the Carthaginians in Sicily, for which a triumph is granted to him. Census of Rome, 297,797 citizens. Birth of Philopœmen.
251	10 ——	L. Cæcilius Metellus. C. Furius Pacilus.	Sicyon, restored to freedom by Aratus, joins the Achæan league; in this revolution he is assisted by the philosophers Eccdemus and Demophanes, friends of Arcesilaus, and afterwards of Philopœmen, celebrated for giving practical effect to the doctrines of Plato's "Republic," which they are employed to introduce into the constitution of Cyrene. The Romans prosecute the war. Sosibius, gram. of Laconia, favourite and evil counsellor of Ptol. Philad.
250	11 ——	C. Atilius Regulus II. L. Manlius Vulso II.	Metellus, commanding in Sicily as proconsul, gains a great victory over Hasdrubal, near Panormus; more than 100 elephants form part of his triumphal procession. The Romans lay siege to Lilybæum. Arsaces founds the dynasty of the Arsacidæ in Parthia, and Theodotus the kingdom of Bactria. Hieronymus Rhodius, epicur. phil. fl.
249	12 ——	P. Claudius Pulcher. L. Junius Pullus.	The consul Claudius defeated by Adherbal, in a naval battle, off Drepanum; his colleague, with another fleet conveying provisions to the army, is wrecked, and the Romans save only two ships out of their whole navy; they again abandon the sea, and appoint Calatinus dictator; Junius collecting the men who had escaped, surprizes and takes Eryx. Antiochus repudiates Laodice and marries Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Philad. Heraclitus of Halicarnassus and Philostephanus of Cyrene, poets and friends of Callimachus, fl.
248	13 ——	C. Aurelius Cotta II. P. Servilius Geminus II.	The Romans continue the sieges of Lilybæum and Drepanum. The Carthaginians apply to Ptolemy for a loan, which he refuses.
247	14 ——	L. Cæcilius Metellus II. N. Fabius Buteo.	Hamilcar sent to Sicily by the Carthaginians, and by his prudence begins to retrieve their affairs there; birth of his son, Hannibal. Death of Ptolemy Philad. æt. 64. Nymphis brings his History of Heraclea to this year. Census of Rome, 251,222 citizens.
246	15 ——	M. Otacilius Crassus II. M. Fabius Licinus.	Hamilcar holds a strong position near Panormus, and by his fleet ravages the coast of Italy. Antiochus puts away Berenice, but is poisoned by Laodice, who also murders her rival. War between Egypt and Syria. Euphantus of Olynthus writes the history of his own times.
245	16 ——	M. Fabius Buteo. C. Atilius Bulbus.	Eryx is retaken by Hamilcar, on his return from a foray in Bruttium. Aratus is appointed prætor of the Achæan league. Great conquests of Ptolemy Euergetes in Syria and Asia Minor.
244	17 ——	A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus. C. Sempronius Blæsus II.	Agis IV. (of the Procilidæ) endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta, and deposes his colleague, Leonidas II., in whose place, Cleombrotus (of the Agidæ line) is made king; these changes cause violent commotions, which continue several years. The Parthians occupy Hyrcania.

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
243	134. 2	511	24 Ariobarzanes III.	35 Antigonus Gonatas.	5 Ptolemy Euergetes.	4 Seleucus Callinicus.	21 Eumenes I.	9 Zielas.	6 Tiridates, or Arsaces II.
242	3	512	25 ——	36 ——	6 ——	5 ——	22 ——	10 ——	7 ——
241	4	513	26 ——	37 ——	7 ——	6 ——	1 Attalus I.	11 ——	8 ——
240	135. 1	514	1 Mithridates IV.	38 ——	8 ——	7 ——	2 ——	12 ——	9 ——
239	2	515	2 ——	1 Demetrius II.	9 ——	8 ——	3 ——	13 ——	10 ——
238	3	516	3 ——	2 ——	10 ——	9 ——	4 ——	14 ——	11 ——
237	4	517	4 ——	3 ——	11 ——	10 ——	5 ——	15 ——	12 ——
236	136. 1	518	5 ——	4 ——	12 ——	11 ——	6 ——	16 ——	13 ——
235	2	519	6 ——	5 ——	13 ——	12 ——	7 ——	17 ——	14 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
243	18 Manasses.	C. Fundanius Fundulus. C. Sulpicius Gallus.	Corinth, set free by Aratus, joins the Achæan league; Megara and other States follow this example. Treaty of alliance between Parthia and Bactria. Hamilcar besieges the citadel of Eryx, still held by the Romans, while he is besieged in the town by the consul Fundanius.
242	19 ——	C. Lutatius Catulus. A. Postumius Albinus.	Civil war in Syria between Seleucus and his brother, Antiochus Hierax; some of its western provinces are taken by Eumenes, while Ptolemy Energetes extends his conquests in the east to Media and Babylon. The Romans prepare another fleet; they create the office of *Prætor peregrinus*, and appoint to it Q. Valerius Falto.
241	20 ——	A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus II. Q. Lutatius Cerco.	War between the Achæans and Ætolians; Agis IV. assists the former with a Lacedæmonian army. Attalus, on succeeding his father Eumenes, is attacked by the Galatians, whom he defeats. The consul Lutatius Catulus gains a decisive victory (10th March) near the Ægates, over the Carthaginian fleet, under Hanno; this leads to a peace, by which the Romans obtain Sicily, and a tribute of 3,200 talents. Census of Rome, 250,000 citizens. A revolt of the Falisci quelled in six days. Death of Arcesilaus, who is succeeded in the Middle Academy by Lacydes. Lysimachus, phil. and Neanthes of Cyzicum, hist. fl.
240	21 ——	C. Claudius Centho. M. Sempronius Tuditanus.	Leonidas II. returns to Sparta, deposes Cleombrotus, and regains his power; Agis IV. falls in the struggle, and is succeeded by Eurydamidas. Livius Andronicus produces his first drama at Rome. The Carthaginian mercenaries mutiny for their pay.
239	22 ——	C. Mamilius Turinus. Q. Valerius Falto.	Death of Antigonus Gon. and accession of his son, Demetrius II.; he attacks the Ætolians, whom the Achæans support against him. Birth of the Latin poet, Ennius, at Rudiæ in Calabria.
238	23 ——	T. Sempronius Gracchus. P. Valerius Falto.	Seleucus Callinicus makes war on the Parthians. The Boians and Ligurians, Celtic tribes in the north of Italy, invade the Roman territory, and are defeated. Hamilcar, after quelling the mutineers, is sent to promote the interest of Carthage in Spain. Sardinia and Corsica are given up to the Romans.
237	24 ——	L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus. Q. Fulvius Flaccus.	Hiero of Syracuse visits Rome. The Boians and Ligurians struggle vigorously to preserve their independence. Victorious progress of Ptolemy Euergetes as far as the limits of Bactria; he recovers and restores to Egypt many trophies which the Persians had carried away.
236	25 ——	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus. C. Licinius Varus.	Cleomenes III. succeeds Leonidas II. at Sparta, and endeavours to effect the reform which his father had opposed. Seleucus Callin. defeated by the Parthians and taken prisoner. The Transalpine Gauls (Celtæ) enter Italy to assist their brethren; the confederates are repulsed. The poet Ister fl.
235	26 ——	T. Manlius Torquatus. C. Atilius Bulbus II.	A revolt in Sardinia repressed. Rome, at peace with all the world, closes the Temple of Janus, for the first time since Numa; Nævius celebrates in an epic poem, the Punic War, in which he had served.

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
234	136. 3	520	7 Mithridates IV.	6 Demetrius II.	14 Ptolemy Euergetes.	13 Seleucus Callinicus.	8 Attalus I.	18 Zielas I.	15 Tiridates or Arsaces II.
233	4	521	8 ——	7 ——	15 ——	14 ——	9 ——	19 ——	16 ——
232	137. 1	522	9 ——	8 ——	16 ——	15 ——	10 ——	20 ——	17 ——
231	2	523	10 ——	9 ——	17 ——	16 ——	11 ——	21 ——	18 ——
230	3	524	11 ——	10 ——	18 ——	17 ——	12 ——	22 ——	19 ——
229	4	525	12 ——	1 Antigonus Doson.	19 ——	18 ——	13 ——	23 ——	20 ——
228	138. 1	526	13 ——	2 ——	20 ——	19 ——	14 ——	1 Prusias I.	21 ——
227	2	527	14 ——	3 ——	21 ——	20 ——	15 ——	2 ——	22 ——
226	3	528	15 ——	4 ——	22 ——	1 Seleucus Ceraunus.	16 ——	3 ——	23 ——
225	4	529	16 ——	5 ——	23 ——	2 ——	17 ——	4 ——	24 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
234	27 Manasses.	L. Postumius Albinus. Sp. Carvilius Maximus.	Sardinia and Corsica repeat their efforts to shake off the Roman yoke: and the Ligurians renew their incursions. Birth of Cato the elder.
233	1 Onias II.	Q. Fabius Max. Verrucosus. M. Pomponius Matho.	Hamilcar repairs the losses which the Carthaginians had sustained, by extending their dominions in Spain; the Romans begin to evince jealousy at his progress.
232	2 ——	M. Æmilius Lepidus. M. Publicius Malleolus.	The tribune C. Flaminius carries, against the senate and the violent resistance of his father, a law, for dividing among the people the lands taken from the Celtæ in Picenum.
231	3 ——	M. Pomponius Matho. C. Papirius Maso.	Final subjugation of Sardinia and Corsica. Divorce of Sp. Carvilius,—(not the first known in Rome,—see B.C. 307.)
230	4 ——	M. Æmilius Barbula. M. Junius Pera.	The ambassadors sent by Rome to protest against the piracies of the Illyrians, are murdered by Queen Teuta; this gives rise to the first Illyrian war; the Romans conquer the coast of Dalmatia and the Island of Corcyra.
229	5 ——	L. Postumius Albinus II. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.	Archidamas V. (of the Procliidæ) is reigning at Sparta. Death of Demetrius II.; during the minority of his son, his brother, Antigonus Doson, rules Macedon; he supports the Achæan league, and Athens joins it. The Illyrians agree to the terms of peace prescribed by the Romans. Death of Hamilcar; his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, takes his place in Spain, and founds Carthago Nova (Carthagena).
228	6 ——	Sp. Carvilius Max. II. Q. Fabius Max. Verrucosus II.	The Romans send ambassadors to inform the Greeks of the transactions which had repressed the Illyrian piracies. The comic poets, Macho and Apollodorus Carystius, fl.
227	7 ——	P. Valerius Flaccus. M. Atilius Regulus.	Cleomenes III. and Aratus involve the Lacedæmonians and the Achæan league in war. Two additional prætors appointed by the Romans, one for Sicily, the other for Sardinia and Corsica. Earthquake at Rhodes: the Colossus thrown down.
226	8 ——	M. Valerius Messalla. L. Apustius Fullo.	Seleucus Callinicus dies in captivity; his son, surnamed Ceraunus, engages in an unsuccessful war against Attalus, king of Pergamus. Cleomenes accomplishes his reforms at Sparta. The Carthaginians are bound by a new treaty with the Romans, not to extend their dominion in Spain, to the north of the Ebro. Death of Lyco, æt. 74, who is succeeded in the Lyceum by Aristo of Ceos.
225	9 ——	L. Æmilius Papus. C. Atilius Regulus.	The Celtic tribes advance from the Alps and the Po, in great force, against Rome. Near Clusium they defeat the Romans; in a second battle at Telamon, the consul Regulus is slain, but his colleague, Æmilius, gains a bloody victory, and compels the invaders to flight; Q. Fabius Pictor, the early historian, serves in this war, and computes the armies collected by the Romans from all Italy, at 800,000 fighting men; contemporary with him, fl. another historian, L. Cincius Alimentus. Ptolemy Euergetes extends his empire in Ethiopia and on the western coast of Arabia; he inscribes his triumphs in Asia on the pedestal of a statue at Adulis (now Arkeeko), near the southern extremity of the Red Sea.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
224	139. 1	530	17 Mithridates IV.	6 Antigonus Doson.	24 Ptolemy Euergetes.	3 Seleucus Ceraunus.	18 Attalus I.	5 Prusias I.	25 Tiridates, or Arsaces II.
223	2	531	18 ——	7 ——	25 ——	1 Antiochus Magnus.	19 ——	6 ——	26 ——
222	3	532	19 ——	8 ——	1 Ptolemy Philopater.	2 ——	20 ——	7 ——	27 ——
221	4	533	20 ——	9 ——	2 ——	3 ——	21 ——	8 ——	28 ——
220	140. 1	534	21 ——	1 Philip V.	3 ——	4 ——	22 ——	9 ——	29 ——
219	2	535	22 ——	2 ——	4 ——	5 ——	23 ——	10 ——	30 ——
218	3	536	23 ——	3 ——	5 ——	6 ——	24 ——	11 ——	31 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
224	10 Onias II.	T. Manlius Torquatus II. Q. Fulvius Flaccus II.	Cleomenes III. puts to death his colleague, Archidamus V., the last of the Proclidæ; his sons are set aside, and a stranger, named Lycurgus, made king, of whom little more is known. The Boians submit to the Romans.
223	11 ——	C. Flaminius Nepos. F. Furius Philus.	Flaminius leads the legions *for* the first time across the Po, and defeats the Insubres; he supports a law, limiting the tonnage of ships belonging to senators. The Achæans call upon Antigonus Doson to arrest the progress of Cleomenes. Assassination of Seleucus Ceraunus and accession of his brother, Antiochus III., surnamed "the Great." Eratosthenes, librarian at Alexandria.
222	12 ——	Cn. Corn. Scipio Calvus. M. Claudius Marcellus.	Death of Ptolemy Euergetes, who leaves Egypt powerful and prosperous. Battle of Sellasia; Cleomenes totally defeated, retires to Egypt. Victory of Marcellus at Clastidium; he gains the *spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand the Insubrian chieftain, Viridomar. The Germans mentioned for the first time in the Capitoline record of this battle—(*if not corrupted*, Niebuhr). The poet Rhianus fl.
221	13 ——	P. Corn. Scipio Asina. M. Minucius Rufus.	The Veneti submit to Rome, and the Istrians are conquered. Placentia and Cremona founded, and Mutinum (Modena) fortified. Hannibal, æt. 26, on the death of Hasdrubal, takes the command in Spain. Euthydemus succeeds Theodotus II. on the throne of Bactria. Timoxenus is prætor of the Achæans, and Ariston of the Ætolians. Archimedes fl. æt. 66. Euphorion, librarian at Antioch.
220	14 ——	L. Veturius Philo. C. Lutatius Catulus.	Northern Italy, to the foot of the Alps, subject to Rome. C. Flaminius, while censor, constructs the Via Flaminia, from Rome to Ariminum, and builds the Circus Flaminius. The Libertini are classed in four tribes. Census of Rome, 270,213 citizens. Hannibal secretly prepares for war. The Achæans defeated by the Ætolians at Caphyæ. The Social war begins. Death of Antigonus Doson; his nephew, Philip V., æt. 15, becomes king of Macedon. The Rhodians are assisted by Prusias, king of Bithynia, in their war against the Byzantines, who attempt to exclude them from the Euxine. Ptolemy Philopater corrupt and profligate, under the evil influence of Sosibius the Younger. Phylarchus, hist. fl.
219	1 Simon II.	M. Livius Salinator. L. Æmilius Paulus.	Hannibal takes Saguntum, and prepares, during the winter, to proceed to Italy. Demetrius, the Illyrian, breaks the treaty with Rome, and renews his piracies; conquered by the two consuls, he takes refuge in Macedon. Cleomenes dies in Egypt; his grandson, Agesipolis III., the last of the Agidæ, is killed by Lycurgus, who remains sole king of Lacedæmon. Birth of Pacuvius. Archagathus, first Roman Med.
218	2 ——	P. Cornelius Scipio. Ti. Sempronius Longus.	March of Hannibal; he crosses the Alps, and in the autumn reaches the valley of the Po. The consul Scipio defeated and wounded near the Ticinus; his colleague defeated in the battle of the Trebia. The Celtic tribes prepare to revolt. The Latin historian, Cincius, is among the prisoners taken by Hannibal. Philip V. invades Ætolia. Antiochus, in his war against Ptolemy Philopater, conquers Palestine and the neighbouring countries.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
217	140. 4	537	24 Mithridates IV.	4 Philip V.	6 Ptolemy Philopater.	7 Antiochus Magnus.	25 Attalus I.	12 Prusias I.	32 Tiridates or Arsaces II.
216	141. 1	538	25 ——	5 ——	7 ——	8 ——	26 ——	13 ——	33 ——
215	2	539	26 ——	6 ——	8 ——	9 ——	27 ——	14 ——	34 ——
214	3	540	27 ——	7 ——	9 ——	10 ——	28 ——	15 ——	35 ——
213	4	541	28 ——	8 ——	10 ——	11 ——	29 ——	16 ——	36 ——
212	142. 1	542	29 ——	9 ——	11 ——	12 ——	30 ——	17 ——	37 ——
211	2	543	30 ——	10 ——	12 ——	13 ——	31 ——	18 ——	1 Artabanus I., or Arsaces III.
210	3	544	31 ——	11 ——	13 ——	14 ——	32 ——	19 ——	2 ——
209	4	545	32 ——	12 ——	14 ——	15 ——	33 ——	20 ——	3 ——

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Reputed Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
217	3 Simon II.	Cn. Servilius Geminus. C. Flaminius Nepos II.	Hannibal passes through the marshes of the Arno into Etruria, and gains the victory of Thrasymene, where the consul Flaminius is slain. A Roman army is sent into Spain under the Scipios. Fabius appointed dictator. General pacification of Greece. Aratus the Elder is again prætor of the Achæans. Ptolemy Philopater defeats Antiochus at Raphia, and recovers Palestine, Phœnicia and Cœlosyria.
216	4 ——	C. Terentius Varro. L. Æmilius Paullus II.	Hannibal possesses the greater part of Southern Italy. Battle of Cannæ, Aug. 2nd. The consul elect, L. Postumius, defeated and slain in Gaul. The Scipios gain advantages over Hasdrubal in Spain. Fabius Pictor is sent to consult the oracle of Delphi. Hannibal passes the winter at Capua. Hiero of Syracuse dies, after a reign of thirty-three years, and is succeeded by his grandson, Hieronymus. Achæus rebels in Lydia against Antiochus. Prusias signally defeats the Galatæ.
215	5 ——	Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. Qu. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus III.	Philip V. forms an alliance with Hannibal; his ambassadors, on their way to Capua, are taken by the Romans; Fabius avoids fighting. Hannibal inactive, and winters in Apulia. The Scipios gain another victory over Hasdrubal in Spain. Great efforts of Rome to raise and train another army. Most of the Italian States fall off. Attalus assists Antiochus against Achæus. Evander succeeds Lacydes as president of the academy.
214	6 ——	Qn. Fabius Max. Verr. IV. M. Claudius Marcellus III.	Fabius keeps Hannibal in check. Marcellus is sent into Sicily and besieges Syracuse, which had declared against Rome. Hieronymus is murdered by conspirators. Sardis taken by Antiochus, and the rebellion quelled.
213	7 ——	Qu. Fabius Max. Verr. V. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II.	Tarentum is betrayed into the hands of Hannibal; the citadel is still held by the Romans; they gradually regain Campania; Philip V. commences war against them; he causes the death of Aratus by poison, which alienates from him many Greek States. Birth of Carneades at Cyrene.
212	8 ——	Qu. Fulvius Flaccus III. Ap. Claudius Pulcher.	Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Death of Archimedes, æt. 75. The Scipios defeated and killed in Spain. Antiochus attacks the Parthians and Bactrians.
211	9 ——	Cn. Fulvius Centumalus. P. Sulpicius Galba.	Capua retaken by the Romans. Hannibal marches to the gates of Rome; returns into Apulia. P. Corn. Scipio (afterwards Africanus) offers, æt. 24, to lead an army into Spain, and is sent there. Alliance of Rome with the Ætolians.
210	10 ——	M. Valerius Lævinus. M. Claudius Marcellus IV.	Cn. Fulvius defeated by Hannibal near Herdonia. The conquest of Agrigentum by Lævinus places the whole of Sicily again in subjection to Rome. Scipio, victorious in Spain, takes Carthago Nova. Philopœmen begins to distinguish himself in the Achæan league. Antiochus fully recognizes the independence of Parthia. Machanidas governs the Lacedæmonians.
209	11 ——	Qu. Fabius Max. Verr. VI. Qu. Fulvius Flaccus IV.	Tarentum recovered by Fabius; his last feat of arms. Hasdrubal in Gaul, on his march to Italy. Scipio advances in Spain, and the Carthaginians retire before him towards the Atlantic.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
208	143. 1	546	33 Mithridates IV.	13 Philip V.	15 Ptolemy Philopater.	16 Antiochus Magnus.	34 Attalus I.	21 Prusias I.	4 Artabanus I., or Arsaces III.
207	2	547	34 ——	14 ——	16 ——	17 ——	35 ——	22 ——	5 ——
206	3	548	35 ——	15 ——	17 ——	18 ——	36 ——	23 ——	6 ——
205	4	549	36 ——	16 ——	1 Ptolemy Epiphanes	19 ——	37 ——	24 ——	7 ——
204	144. 1	550	37 ——	17 ——	2 ——	20 ——	38 ——	25 ——	8 ——
203	2	551	38 ——	18 ——	3 ——	21 ——	39 ——	26 ——	9 ——
202	3	552	39 ——	19 ——	4 ——	22 ——	40 ——	27 ——	10 ——
201	4	553	40 ——	20 ——	5 ——	23 ——	41 ——	28 ——	11 ——
200	145. 1	554	41 ——	21 ——	6 ——	24 ——	42 ——	29 ——	12 ——
199	2	555	42 ——	22 ——	7 ——	25 ——	43 ——	30 ——	13 ——

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Julian Period	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
208	12 Simon II.	M. Claudius Marcellus V. Tib. Quinctius Crispinus.	Hannibal draws the consular army into an ambuscade; Marcellus is killed in the battle, and Crispinus dies soon afterwards of his wounds. Sulpicius conducts a Roman fleet to co-operate with the Ætolians and Attalus against the Achæans and Macedonians. A Carthaginian fleet is defeated by Lævinus.
207	13 ——	C. Claudius Nero. M. Livius Salinator II.	Hasdrubal, after having crossed the Alps, advances into Italy; he is met by a Roman army at the Metaurus, where he is totally routed and slain. Scipio reaches Gades (Cadiz); the Carthaginians are entirely driven out of Spain. Death of the Stoic, Chrysippus.
206	14 ——	L. Cæcilius Metellus. L. Veturius Philo.	Scipio goes to Africa, to negociate an alliance with Syphax, king of Numidia. Hannibal maintains himself in Bruttium, neither he nor the Romans daring to hazard a battle. Nabis rules in Sparta. Menander, king of Bactria, extends his dominions in India and the East.
205	15 ——	P. Cornelius Scipio. P. Licinius Crassus Dives.	Scipio returns to Rome and is elected consul, though under age; he proceeds to Sicily, with authority to prepare an expedition against Carthage. Death of Ptolemy Philopater, leaving a successor only five years of age, and a kingdom weakened by misrule; Antiochus and Philip seek to dismember it by war. Sotion of Alexandria, crit. fl.
204	16 ——	M. Cornelius Cethegus. P. Sempronius Tuditanus.	Scipio lands in Africa; defeats the Carthaginians and Numidians; Syphax is made prisoner and sent to Rome; a large part of his territories is given to Masinissa. Peace between the Romans and Macedonians and all their allies. The poet Ennius is found by Cato in Sardinia, and brought by him to Rome. Census of Rome, 214,000 citizens.
203	17 ——	Cn. Servilius Cæpio. Cn. Servilius Geminus.	Hannibal, recalled from Italy, arrives at Carthage. Death of Fabius Maximus at an advanced age, having been sixty-two years augur. Hermippus of Smyrna writes the lives of many philosophers.
202	18 ——	Tib. Claudius Nero. M. Servilius Geminus.	Fruitless negociations for peace between the Carthaginians and Romans. Hannibal totally defeated by Scipio, at Zama. The attempt of Nabis on Messene is frustrated by Philopœmen. The Egyptians apply to Rome for assistance.
201	19 ——	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. P. Ælius Pætus.	Peace concluded by Scipio with Carthage; his return and triumph. Philopœmen, Prætor of the Achæans. Athens, attacked by Philip V., seeks aid from Rome. Philip conquers many provinces in Asia; but is defeated in a naval action off Chios, by the Rhodians and Attalus, as allies of Egypt. Silenus, Sosilus, and Merodotus, hist. fl. Death of the poet Nævius, at Utica.
200	20 ——	P. Sulp. Galba Max. II. C. Aurelius Cotta.	The Romans commence their second war against Philip, who leaves Asia to defend Macedon. Attalus visits Athens. Aristophanes of Byzantium, gram. fl.
199	21 ——	L. Corn. Lentulus. P. Villius Tappulus.	Sulpicius and, after him, Villius, are unable to force the mountain passes from Epirus into Macedon. Polemo Periegetes, fl.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
198	145. 3	556	43 Mithridates IV.	23 Philip V.	8 Ptolemy Epiphanes.	26 Antiochus Magnus.	44 Attalus I.	31 Prusias I.	14 Artabanus I., or Arsaces III.
197	4	557	44 ——	24 ——	9 ——	27 ——	1 Eumenes II.	32 ——	15 ——
196	146. 1	558	45 ——	25 ——	10 ——	28 ——	2 ——	33 ——	1 Priapatius, or Arsaces IV.
195	2	559	46 ——	26 ——	11 ——	29 ——	3 ——	34 ——	2 ——
194	3	560	47 ——	27 ——	12 ——	30 ——	4 ——	35 ——	3 ——
193	4	561	48 ——	28 ——	13 ——	31 ——	5 ——	36 ——	4 ——
192	147. 1	562	49 ——	29 ——	14 ——	32 ——	6 ——	37 ——	5 ——
191	2	563	50 ——	30 ——	15 ——	33 ——	7 ——	38 ——	6 ——
190	3	564	1 Pharnaces I.	31 ——	16 ——	34 ——	8 ——	39 ——	7 ——

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Republican Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
198	22 Simon II.	T. Quinctius Flaminius. Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus.	Flaminius takes the command; drives Philip from the defile of Antigonia, and enters Thessaly. He takes Elatea and Thebes and detaches the Achæans from Philip. Antiochus defeats Scopas and the Ætolian allies of Egypt at Panium, and conquers Cœlosyria and Palestine. The historians Zeno and Antisthenes fl., and relate these events.
197	23 ——	C. Cornelius Cethegus. Qu. Minucius Rufus.	Victory of Flaminius and his Ætolian allies at Cynoscephalæ. Philip submits to the peace dictated by Rome. The revolted Celts of Northern Italy are defeated by the two consuls, but not subdued. Two additional Prætors appointed for Spain, where the dominion of Rome is still resisted in many parts. Ptolemy Epiphanes is crowned at Memphis. Death of Attalus; his son, Eumenes II., maintains his alliance with Rome. The poet Alcæus of Messenia celebrates the events in Greece.
196	24 ——	L. Furius Purpureo. M. Claudius Marcellus.	Flaminius proclaims, at the Isthmian Games, the decree of the Roman Senate, for the freedom of Greece. Hannibal withdraws from Carthage to Syria. Antiochus seizes the Thracian Chersonesus. Conference at Lysimachia. Hamilcar, a Carthaginian from Spain, disciplines the Celtic forces in Italy. Asclepiades of Myrlea, in Bithynia, fl.
195	1 Onias III.	M. Porcius Cato. L. Valerius Flaccus.	Cato proceeds, as consul, to regulate the affairs of Spain. The command of Flaminius in Greece is prolonged; he compels Nabis to submit, and sets Argos free to rejoin the Achæan League. Hannibal makes vain efforts to reform the Syrian army, and to instruct Antiochus in a prudent plan for war against Rome. Ptolemy of Megalopolis is the Egyptian governor of Cyprus. Birth of Terence.
194	2 ——	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus II. Tib. Sempronius Longus.	Flaminius returns to Rome. Bloody conflicts with the Celts; no decisive results. Scipio unpopular for giving the senators separate benches in the Circus. Death of Eratosthenes; Apollonius Rhodius is appointed Librarian at Alexandria.
193	3 ——	L. Cornelius Merula. Qu. Minucius Thermus.	Ptolemy Epiphanes marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus; Cœlosyria and Palestine are restored to Egypt. The Romans and Antiochus prepare for war; the former make an alliance with Philip of Macedon, and the latter with the Ætolians.
192	4 ——	L. Quinctius Flaminius. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.	Antiochus enters Greece and wastes his time in idle revelling at Chalcis. The Romans send the prætor Atilius, with Tl. Qu. Flaminius and other ambassadors into Greece. Philopœmen defeats Nabis, who is killed by the Ætolians; Lacedæmon joins the Achæan league.
191	5 ——	Man. Acilius Glabrio. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica.	The consul Acilius and legate Flaminius defeat Antiochus at Thermopylæ. The Syrian navy is destroyed by the combined fleets of the Romans and Eumenes. Antiochus returns into Phrygia. Scipio Nasica subdues the Boians.
190	6 ——	L. Corn. Scipio. C. Lælius.	L. Scipio takes the command in Greece, with his brother Africanus as his lieutenant. He grants a truce of six months to the Ætolians and passes into Asia, where he gains a decisive victory over Antiochus at Magnesia, near Mount Sipylus, and receives the surname of Asiaticus. The historian Cincius writes "De Re Militari." An eclipse of the sun, July 11th.

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B.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
189	147. 4	565	2 Pharnaces I.	32 Philip V.	17 Ptolemy Epiphanes.	35 Antiochus Magnus.	9 Eumenes II.	40 Prusias I.	8 Priapatius or Arsaces IV.
188	148. 1	566	3 ——	33 ——	18 ——	36 ——	10 ——	41 ——	9 ——
187	2	567	4 ——	34 ——	19 ——	1 Seleucus Philopator.	11 ——	42 ——	10 ——
186	3	568	5 ——	35 ——	20 ——	2 ——	12 ——	43 ——	11 ——
185	4	569	6 ——	36 ——	21 ——	3 ——	13 ——	44 ——	12 ——
184	149. 1	570	7 ——	37 ——	22 ——	4 ——	14 ——	45 ——	13 ——
183	2	571	8 ——	38 ——	23 ——	5 ——	15 ——	46 ——	14 ——
182	3	572	9 ——	39 ——	24 ——	6 ——	16 ——	47 ——	15 ——
181	4	573	10 ——	40 ——	1 Ptolemy Philometor.	7 ——	17 ——	48 ——	1 Phraates I., or Arsaces V.
180	150. 1	574	11 ——	41 ——	2 ——	8 ——	18 ——	1 Prusias II.	2 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
189	7 Onias III.	Cn. Manlius Vulso. M. Fulvius Nobilior.	The Consul Fulvius compels the Ætolians to make peace; they give up Ambracia and the island of Cephalonia, and pay a tribute. Manlius conquers the Galatæ of Asia Minor, subsidiaries of Antiochus. The Romans give them the name of Gallo-græci, and invent the fable of their migration from Gaul. Philopœmon, Achæan prætor, forces the Lacedæmonians to adopt the laws of the League and abrogate those of Lycurgus. Ennius, the poet, is with Fulvius in Greece. Census of Rome, 258,318 citizens.
188	8 ——	C. Livius Salinator. M. Valerius Messala.	Peace between the Romans and Antiochus, by which he resigns to them all Asia Minor from the Taurus to the Ægean sea. The Greek cities are declared free, and Eumenes receives a large addition of territory. Caria and Lycia are given to the Rhodians. Altercations between the Lacedæmonians and Achæans; they send ambassadors to Rome; among those of the former, is Lycortas, the father of Polybius. The Scipios accused of peculation in Asia; Africanus retires in disgust to Liturnum.
187	9 ——	M. Æmilius Lepidus. C. Flaminius.	Hannibal, to avoid being given up to the Romans, takes refuge with Prusias in Bithynia. Death of Antiochus. Achæan embassy to Ptolemy, who renews his alliance with the league.
186	10 ——	Sp. Postumius Albinus. Qu. Marcius Philippus.	The Bacchanalian orgies interdicted by the senate, in Rome and all Italy. Athletic combats introduced by Fulvius. The consul Marcius worsted by the Ligurians.
185	11 ——	Ap. Claudius Pulcher. M. Sempronius Tuditanus.	Mission of Cæcilius to check the growing power of Philip of Macedon. Hegesinus, the successor of Evander in the chair of the Academy.
184	12 ——	P. Claudius Pulcher. L. Porcius Licinus.	The Ligurian is the only war in which the Romans are now engaged; it is maintained against them very obstinately. Cato, as censor, endeavours to repress the growing luxury of Rome. Philip sends his son Demetrius, to plead his cause before the senate. Death of Plautius. Prusias makes war on Eumenes, and gives the command to Hannibal.
183	13 ——	Qu. Fabius Labeo. M. Claudius Marcellus.	Philopœmen, made prisoner by the Messenians, is put to death by them, æt. 69. Hannibal, whom the Romans require Prusias to give up to them, poisons himself, æt. 64. Scipio dies in retirement, æt. 52. Pharnaces of Pontus takes Sinope. Aristonymus succeeds Apollonius Rhodius, as librarian at Alexandria.
182	14 ——	L. Æmilius Paullus. Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus.	The Via Æmilia constructed from Ariminum to Placentia. Lycortas, Achæan prætor, subdues Messenia, and brings back Lacedæmon into the league. His son, Polybius, bears the ashes of Philopœmen to Megalopolis. Nicander, poet, fl.
181	15 ——	P. Cornelius Cethegus. M. Bæbius Tamphilus.	Philip of Macedon puts his son Demetrius to death. Polybius is sent by the Achæans as ambassador to Egypt. Rome arbitrates between contending states. Ambassadors from Pontus, Cappadocia, Lacedæmon, and the Achæans are heard before the senate.
180	16 ——	A Postumius Albinus. C. Calpurnius Piso.	Many thousand Ligurians, with their families, are transferred to Samnium, and lands allotted to them for cultivation.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Macedon.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
179	150. 2	575	12 Pharnaces I.	1 Perseus.	3 Ptolemy Philometor.	9 Seleucus Philopator.	19 Eumenes II.	2 Prusias II.	3 Phraates I., or Arsaces V.
178	3	576	13 ——	2 ——	4 ——	10 ——	20 ——	3 ——	4 ——
177	4	577	14 ——	3 ——	5 ——	11 ——	21 ——	4 ——	5 ——
176	151. 1	578	15 ——	4 ——	6 ——	12 ——	22 ——	5 ——	6 ——
175	2	579	16 ——	5 ——	7 ——	1 Antiochus Epiphanes.	23 ——	6 ——	7 ——
174	3	580	17 ——	6 ——	8 ——	2 ——	24 ——	7 ——	1 Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI.
173	4	581	18 ——	7 ——	9 ——	3 ——	25 ——	8 ——	2 ——
172	152. 1	582	19 ——	——	10 ——	4 ——	26 ——	9 ——	3 ——
171	2	583	20 ——	9 ——	11 ——	5 ——	27 ——	10 ——	4 ——
170	3	584	21 ——	10 ——	12 ——	6 ——	28 ——	11 ——	5 ——
169	4	585	22 ——	11 —— Subject to Rome.	13 ——	7 ——	29 ——	12 ——	6 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
179	17 Onias III.	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus. Qu. Fulvius Flaccus.	Death of Philip V., æt. 60. His son Perseus negociates secretly with other states against Rome. The Celtiberians and Lusitanians lay down their arms. Census of Rome, 273,294 citizens. The comedies of Cæcilius acted at Rome.
178	18 ——	M. Junius Brutus. A. Manlius Vulso.	The Consuls sent to conduct the war in Istria; they winter at Aquileia.
177	19 ——	C. Claudius Pulcher. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus.	Istria subdued. A revolt in Sardinia suppressed. A colony settled at Lucca. The Achæans contract an alliance with Rome. Thessaly relapses under the Macedonian influence.
176	20 ——	Cn. Corn. Scipio Hispalus. Qu. Petilius Spurinus.	The consul Scipio dies, and C. Valerius Lævinus takes his place for the rest of the year. His colleague Petilius is slain in battle against the Ligurians. The Orchian and other sumptuary laws fail to repress the luxury of the Romans.
175	1 Jason.	P. Mucius Scævola. M. Æmilius Lepidus.	Seleucus Philopator assassinated. Disgraceful struggles for the high-priesthood of Jerusalem. Antiochus sells it to Jason, the brother of Onias, who is deposed.
174	2 ——	Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullus. Qu. Mucius Scævola.	Masinissa, after many encroachments, seizes the Carthaginian province of Tyssa, with fifty cities; Roman ambassadors sent to settle the dispute. Others deputed to ascertain the intentions of Perseus. Mithridates VI. of the Arsacidæ begins his reign and prepares the elevation of Parthia to great power. Census of Rome, 269,015 citizens.
173	3 ——	M. Popilius Lænas. L. Postumius Albinus.	The Roman ambassadors return, Perseus having refused to receive them. Death of Cleopatra, who, in the name of her young son, had been regent of Egypt. Eulæus and Lenæus, who succeed to the administration of affairs, make war on Antiochus, and are defeated near the lake Sirbonis, between Pelusium and Mount Casius.
172	1 Menelaus.	C. Popilius Lænas. P. Ælius Ligus.	The Ligurians are subdued and Northern Italy filled with Roman colonies. Eumenes honourably received at Rome; on his way back he is attacked by assassins near Delphi. Preparations made for war against Perseus. The Bœotian confederacy dissolved. Menelaus, another brother, supplants Jason in the High-priesthood of Jerusalem.
171	2 ——	P. Licinius Crassus. C. Cassius Longinus.	Commencement of the third Macedonian war. Perseus gains some advantages over Licinius and makes offers of peace, which are rejected. Antiochus invades Egypt and takes Memphis.
170	3 ——	A. Hostilius Mancinus. A. Atilius Serranus.	Hostilius, who takes the command in Macedon, makes no progress; the Roman fleet ravages the sea-coast. Perseus negociates with Antiochus, Prusias, and many Greek states to form a coalition against Rome; even Eumenes begins to treat with him. Ptolemy Physcon is associated with his brother, as joint king of Egypt.
169	4 ——	Qu. Marcius Philippus II. Cn. Servilius Cæpio.	The manœuvres of Marcius Philippus drive Perseus from his strong position in Tempe. Antiochus lays siege to Alexandria; the Egyptians apply to Rome for aid. Polybius commands the Achæan cavalry, and goes on an embassy to the Consul Marcius.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
168	153. 1	586	23 Pharnaces I.	36 Masinissa.	14 Ptolemy Philometor.	8 Antiochus Epiphanes.	30 Eumenes II.	13 Prusias II.	7 Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI.
167	2	587	24 ——	37 ——	15 ——	9 ——	31 ——	14 ——	8 ——
166	3	588	25 ——	38 ——	16 ——	10 ——	32 ——	15 ——	9 ——
165	4	589	26 ——	39 ——	17 ——	11 ——	33 ——	16 ——	10 ——
164	154. 1	590	27 ——	40 ——	18 ——	1 Antiochus Eupator.	34 ——	17 ——	11 ——
163	2	591	28 ——	41 ——	19 ——	2 ——	35 ——	18 ——	12 ——
162	3	592	29 ——	42 ——	20 ——	1 Demetrius Soter.	36 ——	19 ——	13 ——
161	4	593	30 ——	43 ——	21 ——	2 ——	37 ——	20 ——	14 ——
160	155. 1	594	31 ——	44 ——	22 ——	3 ——	38 ——	21 ——	15 ——

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Reputation Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
			Oration of Cato, æt. 65, in favour of the Voconian law. Death of the poet Ennius, æt. 70; he is laid in the tomb of the Scipios in the Appian Way. Census of Rome, 312,085 citizens.
168	5 Menelaus.	L. Æmilius Paullus II. C. Licinius Crassus.	Battle of Pydna, June 22d. Perseus totally defeated by Æmilius Paullus; himself and his family become prisoners, and his kingdom a Roman province. Gentius, the Illyrian prince, who had taken up arms to support him, is overcome in thirty days. Antiochus, awed by the Roman ambassador, Popillius, and the fate of Perseus, evacuates Egypt and restores Pelusium and Cyprus. In his retreat he plunders Jerusalem and despoils the Temple. Cæcilius, com. post, ob. An eclipse of the moon, June 21st, predicted by C. S. Gallus.
167	6 ——	Qu. Ælius Pætus. M. Junius Pennus.	Paullus Æmilius and ten commissioners organize the provincial government of Macedon and Illyria. On his return to Rome, his triumph, the most splendid yet seen, lasts three days. A thousand of the principal Achæans are taken to Rome; among them is Polybius, who finds there valuable patrons and friends. The states, which are suspected of having favoured Perseus, humbly implore the lenity of the senate.
166	7 ——	C. Sulpicius Gallus. M. Claudius Marcellus.	The Jews under Mattathias and his son Judas Maccabæus, resist by force the oppressions of Antiochus. Terence produces his first play, "Andria."
165	8 ——	T. Manlius Torquatus. Cn. Octavius.	Lysias, the Syrian general, defeated by the Jews. The "Hecyra" of Terence.
164	9 ——	Aul. Manlius Torquatus. Qu. Cassius Longinus.	Antiochus Epiphanes, at his death, leaves his son Eupator, only nine years old, under the guardianship of Lysias. A large part of his kingdom is conquered by the Parthians. The two brothers, who reign in Egypt, refer their disputes to the Romans, who divide the kingdom between them, giving Cyrene, Libya, and Cyprus to Physcon, and Egypt Proper to Philometor. Census of Rome, 327,022 citizens.
163	10 ——	Tib. Semp. Gracchus II. M. Juventius Thalna.	Demetrius, son of Seleucus Philopator, whom his father had sent to Rome, as an hostage, asserts his claim to the throne of Syria, but is detained in captivity. The "Heautontimoroumenos" (Self-tormentor) of Terence is brought out.
162	1 Judas Maccabæus.	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica. C. Marcius Figulus.	The Consuls, improperly elected, resign, and are replaced by P. Corn. Lentulus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Aided by Polybius, Demetrius effects his escape; he makes himself king of Syria, and murders Eupator with his guardian, Lysias. Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox, Sept. 27th.
161	2 ——	M. Valerius Messala. C. Fannius Strabo.	A decree of the Senate prohibits the teaching of philosophy and rhetoric at Rome. The "Eunuchus" and "Phormio" of Terence; the former acted twice on the first day.
160	... ...	L. Anicius Gallus. M. Corn. Cethegus.	The Jews are protected by the Romans. Judas Maccabæus falls in a battle against Bacchides. Death of Æmilius Paullus, æt. 69, at whose funeral games Terence's play of the "Adelphi" is first exhibited. Satyrus, phil. peripat. fl.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
159	155. 2	595	32 Pharnaces II.	45 Masinissa.	23 Ptolemy Philometor.	4 Demetrius Soter.	1 Attalus II.	22 Prusias II.	16 Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI.
158	3	596	33 ——	46 ——	24 ——	5 ——	2 ——	23 ——	17 ——
157	4	597	34 ——	47 ——	25 ——	6 ——	3 ——	24 ——	18 ——
156	156. 1	598	1 Mithridates V.	48 ——	26 ——	7 ——	4 ——	25 ——	19 ——
155		599	2 ——	49 ——	27 ——	8 ——	5 ——	26 ——	20 ——
154	3	600	3 ——	50 ——	28 ——	9 ——	6 ——	27 ——	21 ——
153	4	601	4 ——	51 ——	29 ——	10 ——	7 ——	28 ——	22 ——
152	157. 1	602	5 ——	52 ——	30 ——	11 ——	8 ——	29 ——	23 ——
151	2	603	6 ——	53 ——	31 ——	12 ——	9 ——	30 ——	24 ——
150	3	604	7 ——	54 ——	32 ——	1 Alexander Bala.	10 ——	31 ——	25 ——

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Exposition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
159	... ...	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella. M. Fulvius Nobilior.	Scipio Nasica, censor; he introduces the clepsydra, or water-clock, at Rome. Census, 338,314 citizens. Eumenes, reconciled to Rome, at his death leaves the kingdom of Pergamus, powerful and flourishing, to his brother Attalus. Death of Terence, æt. 35. The autumnal equinox observed by Hipparchus, Sept. 27th, this year and the next.
158	... ...	M. Æmilius Lepidus. C. Popillius Lænas.	The Roman citizens are almost entirely relieved from direct taxation, by the permanent revenue derived from Macedon and their other conquests. Demetrius Soter expels Ariarathes V. from Cappadocia, and raises the pretender, Holophernes, to the throne.
157	... ...	Sex. Julius Cæsar. L. Aurelius Orestes.	Ariarathes, at Rome, obtains the support of the senate, and regains his kingdom.
156	... ...	L. Corn. Lentulus Lupus. C. Marcius Figulus II.	Roman war in Dalmatia. Attalus supported by the Romans in his war with Prusias. Aristarchus, the critic, educates the son of Ptolemy Philometor.
155	... ...	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica II. M. Claudius Marcellus II.	The consul Scipio terminates successfully the Dalmatian war. The philosophers, Carneades, Diogenes, and Critolaus, are sent as ambassadors from Athens to Rome, and obtain remission of a fine, that had been imposed. They also restore the study of philosophy. Another embassy, at the same time, from the Achæans, fails to obtain permission for the surviving exiles to return to their country.
154	... ...	Qu. Opimius. L. Postumius Albinus.	The Romans for the first time carry their arms beyond the Alps, to assist the Massilians in their struggle with some Gallic tribes. War between the two Ptolemys; Physcon is taken prisoner by his brother, released, and his dominions restored to him. Callistratus and the poet, Moschus, fl. Pacuvius, the nephew of Ennius, distinguished for his paintings and tragedies.
153	... ...	Qu. Fulvius Nobilior. T. Annius Luscus.	The time of inaugurating the consuls is altered to the 1st of January, on account of the war in Spain. Fulvius conducts this unsuccessfully. Cato, æt. 81, pleads, himself, in a suit which he had instituted. Rebellion of Alexander Bala in Syria.
152	1 Jonathan II.	M. Claudius Marcellus III. L. Valerius Flaccus.	Marcellus repairs the misfortunes of Fulvius, and winters at Cordova. Alexander Bala establishes himself at Ptolemais, is recognised by Rome, and supported by Jonathan, the brother of Judas Maccabæus. The Carthaginians, resisting the encroachments of Masinissa, are totally defeated by him.
151	2 ——	L. Licinius Lucullus. A. Postumius Albinus.	Lucullus, by his cruelty, exasperates the Celtiberians. The prætor Galba is defeated by the Lusitanians. The Spanish war unpopular at Rome. P. Corn. Scipio offers to undertake it. Another application in favour of the Achæan exiles, is supported by him, and the survivors (about 300) allowed to return. Polybius, among them, revisits his country. The consul Albinus writes history in Greek.
150	3 ——	T. Quinctius Flamininus. M. Acilius Balbus.	Galba is publicly impeached by Cato, for his slaughter of the Lusitanians, but acquitted. Viriathus, who escaped the massacre, becomes a deadly foe of the Romans. Demetrius Soter defeated and slain by Alexander Bala, who becomes king of Syria;

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
149	157. 4	605	8 Mithridates V.	1 Micipsa.	33 Ptolemy Philometor.	2 Alexander Bala.	11 Attalus II.	1 Nicomedes II.	26 Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI.
148	158. 1	606	9 ——	2 ——	34 ——	3 ——	12 ——	2 ——	27 ——
147	2	607	10 ——	3 ——	35 ——	4 ——	13 ——	3 ——	28 ——
146	3	608	11 ——	4 ——	1 Ptolemy Physcon.	1 Demetrius Nicator.	14 ——	4 ——	29 ——
145	4	609	12 ——	5 ——	2 ——	2 ——	15 ——	5 ——	30 ——
144	159. 1	610	13 ——	6 ——	3 ——	3 ——	16 ——	6 ——	31 ——

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
			Ptol. Philometor gives him his daughter in marriage. The conflicting claims of the temples of Jerusalem and Mount Gerizim are referred to Philometor; his decision in favour of the former, makes the Jewish religion more familiarly known in Egypt. Cato, æt. 84, concludes his "Origines."
149	4 Jonathan II.	L. Marcius Censorinus. M. Manilius.	The Romans begin the third Punic war, by sending a large fleet and army to Africa. At first the Carthaginians submit to the hard conditions imposed on them, but at last are driven to a desperate resistance; the siege of their city is commenced. Death of Masinissa, æt. 90. Nicomedes II. acquires the kingdom of Bithynia by murdering his father. The Achæans endeavour to renew their league, and appoint Dius, one of the returned exiles, their prætor. The consul Manilius calls Polybius back to Rome. Andriscus, called Pseudo-philippus, pretends to be a son of Perseus, and lays claim to Macedon. Death of Cato, æt. 85. The first Roman law against bribery at elections; its author, L. Calpurnius Piso, also writes annals, &c.
148	5 ——	Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus. L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus.	Calpurnius Piso continues the siege of Carthage, but without vigour. Andriscus, after having defeated and slain the prætor, P. Juventius, is overcome, made prisoner, and put to death by Metellus. The quarrels of the Lacedæmonians and Achæans afford a pretext for Roman interference. Heraclides Lembus, hist. fl. Birth of the poet Lucilius.
147	6 ——	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus. C. Livius Drusus.	Scipio takes the command in Africa, and closely invests Carthage by sea and land. The Achæans retire to Corinth before Metellus, who wishes to treat Greece mildly. The autumnal equinox observed by Hipparchus, Sept. 26. Census of Rome, 322,000 citizens.
146	7 ——	Cn. Corn. Lentulus. L. Mummius.	Fall and destruction of Carthage. Mummius has the command in Greece; he defeats Dius and the Achæans at Leucopetra, takes Corinth and destroys it. The treasures of Grecian art are conveyed to Rome. Alexander Bala is slain in battle near Antioch, against Demetrius Nicator, who becomes king of Syria. Ptolemy Philometor, who had brought an army to support Demetrius, falls in the same battle, and his brother Physcon becomes king of all Egypt. Polybius is with Scipio at the taking of Carthage, and afterwards, with Mummius at Corinth. The historian Fannius is also in the Roman army at Carthage. Cassius Hemina writes his history. Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox, March 23rd, and the autumnal, Sept. 27th.
145	8 ——	Qu. Fabius Max. Æmilianus. L. Hostilius Mancinus.	Viriathus, originally a shepherd, becomes general of the Lusitanians, and conquers all the west of Spain. The prætor, Vetilius, is taken prisoner by him, and Plautius defeated. The Consul, Fabius, proceeds against him with a large army. Apollodorus, chronolog. fl.
144	9 ——	Ser. Sulpicius Galba. L. Aurelius Cotta.	The senate, not able to decide which of the consuls should go into Spain, send Scipio Æmilianus to conduct the war. Antipater of Tarsus, the Stoic, succeeds Diogenes, and writes against Carneades.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
143	159. 2	611	14 Mithridates V.	7 Micipsa.	4 Ptolemy Physcon.	4 Demetrius Nicator.	17 Attalus II.	7 Nicomedes II.	32 Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI.
142	3	612	15 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	8 —	33 —
141	4	613	16 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	9 —	34 —
140	160. 1	614	17 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	10 —	35 —
139	2	615	18 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	11 —	1 Phraates II., or Arsaces VII.
138	3	616	19 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	1 Attalus III.	12 —	2 —
137	4	617	20 —	13 —	10 —	1 Antiochus Sidetes.	2 —	13 —	3 —
136	161. 1	618	21 —	14 —	11 —	2 —	3 —	14 —	4 —
135	2	619	22 —	15 —	12 —	3 —	4 —	15 —	5 —

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
143	1 Simon III.	Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.	The Salassi, a wild Alpine tribe, in what is now the valley of Aosta, are with great difficulty overcome by Ap. Claudius. His colleague, Metellus, is occupied in Spain. Another Pseudo-Philip in Macedon, is crushed by the Quæstor, Tremellius. Scipio Afric. ambassador to Egypt, is received with great honour by Ptol. Physcon. He is accompanied by Panætius, the Stoic. Diodotus Trypho claims Syria for Antiochus, son of Alexander Bala. Jonathan Maccabæus is betrayed by him and put to death. Autumnal equinox observed by Hipparchus, Sept. 26th.
142	2 ——	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus. Qu. Fabius Max. Servilianus.	Metellus acts against the Celtiberii, and Fabius against Viriathus, but both ineffectually. The former, at the close of the campaign, weakens his army by dismissing many to their homes, when he finds that he is to be succeeded by his personal enemy, Qu. Pompeius. The historian, Fannius, son-in-law of Lælius, serves in Spain. Census of Rome, 328,442 citizens.
141	3 ——	Cn. Servilius Cæpio. Qu. Pompeius Rufus.	Fabius, pro-consul, makes peace with Viriathus, whose independence he recognizes. Pompeius, unsuccessful against the Numantines, enters into a treaty with them. Silanus, accused by the Macedonians of corrupt practices, is condemned by his father, Torquatus, and puts an end to his own life.
140	4 ——	C. Lælius Sapiens. Qu. Servilius Cæpio.	The treaties, made in Spain, are disavowed by the senate. The Consul Cæpio employs assassins to murder Viriathus, and refuses to give them the promised reward. The wars in Spain are continued. Pacuvius and Attius produce tragedies. Demetrius Nicator, and Eucratides of Bactria, invade the Parthian dominions.
139	5 ——	Cn. Calpurnius Piso. M. Popillius Lænas.	Pompeius, pro-consul, again treats with the Numantines; Popillius dissents, and prosecutes the war. The Chaldæan astrologers are driven out of Rome and Italy. Diodotus Trypho murders the young Antiochus, and is himself defeated and slain by Antiochus Sidetes.
138	6 ——	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica. D. Junius Brutus.	Brutus conciliates the Lusitanians, and removes a large colony of them to eastern Spain. Popillius tries another treaty with the Numantines, which is again repudiated by the senate; after this, he is routed and put to flight. The Parthians conquer a large part of Bactria, and take Demetrius Nicator prisoner.
137	7 ——	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina. C. Hostilius Mancinus.	Brutus remains, as proconsul, in Lusitania, and extends the dominion of Rome to the Atlantic. Mancinus is reduced to make an ignominious peace with the Numantines, which is annulled by the senate. During the captivity of Demetrius, Antiochus Sidetes rules Syria.
136	8 ——	P. Furius Philus. Sex. Atilius Serranus.	Brutus conquers the Gallicians. Lepidus is defeated by the Numantines, who nobly set Mancinus free, when he is given up to them, in atonement for the broken treaty. Roman census, 323,000 citizens.
135	1 John Hyrcanus.	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus. Qu. Calpurnius Piso.	Fulvius conquers the Vardæi, in Dalmatia. Piso, sent against the Numantines, remains inactive in the country of the Pallantines. On the murder of Simon, John Hyrcanus, his son, succeeds as high priest and

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Pergamus.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
134	161. 3	620	23 Mithridates V.	16 Micipsa.	13 Ptolemy Physcon.	4 Antiochus Sidetes.	5 Attalus III.	16 Nicomedes II.	6 Phraates II., or Arsaces VII.
133	4	621	24 ——	17 ——	14 ——	5 ——	A Roman Province.	17 ——	7 ——
132	162. 1	622	25 ——	18 ——	15 ——	6 ——		18 ——	8 ——
131	2	623	26 ——	19 ——	16 ——	7 ——		19 ——	9 ——
130	3	624	27 ——	20 ——	17 ——	8 ——		20 ——	10 ——
129	4	625	28 ——	21 ——	18 ——	9 ——		21 ——	11 ——
128	163. 1	626	29 ——	22 ——	19 ——	1 Demetrius Nicator restored.		22 ——	1 Artabanus II., or Arsaces VIII.
127	2	627	30 ——	23 ——	20 ——	2 ——		23 ——	2 ——
126	3	628	31 ——	24 ——	21 ——	3 ——		24 ——	3 ——
125	4	629	32 ——	25 ——	22 ——	1 Antiochus Grypus.		25 ——	1 Mithridates II., or Arsaces IX.

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Repetition Dates.	High Priests of the Jews.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
			ruler of the Jews. Vernal equinox obs. by Hipparchus, 23d March.
134	2 John Hyrcanus.	P. Corn. Scipio Afric. Æmilianus II. C. Fulvius Flaccus.	The consular law is suspended, in order that Scipio may be elected and undertake the Numantine war; he proceeds to Spain; in his army are Marius, æt. 28. Jugurtha, nephew of the Numidian king, Micipsa, and the historian Sempronius Asellio. Revolt of the slaves in Sicily, which Fulvius is sent to put down.
133	3 ——	P. Mucius Scævola. L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.	Scipio reduces Numantia by famine, and terminates the war. Attalus III. dies and bequeaths his kingdom and all his wealth to the Roman people; dissensions of the nobles and commonalty, in which the tribune, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, while advocating the rights of the latter, is slain, not yet thirty years old; Antiochus Sidetes endeavours to conciliate the Romans, by sending valuable gifts to Scipio; he is repulsed in an attack on Judæa, after which he accords to the Jews peace and immunities, which they enjoy many years.
132	4 ——	P. Popillius Lænas. P. Rupilius.	The servile war in Sicily ended by the consul Rupilius.
131	5 ——	P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus. L. Valerius Flaccus.	Aristonicus claims the kingdom of Pergamus: the consul Crassus is sent against him. Two plebeian censors for the first time; one of them, Metellus, urges a law, to compel every Roman citizen to marry; he is threatened with death by the tribune, Atinius Labro, whom he had omitted, when selecting the senate; the other tribunes save him. Census of Rome, 317,823 citizens.
130	6 ——	C. Claudius Pulcher. M. Perpenna.	Crassus is defeated by Aristonicus, and falls in the battle. The vices and cruelties of Ptolemy Physcon cause a rebellion in Egypt; he is driven from Alexandria, and takes refuge in Cyprus.
129	7 ——	C. Sempronius Tuditanus. M. Aquillius Nepos.	Aristonicus is overcome by Perpenna, and put to death. Mithridates of Pontus receives Phrygia, in return for the services rendered by him to the Romans in this war. Antiochus Sidetes invades Parthia. John Hyrcanus enters into a league with the Romans and conquers Samaria. Death of Scipio Africanus, æt. 56. Carneades of Cyrene, ob æt. 85; Clitomachus succeeds him in the New Academy.
128	8 ——	Cn. Octavius Nepos. T. Annius Rufus.	The Parthian expedition of Antiochus Sidetes fails, and he is killed. Demetrius Nicator is restored to his throne. Phraates falls in a battle against the eastern nomade tribes. Continued obs. of Hipparchus; the vernal equ. March 22nd, and the sun at Rhodes, August 4th.
127	9 ——	L. Cassius Longinus. L. Cornelius Cinna.	The Bactrian kingdom, already reduced by the Parthians, now finally succumbs to the wild Tartar tribes. Obs. of Hipparchus at Rhodes on the sun and moon, May 2d and July 7th.
126	10 ——	M. Æmilius Lepidus. L. Aurelius Orestes.	The consul Aurelius is sent to suppress an insurrection in Sardinia; Caius Gracchus goes with him as quæstor, his first official appointment.
125	11 ——	M. Plautius Hypsæus. M. Fulvius Flaccus.	The consul Fulvius succours the Massilians, by defeating the Transalpine Ligurians and the Sabyans. Aurelius remains as proconsul in Sardinia, and C.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	High Priests of the Jews.
			Mithridates V.	Micipsa.	Ptolemy Physcon.	Antiochus Grypus	Nicomedes II.	Mithridates II., or Arsaces IX.	John Hyrcanus.
124	164. 1	630	33 —	26 —	23 —	2 —	26 —	2 —	12 —
123	2	631	34 —	27 —	24 —	3 —	27 —	3 —	13 —
122	3	632	35 —	28 —	25 —	4 —	28 —	4 —	14 —
121	4	633	36 —	29 —	26 —	5 —	29 —	5 —	15 —
120	165. 1	634	1 Mithridates VI.	30 —	27 —	6 —	30 —	6 —	16 —
119	2	635	2 —	31 —	28 —	7 —	31 —	7 —	17 —
118	3	636	3 —	1 Jugurtha and Adherbal.	29 —	8 —	32 —	8 —	18 —
117	4	637	4 —	2 —	1 Ptolemy Soter II.	9 —	33 —	9 —	19 —
116	166. 1	638	5 —	3 —	—	10 —	34 —	10 —	20 —
115	2	639	6 —	4 —	3 —	11 —	35 —	11 —	21 —

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
		Gracchus with him. The waters of Tepula are brought from the Lucullan lands to Rome by the consuls. Fregellæ, having revolted, is taken and razed to the ground, by the prætor, Opimius. Census of Rome, 390,736 citizens. Demetrius Nicator falls in a struggle against Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy Physcon sets up to claim the crown of Syria;—that kingdom is for some time distracted by this pretender and by the opposition of Cleopatra, the widow of Demetrius, to the succession of his son, Antiochus Grypus. Artabanus, the eighth of the Arsacidæ, is killed in a battle against the Tartars; his successor puts an end to these bloody wars. Africa is laid waste by swarms of locusts.
124	C. Cassius Longinus. C. Sextius Calvinus.	The consul Sextius takes the command in Gaul. C. Gracchus still in Sardinia, makes himself popular with the soldiers: his measures for promoting their comfort are thwarted by the senate.
123	Qu. Cæcilius Metellus. T. Quinctius Flamininus.	The Balearic Islands conquered by Metellus. C. Gracchus returns to Rome; complains to the people of the obstacles by which he has been impeded, and is elected tribune of the people; he begins his reforms. Zebina, the Syrian pretender, is slain. Cælius Antipater, hist. fl.; the future orator, L. Crassus, æt. 17, studies under him.
122	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. C. Fannius Strabo.	C. Sextius, proconsul, defeats the Allobroges and Salyes, and founds Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), the first Roman colony in Gaul. C. Gracchus is elected tribune again; he is active in carrying into effect his new laws, and goes over to Carthage, with a body of citizens, to establish them as a colony on the lands allotted to them; he returns in seventy days.
121	Q. Fabius Maximus. L. Opimius.	Defeat of the Allobroges and Arverni, on the Isaras, near Vindalium; Bituitus, king of the latter, is persuaded by his conquerors, Domitius and Fabius, to go to Rome and make terms with the senate; he is detained for the rest of his life, at Alba, on the lake Fucinus, where Syphax and Perseus had died. During the absence of C. Gracchus, a formidable opposition to him is organized by Livius Drusus; in the civil strife which ensues, Gracchus and many hundreds of his friends lose their lives. Antiochus Grypus puts his mother, Cleopatra, to death.
120	P. Manlius. C. Papirius Carbo.	Mithridates VI., surnamed Eupator, succeeds his father in Pontus, when only eleven years old; he becomes afterwards so distinguished as "the Great."
119	L. Cæcilius Metellus. L. Aurelius Cotta.	C. Marius, tribune of the people. L. Crassus begins his career as an orator, by accusing Papirius Carbo, the consul of the preceding year, who poisons himself.
118	M. Porcius Cato. C. Marcius Rex.	The dominion of Rome extended beyond the Rhone, and the colony of Narbo Martius (Narbonne) founded. Death of Micipsa, who leaves Numidia to his two sons and his nephew Jugurtha; the latter kills Hiempsal and expels Adherbal, who takes refuge at Rome.
117	L. Cæcilius Metellus. Qu. Mucius Scævola.	Adherbal is restored in Numidia by Roman ambassadors. Death of Ptolemy Physcon and accession of his son, Ptolemy Soter II.; his reign is troubled by his mother Cleopatra, and his brother Alexander, who often share the kingdom with him.
116	C. Licinius Geta. Qu. Fabius Maximus.	In the disordered state of Egypt, Ptolemy Apion, an illegitimate son of Physcon, acquires the kingdom of Cyrene. The Jews, having no external enemies, divide among themselves into sects. Birth of Varro.
115	M. Æmilius Scaurus. M. Cæcilius Metellus.	The censors L. Metellus and Cn. Domitius strike out thirty-two names from the list of senators, and interdict many popular amusements. Census of Rome, 394,336 citizens.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Numidia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	High Priests of the Jews.
114	166. 3	640	7 Mithridates VI.	5 Jugurtha and Adherbal.	4 Ptolemy Soter II.	12 Antiochus Grypus.	36 Nicomedes II.	12 Mithridates II., or Arsaces IX.	22 John Hyrcanus.
113	4	641	8 ——	6 ——	5 ——	13 ——	37 ——	13 ——	23 ——
112	167. 1	642	9 ——	7 Jugurtha alone.	6 ——	14 with Cyzicenus.	38 ——	14 ——	24 ——
111	2	643	10 ——	8 ——	7 ——	15 ——	39 ——	15 ——	25 ——
110	3	644	11 ——	9 ——	8 ——	16 ——	40 ——	16 ——	26 ——
109	4	645	12 ——	10 ——	9 ——	17 ——	41 ——	17 ——	27 ——
108	168. 1	646	13 ——	11 ——	10 ——	18 ——	42 ——	18 ——	28 ——
									Kings.
107	2	647	14 ——	12 ——	1 Alexander.	19 ——	43 ——	19 ——	1 Aristobulus I.
106	3	648	15 ——	Conquered by Rome.	2 ——	20 ——	44 ——	20 ——	2 ——
105	4	649	16 ——	... ...	3 ——	21 ——	45 ——	21 ——	1 Alexander Jannæus.

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
114	M. Acilius Balbus. C. Porcius Cato.	The advancing Goths impel the Celtic tribes on the newly-acquired Roman provinces. The Scordisci, from the banks of the Danube, penetrate into Thrace, and totally defeat the consul Cato. Antiochus Cyzicenus, youngest son of Ant. Sidetes, claims Syria. Birth of Hortensius. Oration of Crassus, in defence of Licinia, the vestal.
113	C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius. Cn. Papirius Carbo.	Encouraged by the success of the Scordisci, many Celtic tribes unite in a general league, or Cumrhi, which the Romans mistake for the name of a people, and call them Cimbri; a similar confederacy of Gothic tribes (Deuten. Lat. Teutones) acts in concert with them; they advance into Illyrium, and totally defeat the consul, Papirius Carbo. Agatharcides of Cnidus dedicates his history to Ptolemy Soter. Ant. Grypus is driven by Cyzicenus out of Syria to Aspendus.
112	M. Livius Drusus. L. Calpurnius Piso.	Drusus repulses the Celtæ in Thrace. Jugurtha kills Adherbal; the Roman Senate decree war against him.
111	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica. L. Calpurnius Bestia.	The consul Calpurnius proceeds with an army into Numidia; he is bribed by Jugurtha to make peace and withdraw his forces. Crassus in Greece, as quæstor, hears the philosophers there, Philo, the successor of Clitomachus, in the New Academy, and Diodorus, who had followed Critolaus, as leader of the Peripatetics. Syria divided between Grypus and Cyzicenus.
110	M. Minucius Rufus. Sp. Postumius Albinus.	Jugurtha at Rome; after the murder of Massiva, escapes back to Africa; the war against him feebly conducted. Valerius Antias and Quadrigarius, hist. fl.
109	Qu. Cæcilius Metellus. M. Junius Silanus.	The treaties of Aulus and Albinus with Jugurtha are not ratified; Metellus prosecutes the Numidian war with varied success. The Cimbri request an allotment of lands, where they may settle; this being refused, they defeat the consul Silanus and ravage the country; they are checked by Minucius Rufus in Thrace. Birth of Atticus.
108	Ser. Sulpicius Galba. M. Aurelius Scaurus.	Metellus continues, as proconsul, the war in Africa. The Cimbri are again victorious, in a battle against the consul Scaurus. Mithridates of Pontus secretly prepares to regain by force the province of Phrygia, which the Romans gave to his father, but have taken from him during his minority; he acquires Paphlagonia and the Taurican Chersonesus.
107	L. Cassius Longinus. C. Marius.	The first consulate of Marius, who carries on the war against Jugurtha more vigorously; Sylla is his quæstor. A triumph is granted to Metellus. The army of the consul Cassius is cut to pieces and himself slain by the Tigurini, a Celtic tribe, whence the name of Zürich is derived. L. Crassus is tribune of the people. Licinius, poet, fl. Cleopatra gains such an ascendancy in Egypt, that she sends her eldest son, Ptolemy Soter, to Cyprus, and brings thence her youngest, Alexander, to reign under her. On the death of John Hyrcanus, his son, Aristobulus, takes the title of king of the Jews. Dionysius of Thrace, crit. fl.
106	C. Atilius Serranus. Qu. Servilius Cæpio.	Jugurtha is betrayed by Bocchus, king of Mauritania, into the hands of the Romans, and the war ended. Part of Numidia is added to the Roman province, part given to Bocchus, and the rest left nominally independent to the descendants of Masinissa. Crassus supports the judicial reform, proposed by the consul, Servilius (*Lex Servilia*). Birth of Cicero at Arpinum, Jan. 3d, and of Pompey, Sep. 30th.
105	P. Rutilius Rufus. C. Manilius.	The Cimbri and Teutones, forcing their way into Roman Gaul, defeat the consul Manilius and proconsul Cæpio, near the Rhone, with immense slaughter. Death of Aristobulus the Cruel, and accession of his brother, Alexander Jannæus.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Judæa.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Consuls of Rome.
104	169. 1	650	17 Mithridates VI.	2 Alexander Jannæus.	4 Alexander.	23 Antiochus Grypus,	46 Nicomedes II.	22 Mithridates II., or Arsaces IX.	C. Marius II. C. Flavius Fimbria.
103	2	651	18 ——	3 ——	5 ——	with Cyzicenus.	47 ——	23 ——	C. Marius III. L. Aurelius Orestes.
102	3	652	19 ——	4 ——	6 ——	24 ——	48 ——	24 ——	C. Marius IV. L. Lutatius Catulus.
101	4	653	20 ——	5 ——	7 ——	25 ——	49 ——	25 ——	C. Marius V. M. Aquilius.
100	170. 1	654	21 ——	6 ——	8 ——	26 ——	50 ——	26 ——	C. Marius VI. L. Valerius Flaccus.
99	2	655	22 ——	7 ——	9 ——	27 ——	51 ——	27 ——	M. Antonius. A. Postumius Albinus.
98	3	656	23 ——	8 ——	10 ——	28 ——	52 ——	28 ——	Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos. T. Didius.
97	4	657	24 ——	9 ——	11 ——	29 ——	53 ——	29 ——	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. P. Licinius Crassus.
96	171. 1	658	25 ——	10 ——	12 ——	30 ——	54 ——	30 ——	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. L. Cassius Longinus.
95	2	659	26 ——	11 ——	13 ——	1 Seleucus.	55 ——	31 ——	L. Licinius Crassus. Qu. Mucius Scævola.
94	3	660	27 ——	12 ——	14 ——	1 Antiochus Eusebes.	56 ——	32 ——	C. Cælius Caldus. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.
93	4	661	28 ——	13 ——	15 ——	2 ——	57 ——	33 ——	C. Valerius Flaccus. M. Herennius.
92	172. 1	662	29 ——	14 ——	16 ——	3 ——	58 ——	34 ——	C. Claudius Pulcher. M. Perpenna.
91	2	663	30 ——	15 ——	17 ——	4 ——	1 Nicomedes III.	35 ——	L. Marcius Philippus. Sex. Julius Cæsar.

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
104	Triumph of Marius; Jugurtha led in the procession, remains a prisoner till his death; terrified by their disasters and the loss of all their armies, except the Numidian, the Romans suspend the consular law and elect Marius, that he may command in Gaul: Sylla is his legate. The Cimbri and Teutones invade Spain.
103	Marius, elected consul for the third time in his absence, with Sylla for military tribune, employs the year in active preparations; remodels the army and introduces a new system of tactics. The Cimbri are driven out of Spain by the natives. Artemidorus, the Ephesian geog. fl. The "Tereus" of Attius. Death of Turpilius, com. post, and of Lucilius, æt. 46.
102	Marius, a fourth time consul, encounters the Teutones, on their retreat from Spain, at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), and totally defeats them. A second revolt of the slaves in Sicily. The poet Archias, a native of Antioch, comes to Rome, a young man.
101	The Cimbri defeat the proconsul, Lutatius Catulus, and force a passage into Italy. Marius, again re-elected, meets them on the plain of Vercellæ, and completely crushes them, July 30; by these events, both the Gothic and Celtic leagues are dissolved, and the Teutones and Cimbri, being no more heard of, are supposed to be annihilated. The slaves in Sicily resist the consul Aquilius.
100	The services of Marius are rewarded by a sixth consulship and splendid triumph. Rome is disturbed by the factious violence of Apuleius Saturninus and Servilius Glaucia. Metellus Numidicus is outlawed and retires to Rhodes. Birth of Julius Cæsar. The Sicilian slaves, though often defeated, are still unconquered. Ælius Lanuvinus and Servius Claudius are eminent teachers at Rome; among the scholars of the former are Varro and Cicero.
99	Metellus is honourably recalled to Rome. Tranquillity is finally restored in Sicily by M. Aquilius, proconsul.
98	Lusitania is tranquillized by Dolabella, proconsul. Aquilius, accused of malversations in Sicily, is eloquently defended by the orator, Antonius.
97	The consul, Didius, in Spain, to control the Celtiberi; Sertorius is one of his officers. A decree of the senate forbids human sacrifices. The cruelties of Alex. Jannæus irritate the Jews. Siege and capture of Gaza.
96	Cyrene is bequeathed to the Romans by Ptol. Apion. Antiochus Grypus is slain in a contest with his brother. Tigranes reigns in Armenia.
95	Cyzicenus, defeated by Seleucus, son of Grypus, kills himself. Syria is distracted by rival claimants. Meleager collects the Anthologia. First oration of Hortensius in the Forum, æt. 19. Birth of Lucretius. Massacre of 1000 Pharisees by Alexander Jannæus.
94	Antiochus Eusebes, son of Cyzicenus, obtains the greater part of Syria. Seleucus is drowned in the Orontes; but his brothers continue a vain struggle for their inheritance. Mithridates makes his son king of Cappadocia.
93	The people of Cappadocia appeal to the Romans, who give them Ariobarzanes for their king. Mithridates seizes Galatia.
92	Sylla is sent into Cappadocia to observe the proceedings of Mithridates; he receives there ambassadors from Parthia. Banishment of the upright P. Rutilius, who writes at Smyrna Memoirs of his Life. The censors, of whom Crassus is one, issue an edict against rhetoricians, which drives Aurelius Opilius from Rome; he retires to Smyrna, and composes many works there.
91	M. Livius Drusus, tribune of the people, advocates, in concurrence with the consul Philippus, the admission of the allies of Rome to the right of citizens; he is assassinated. Death of Crassus, æt. 49: his last oration was delivered seven days before he died. Nicomedes II., who had fifty-eight years before obtained

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C	Pontus.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
90	172. 3	664	31 Mithridates VI.	7 Tigranes.	18 Alexander.	5 Antiochus Eusebes.	2 Nicomedes III.	16 Alexander Jannæus.	1 Mnasciras, or Arsaces X.
89	4	665	32 ——	8 ——	1 Ptolemy Soter restored.	6 ——	3 ——	17 ——	2 ——
88	173. 1	666	33 ——	9 ——	2 ——	7 ——	4 ——	18 ——	3 ——
87	2	667	34 ——	10 ——	3 ——	8 ——	5 ——	19 ——	4 ——
86	3	668	35 ——	11 ——	4 ——	9 ——	6 ——	20 ——	5 ——
85	4	669	36 ——	12 ——	5 ——	1 Philip.	7 ——	21 ——	6 ——
84	174. 1	670	37 ——	13 ——	6 ——	2 ——	8 ——	22 ——	7 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
		the sceptre of Bithynia by parricide, is in his turn killed by his youngest son, Socrates; his eldest son succeeds him. L. Pomponius, Bononiensis, dram. and Metrodorus of Scepsis, phil. fl.
90	L. Julius Cæsar. P. Rutilius Lupus.	Many Italian States, being denied the franchise, prepare to revolt. The proconsuls Cæpio and Fonteius are killed by the Picentines at Asculum. The Marsian or Social war commences. The consul Cæsar is unfortunate against the Samnites, and Rutilius defeated and killed by the Marsi. Marius retrieves these disasters; he holds a conference with Pompædius Silo, the leader of the revolt, and resigns his command. The Romans grant citizenship to the States, which remain faithful. Nicomedes, dispossessed of Bithynia by Mithridates, and Ariobarzanes driven from Cappadocia by Tigranes, apply to Rome for redress, which a decree of the Senate promises to obtain for them. M. Æm. Scaurus (cons. B.C. 115, and now æt. 72) repels the charge brought against him of having promoted the disaffection of the allies. Scymnus of Chios dedicates his poems to Nicomedes of Bithynia.
89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo. L. Porcius Cato.	The consul Pompeius (father of Pompey the Great) gains decided victories over the Picentines; his colleague, Cato, defeats the Marsi, but is killed in the battle; Sylla takes the command, and is so successful, that he is elected consul for the ensuing year. Cicero is a cadet in the army of Pompeius. Cleopatra is put to death by her son Alexander, who is expelled from Egypt, and Ptolemy Soter restored.
88	L. Cornelius Sylla. Qn. Pompeius Rufus.	Conclusion of the Social war. Most of the refractory States admitted to be citizens of Rome. Quarrel of Marius and Sylla, for the command of the army against Mithridates; the latter takes forcible possession of Rome, and the former escapes to Carthage. Mithridates occupies Phrygia, and calls upon all Asia Minor to join him, where a general massacre of Romans takes place. Philo and Apollonius Molo avoid the troubles of the East by coming to Rome. Plotius Gallus teaches Latin rhetoric.
87	Cn. Octavius. L. Cornelius Cinna.	A large part of Greece declares in favour of Mithridates, whose general, Archelaus, forms a strong army there; Sylla and the quæstor, Lucullus, advance to oppose him and besiege Athens. The consul Cinna, deposed by the senate, calls Marius from Africa, raises an army of Italians, and reinstates himself in office; civil strife and bloodshed ensue; the other consul, Octavius, the orator, Antonius, and many eminent friends of Sylla, are among the victims. Antiochus, phil. acad. and Sisenna, hist. fl. Birth of Catullus. A long war begins between Mnasciras and Sinatroces for the throne of Parthia.
86	L. Cornelius Cinna II. { C. Marius VII. { L. Valerius Flaccus.	Death of Marius, in the beginning of his seventh consulate, January 13th, æt. 78; L. Val. Flaccus, appointed in his room, is assassinated on his march to the East, by C. Fimbria, who assumes the command of his army. Sylla takes Athens and defeats Archelaus. Lucullus collects a fleet. Posidonius is ambassador from Rhodes to Rome. Birth of Sallust. Alex. Jannæus uses great cruelty in quelling a sedition of the Jews.
85	L. Cornelius Cinna III. Cn. Papirius Carbo.	Fimbria arrives in Asia and defeats Mithridates. Envoys from the Senate endeavour to negotiate a reconciliation between Sylla and his opponents. Birth of M. Brutus. Philippus, a son of Grypus, prevails in Syria.
84	Cn. Papirius Carbo II. L. Cornelius Cinna III.	Sylla passes from Greece into Asia. Mithridates, placed between two victorious Roman armies, agrees to a peace and gives up all his acquisitions. Fimbria, whom Sylla prepares to disarm, is deserted by his army and kills himself. Cinna is assassinated by the forces which he collects to oppose Sylla on his return. Carbo remains sole consul. The library of Apellicon is brought from Athens by Sylla.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
83	174. 2	671	38 Mithridates VI.	14 Tigranes.	7 Ptol. Soter restored.	1 Tigranes.	9 Nicomedes III.	28 Alexander Jannæus.	8 Mnasciras, or Arsaces X.
82	3	672	39 —	15 —	8 —	2 —	10 —	24 —	9 —
81	4	673	40 —	16 —	1 Cleopatra and Alexander II.	3 —	11 —	25 —	10 —
80	175. 1	674	41 —	17 —	1 Ptolemy Auletes.	4 —	12 —	26 —	11 —
79	2	675	42 —	18 —	2 —	5 —	13 —	1 Alexandra.	12 —
78	3	676	43 —	19 —	3 —	6 —	14 —	2 —	13 —
77	4	677	44 —	20 —	4 —	7 —	15 —	3 —	14 —
76	176. 1	678	45 —	21 —	5 —	8 —	16 —	4 —	1 Sinatroces, or Arsaces XI.
75	2	679	46 —	22 —	6 —	9 —	17 —	5 —	2 —

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
83	L. Corn. Scipio Asiaticus. C. Norbanus.	The plans of Carbo against Sylla are frustrated by Cn. Pompeius, æt. 23. Sylla lands, with his army, at Brundusium, and advances to Rome. The remaining partisans of Marius are dispersed. Sertorius goes to Spain. The Capitol is burnt, through the negligence of its keepers. The Roman Senate refuses to send Mithridates a formal ratification of the treaty. He retains a part of Cappadocia. L. Murœna, who was left with an army in Asia, invades his territories, and plunders the temple of Comana. Alexander Polyhistor comes to Rome. The Syrians, exhausted by the long strife of rival claimants, invite Tigranes to be their king.
82	C. Marius *C. Fil.* Cn. Papirius Carbo III.	The consuls endeavour to make head against Sylla, and are assisted by a Samnite army under Pontius Telesinus. They are all defeated in the battles of Sacriportus, and the Porta Collina. The younger Marius and Pontius die by their own hands. Carbo is taken in Sicily and put to death by Pompey, who also reduces Africa to obedience. Sylla, appointed dictator, inflicts a bloody vengeance on his opponents. Murœna is defeated and driven back by Mithridates. Birth of the poet P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, and of the orator C. Licinius Calvus.
81	M. Tullius Decula. Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.	A triumph granted to Pompey for his success in Africa. Sylla orders Murœna to desist from farther hostilities, which terminates what is called "the second Mithridatic war." Cicero pleads for Quinctius. Death of Ptol. Soter, followed by years of confusion and crime in Egypt.
80	L. Corn. Sylla Felix II. Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Pius.	Cæsar serves, as a cadet, under M. Thermus, at the siege of Mitylene, and receives a civic crown, for saving the life of a citizen. Sylla, in all but the name, emperor of Rome, remodels the state, by many new laws and institutions. Cicero's oration in defence of Sextus Roscius. Cleopatra is murdered by her cousin Alexander II., who is killed in a popular tumult. Ptol. Auletes, an illegitimate son of Soter, succeeds to the throne, but is not acknowledged by the Romans.
79	P. Servilius Vatia. Ap. Claudius Pulcher.	Sylla resigns the dictatorship, but is still master of Rome. Cicero goes to Athens. Death of Alexander Jannæus; his widow, Alexandra, governs Judæa.
78	M. Æmilius Lepidus. Qu. Lutatius Catulus.	Death of Sylla, æt. 60. Contest between Lepidus and Catulus; the former is overcome and killed in Sardinia. Sertorius begins his war in Spain. Metellus and Domitius are sent against him. Cicero, after studious intercourse at Athens with Antiochus, the Academician, Zeno, the Epicurean, and other philosophers, associates at Rhodes with Molo.
77	D. Junius Brutus. M. Æmil. Mamercus Lepidus Livianus.	Servilius, as proconsul, attacks vigorously the pirates of Cilicia, Pamphilia, and Isauria. Cicero returns to Rome, and competes with Cotta and Hortensius in forensic oratory.
76	Cn. Octavius. C. Scribonius Curio.	Pompey is sent into Spain to oppose Sertorius. After a struggle of many years, Sinatroces deposes Mnasciras, and acquires the crown of Parthia. Birth of Asinius Pollio.
75	L. Octavius. C. Aurelius Cotta.	Ap. Claudius (Cons. B.C. 79), engaged in harassing warfare against some wild Thracian Tribes in Macedon, dies there, and is succeeded by C. Scribonius Curio. Cicero is quæstor in Sicily. Antiochus Asiaticus, son of Ant. Eusebes, comes to Rome, in the hope of obtaining Roman aid, to expel Tigranes from Syria, and acquire the throne for himself.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Syria.	Bithynia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
74	176. 3	680	47 Mithridates VI.	23 Tigranes.	7 Ptolemy Auletes.	10 Tigranes.	A Roman province. / Cappadocia.	6 Alexandra.	3 Sinatroces or Arsaces XI.
73	4	681	48 —	24 —	8 —	11 —	21 Ariobarzanes I.	7 —	4 —
72	177. 1	682	49 —	25 —	9 —	12 —	22 —	8 —	5 —
71	2	683	50 —	26 —	10 —	13 —	23 —	9 —	6 —
70	3	684	51 —	27 —	11 —	14 —	24 —	1 Aristobulus I.	7 —
69	4	685	52 —	28 —	12 —	1 Antiochus Asiaticus.	25 —	2 —	8 —
68	178. 1	686	53 —	29 —	13 —	2 —	26 —	3 —	1 Phraates III., or Arsaces XII.
67	2	687	54 —	30 —	14 —	3 —	27 —	4 —	2 —
66	3	688	55 —	31 —	15 —	4 —	28 —	5 —	3 —
65	4	689	56 —	32 —	16 —	End of the Seleucidæ.	29 —	6 —	4 —

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
74	L. Licinius Lucullus. M. Aurelius Cotta.	Nicomedes dies, and in his will leaves Bithynia to the Romans. Mithridates renews his hostilities and enters into an abortive alliance with Sertorius. The two consuls proceed into Asia against him. Cotta is defeated; but Lucullus overcomes and surrounds the army of Mithridates near Cyzicus. Cicero returns from Sicily to Rome.
73	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus. C. Cassius Varus.	Lucullus routs and disperses the army of Mithridates. Spartacus collects, on Mount Vesuvius, a numerous band of slaves and gladiators, who overcome the forces sent against them, and ravage southern Italy. Sertorius still unconquered.
72	L. Gellius Poplicola. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus.	Spartacus defeats successively the two consuls and the prætor Qu. Arrius. Sertorius is assassinated by M. Perperna, and the Spaniards, having lost their leader, submit to Pompey. Lucullus besieges Amisus, and at Cabira conquers Mithridates, who escapes into Armenia. Invasion of Gaul by the Helvetii and Tigurini.
71	P. Corn. Lentulus Sura. Cn. Aufidius Orestes.	The prætor, Crassus, defeats Spartacus near Petilia, in Lucania, who falls in the battle, and the rebellion ends. Amisus and Eupatoria surrender to Lucullus; he compels Mithridates to take flight into Armenia. Appius Claudius is sent, as ambassador, to ascertain the intentions of Tigranes. Pompey, the idol of the people, shares the triumph of Metellus. Tyrannio is among the prisoners at Amisus; he is brought to Rome, where he afterwards teaches.
70	Cn. Pompeius Magnus. M. Licinius Crassus.	Pompey and Crassus, at variance before, are reconciled during their joint consulship; they restore the power of the tribunes, and repeal other obnoxious laws made by Sylla. Tigranes declares himself an enemy of Rome. Cicero's orations against Qu. Cæcilius and Verres. Birth of Virgil, Oct. 15, at the village of Andes, near Mantua. Death of Alexandra, the widow of Jannæus; she nominates her son, Hyrcanus, as her successor; but his brother, Aristobulus, usurps the throne of Judæa. Census of Rome, 450,000 citizens.
69	Qu. Hortensius. Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus.	Lucullus crosses the Euphrates, takes Tigranocerta and defeats Tigranes. Antiochus Asiaticus is made by him king of Syria. The rebuilding of the Capitol, commenced by Sylla, is completed by Qu. Catulus. Metellus is sent to conduct the war in Crete. Ædileship of Cicero.
68	L. Cæcilius Metellus. Qu. Marcius Rex.	Lucullus prosecutes the war against Tigranes, and takes Nisibis. Tyrannio copies the works of Aristotle for Andronicus of Rhodes, from the library of Apellicon, see B.C. 84.
67	C. Calpurnius Piso. M. Acilius Glabrio.	The appointment of the consul Glabrio to succeed Lucullus, causes a mutiny in the army. Pompey by his vigorous measures crushes the pirates, and their strong-hold, Cilicia, is made a Roman province. M. Terentius Varro serves under him. The conquest of Crete is completed by Metellus. Julius Cæsar is quæstor in Spain.
66	M. Æmilius Lepidus. L. Volcatius Tullus.	Pompey, on his way to take the command in Asia, has a conference with Lucullus in Galatia. He defeats Mithridates, who had returned into Pontus, and drives him over the Cimmerian Bosphorus. Tigranes submits to the conqueror. Cicero, prætor, advocates the Manilian law, which gives this appointment to Pompey. Treaty between Rome and Parthia.
65	L. Aurelius Cotta. L. Manlius Torquatus.	P. Autronius and P. Sylla, the first elected consuls, are set aside and punished for bribery. Commencement of Catiline's conspiracy. Pompey conquers Syria. Ædileship of Julius Cæsar. Atticus returns from Greece to Rome. Birth of Horace, at Ve-

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
64	179. 1	690	57 Mithridates VI.	33 Tigranes.	17 Ptolemy Auletes.	30 Ariobarzanes I.	7 Aristobulus I.	5 Phraates III., or Arsaces XII.
63	2	691	1 Pharnaces II.	34 ——	18 ——	1 Ariobarzanes II.	1 Hyrcanus II.	6 ——
62	3	692	2 ——	35 ——	19 ——	2 ——	2 ——	7 ——
61	4	693	3 ——	36 ——	20 ——	3 ——	3 ——	8 ——
60	180. 1	694	4 ——	37 ——	21 ——	4 ——	4 ——	1 Mithridates III., or Arsaces XIII.
59	2	695	5 ——	38 ——	22 ——	5 ——	5 ——	2 ——
58	3	696	6 ——	39 ——	1 Berenice and Tryphæna.	6 ——	6 ——	3 ——
57	4	697	7 ——	40 ——	2 ——	7 ——	7 ——	4 ——
56	181. 1	698	8 ——	1 Artavasdes.	3 ——	8 ——	8 ——	5 ——
55	2	699	9 ——	2 ——	1 Ptolemy Auletes restored.	9 ——	9 ——	6 ——

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Reputed Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
		nusium, Dec. 8. Hyrcanus takes up arms against his brother, Aristobulus.
64	L. Julius Cæsar. C. Marcius Figulus.	Pompey is called from Syria to oppose Mithridates, who has returned to his States, and is preparing for farther resistance. War between Tigranes and Phraates. Cicero, candidate for the next year's consulship, is elected by a large majority over six competitors. Deiotarus, king of Galatia, extends his dominions.
63	M. Tullius Cicero. C. Antonius.	Mithridates, betrayed by his son, poisons himself. Pompey completes his conquest of Syria; takes Jerusalem, deposes Aristobulus, and makes Hyrcanus king. Catiline's conspiracy detected by Cicero; consular orations to the senate; punishment of the guilty, except the leader, who escapes. Birth of Octavius (afterwards Augustus) at Aricia, Sept. 23rd. Ariobarzanes I. resigns Cappadocia to his son. Cicero, "pro Murena." Parthenius of Nicæa, preceptor of Virgil, and Apollodorus of Pergamus, afterwards preceptor of Callidius and Octavius, fl.
62	D. Junius Silanus. L. Licinius Murena.	Catiline, having collected an army in Etruria, is defeated and slain at Pistoria, by Petreius, lieutenant of the proconsul, Antonius. Beginning of discord between Cæsar, now prætor, and Cato, tribune of the people. Oration of Cicero, "pro P. Sylla." Triumph of Metellus. Pompey returns from the East, and on his way, visits the phil. Posidonius at Rhodes. Theophimus archon at Athens.
61	M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus. M. Valerius Messalla.	Pompey's triumph lasts two days; he boasts of having conquered twenty-two Asiatic kings: (*Reges*, prob. heads of States and their sons. *Cæsar*). Clodius distinguishes himself by his vicious courses and his hostility to Cicero. Quintus, the brother of Tull. Cic. is governor of Asia. Castor, *Chronog.* son-in-law of Deiotarus of Galatia, fl.
60	L. Afranius. Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Celer.	Cæsar quells an insurrection in Lusitania; on his return, the first secret coalition is formed, for an equal division of power among himself, Pompey and Crassus. Cicero sends to his friend, Atticus, a history of his own consulate, written in Greek; Lucullus also writes in Greek. Diodorus Siculus is in Egypt. Heroides, archon at Athens. Catullus fl. æt. 27.
59	C. Julius Cæsar. M. Calpurnius Bibulus.	Cæsar carries his agrarian law and ingratiates himself with the people; he obtains the command in Gaul and Illyrium for five years. Birth of Livy at Patavium (Padua).
58	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus. A. Gabinius.	Cæsar's first campaign in Gaul. Tribuneship of Clodius; banishment of Cicero, and mission of Cato to Cyprus. Ptolemy Auletes, expelled from Egypt, goes to Rome for assistance.
57	L. Corn. Lentulus Spinther. Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos.	Cæsar's progress in Gaul; resistance of the Belgæ; he places his army in winter-quarters between the Loire and Seine, and visits Italy. Milo, tribune, obtains a decree for the return of Cicero, who leaves Thessalonica and returns to Rome. The proconsul Gabinius is ordered to restore Auletes.
56	Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus. L. Marcius Philippus.	Cæsar conquers the Veneti and other maritime tribes in Armorica. Ædileship of Clodius. Cato returns from Cyprus to Rome. Cicero accuses Piso and Gabinius (Coss. B.C. 58) of having oppressed the provinces of Macedon and Syria. Death of Tigranes (Armenian history obscure). Ptolemy Auletes restored in Egypt by Gabinius. The chronology of Castor ends here.
55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.	The Triumvirs meet at Lucca; their respective provinces are voted to them by the Roman people for five years more, Spain to Pompey, Gaul to Cæsar, and Syria to Crassus. Cato is imprisoned by the tribune, C. Trebonius, for opposing this vote. Cæsar crosses the Rhine to attack the Usipetes and Tencteri, and undertakes

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Pontus.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
54	181. 3	700	10 Pharnaces II.	3 Artavasdes.	2 Ptolemy Auletes restored.	10 Ariobarzanes II.	10 Hyrcanus II.	1 Orodes, or Arsaces XIV.
53	4	701	11 ——	4 ——	3 ——	11 ——	11 ——	2 ——
52	182. 1	702	12 ——	5 ——	4 ——	12 ——	12 ——	3 ——
51	2	703	13 ——	6 ——	1 Cleopatra.	13 ——	13 ——	4 ——
50	3	704	14 ——	7 ——	2 ——	14 ——	14 ——	5 ——
49	4	705	15 ——	8 ——	3 ——	15 ——	15 ——	6 ——
48	183. 1	706	16 ——	9 ——	4 ——	16 ——	16 ——	7 ——
47	2	707	Subject to Rome.	10 ——	5 ——	17 ——	17 ——	8 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Consuls of Rome.	Events and Eminent Men.
		his first expedition into Britain. Piso having complained to the senate of the charges brought against him in his absence, Cicero replies. Demetrius Magnus known to Cicero and Atticus. Timagenes is brought from Alexandria to Rome by Gabinius. Cicero composes his Three Books "De Oratore." The Judicial Law again altered by Pompey. Death of the poet, Lucretius, Oct. 15, æt. 41.
54	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Ap. Claudius Pulcher.	Cæsar's second invasion of Britain; during his absence the Eburones, under Ambiorix, defeat Titurius and Qu. Cicero; he returns and overcomes them. First campaign of Crassus; he plunders the temple of Jerusalem and proceeds against the Parthians. Prætorship of Cato. Cicero writes "De Republica," and defends Vatinius, Scaurus and Placidius. Mithridates of Parthia is murdered by his brother Orodes.
53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus. M. Valerius Messalla.	Cæsar applies to Pompey for a reinforcement, on receiving which, he again crosses the Rhine and attacks the Suevi. The Parthians, with the Armenians under Artavasdes, totally defeat Crassus, June 9th, at Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia; his army is cut to pieces, and himself killed; the conquerors ravage Syria and Cilicia.
52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. *sole consul.*	Clodius is killed in a fray between his retinue and that of Milo; in the confusion that follows, Servius Sulpicius is empowered to nominate the magistrates; he appoints Pompey sole consul, who for the last five months takes Qu. Cæcil. Metellus Pius for his colleague. Milo, accused of homicide, is defended by Cicero: but found guilty, and banished to Marseilles. The Ædui, Arverni, and other Gallic tribes, make a formidable effort to drive Cæsar out of Gaul; this keeps him all the winter at Bibracte. Sallust a tribune of the people.
51	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.	Cæsar takes Vercingetorix prisoner, and completes the conquest of Gaul. Peace between Rome and the Parthians. Cicero proceeds unwillingly to Cilicia, as proconsul. Posidonius comes to Rome. Death of Ptolemy Auletes; his daughter, the celebrated Cleopatra, becomes queen of Egypt.
50	L. Æmilius Paullus. C. Claudius Marcellus.	Cæsar returns to Italy; jealousy between him and Pompey, and the hostile sentiments of their respective partizans become manifest. Cicero, at the expiration of his year of office, comes back to Rome. Death of Hortensius. Expulsion of the historian, Sallust, from the senate. The poor citizens, who at this time receive distributions of corn, are 150,000.
49	C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Cornelius, Lentulus Crus.	Cæsar advances with his army to Rome, and pursues, as far as Brundusium, Pompey, who embarks there for Greece. Cicero joins Pompey; Varro is his lieutenant in Spain, with Afranius and Petreius; Artavasdes brings an Armenian force to support him. Cæsar, on his return to Rome, is appointed dictator; he proceeds to Spain, and having overcome all opposition there, collects his forces at the end of the year in Southern Italy, and prepares a fleet, to convey them to Greece.
48	C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.	Cæsar takes Dyrrachium. Battle of Pharsalia, Aug. 9th, Pompey escapes to Egypt, where he is killed, Sept. 29th, æt. 58, by Ptolemy, the brother and husband of Cleopatra. Generous conduct of Cæsar to his defeated opponents; he conducts his victorious army into Egypt, where he is captivated by the charms of Cleopatra. Jealousy and hostility of her husband; in the combats which ensue, the valuable library of Alexandria is burnt.
47	Qu. Fufius Calenus. P. Vatinius.	The senate appoint Cæsar dictator, and M. Antony his master of the horse: he takes Pelusium and subdues Egypt; during the contest, Ptolemy being drowned in the Nile, he confirms Cleopatra on the throne, and marries her to her younger brother, another Ptolemy, only eleven years of age;—in this war a Jewish army, under Hyrcanus and Antipater, the father of Herod, are

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
46	183. 3	708	C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Æmilius Lepidus.	11 Artavasdes.	6 Cleopatra.	18 Ariobarzanes II.	18 Hyrcanus II.	9 Orodes, or Arsaces XIV.
45	4	709	C. Julius Cæsar IV. *Sine collega.*	12 ——	7 ——	19 ——	19 ——	10 ——
44	184. 1	710	C. Julius Cæsar V., and *Dict.* M. Antonius.	13 ——	8 ——	20 ——	20 ——	11 ——
43	2	711	C. Vibius Pansa. A. Hirtius.	14 ——	9 ——	21 ——	21 ——	12 ——
42	3	712	M. Æmilius Lepidus II. L. Munatius Plancus.	15 ——	10 ——	1 Ariarathes VII.	22 ——	13 ——
41	4	713	P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II. L. Antonius Pietas.	16 ——	11 ——	2 ——	23 ——	14 ——

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	allies of the Romans. Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, having attempted to seize some of the provinces lost by his father, Cæsar "comes, beholds and conquers;" Pharnaces is slain and the kingdom of Pontus ends. Cæsar returns to Rome, where he treats with great lenity all the former adherents of Pompey, and in particular is reconciled to Cicero; he embarks with his army for Africa, to combat those who are still in arms against him.
46	Victory of Cæsar at Thapsus, in Africa, April 6th. Juba, king of Numidia, Petreius, and other leaders, fall in battle. Metellus Scipio takes away his own life. Death of Cato, æt. 49. Surrender of Utica. Numidia and Mauritania formed into a Roman province, of which Sallust is appointed governor. Cæsar returns to Rome and celebrates four triumphs, which he disgraces, by putting to death, at the close of them, his prisoner, Vercingetorix; he is made dictator for ten years. Carthage and Corinth rebuilt. Revolt of Cæcilius Bassus in Syria. Cæsar reforms the calendar, by introducing ninety days into the year, and leap-years for the future. Cicero's orations for Ligarius and Marcellus; he composes his "Brutus." Juba, son of the Numidian king, settles at Rome, and writes history. Didymus, gram. fl.
45	Cæsar conquers the sons of Pompey, at Munda, in Spain, March 17th; the eldest, Cneus, is slain; his brother, Sextus, escapes by flight; Octavius, æt. 18, serves in this war. Leaving Asinius Pollio governor of Spain, Cæsar returns to Rome, and is appointed, by the Senate, consul for ten years and dictator for life. Cæcilius Bassus is finally overcome by Cassius. Cicero, after divorcing Terentia, marries Publilia, from whom also he is divorced; his daughter Tullia dies; he writes a Treatise, "De luctu minuendo," his "Orator," "De Finibus," and other works. Horace studies at Athens.
44	Conspiracy of Brutus and Cassius; Cæsar assassinated, March 15th, æt. 56; the conspirators, unpopular at Rome, withdraw to secure the provinces. Octavius arrives at Rome to claim his inheritance, which Antony attempts to detain from him; quarrel between them; Antony proceeds to make himself master of Cisalpine Gaul. Cicero's first Philippic, Sept. 2d; his second, written at home, never spoken; his third and fourth delivered in the senate, Dec. 20th, when Antony is declared an enemy of his country. Cratippus, preceptor of Cicero's son at Athens. Ptolemy, æt. 15, claims his share of power in Egypt, on which he is poisoned by Cleopatra.
43	Antony besieges Mutina (Modena); Servius Sulpicius, authorized by the Senate to treat with him for peace, dies on his arrival in the camp, and the negotiation fails. Antony, defeated by the consuls and Octavius, joins Lepidus. The three hostile leaders are reconciled, and form the second triumvirate. They lead their united forces to Rome, and rule with absolute power. Bloody proscriptions follow. Cicero is one of the victims. His continued Philippics, delivered between Jan. 1st and April 22nd, irritate Antony, and he is murdered, Dec. 7th, æt. 63. Varro also is proscribed, but escapes; his estates are seized. Birth of Ovid, March 21st. Diodorus Siculus begins to write his History, on which he is employed thirty years. The colony of Lugdunum (Lyons) founded by Munatius Plancus, when proconsul in Gaul.
42	Battles of Philippi. Deaths of Brutus and Cassius. Their army dispersed. The survivors repair to Sextus Pompeius, who has collected a strong fleet and is master of Sicily. Octavius returns to Rome. Antony remains in the East; he attacks and kills Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, who had supported Brutus; the slain monarch is succeeded by his son. Horace, taken from his studies at Athens, is made a tribune by Brutus; he escapes by flight at Philippi, and returns to Rome, to be a better poet than a soldier.
41	Fulvia, the wife of Antony, and the consul, Lucius, his brother, oppose Octavius, who drives them from Rome. The former retires to Sicyon, in Greece, where she dies; the latter is besieged in Perusia. Cleopatra is suspected of having assisted Brutus, and is summoned by Antony, to render an account of her conduct. They meet at Tarsus, where their fatal union begins; he consents to the murder of Arsinoë, Cleopatra's sister.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
40	185. 1	714	Cn. Domitius Calvinus II. C. Asinius Pollio.	17 Artavasdes.	12 Cleopatra.	3 Ariarathes VII.	1 Herod.	14 Orodes or Arsaces XIV.
39	2	715	L. Marcius Censorinus. C. Calvisius Sabinus.	18 ——	13 ——	4 ——	2 ——	15 ——
38	3	716	Ap. Claudius Pulcher. C. Norbanus Flaccus.	19 ——	14 ——	5 ——	3 ——	16 ——
37	4	717	M. Agrippa. L. Caninius Gallus.	20 ——	15 ——	6 ——	4 ——	1 Phraates IV., or Arsaces XV.
36	186. 1	718	L. Gellius Poplicola. M. Cocceius Nerva.	21 ——	16 ——	1 Archelaus.	5 ——	2 ——
35	2	719	L. Cornificius. Sex. Pompeius Nepos.	22 ——	17 ——	2 ——	6 ——	3 ——
34	3	720	L. Scribonius Libo. M. Antonius II.	23 ——	18 ——	3 ——	7 ——	4 ——
33	4	721	C. Cæsar Octavianus II. L. Volcatius Tullus.	1 Artaxias.	19 ——	4 ——	8 ——	5 ——
32	187. 1	722	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. C. Sosius.	2 ——	20 ——	5 ——	9 ——	6 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
40	Antony accompanies Cleopatra to Egypt. During his absence, Labienus guides a Parthian army, under Pacorus, the son of Orodes, to invade Syria. They make Hyrcanus prisoner and depose him, setting up Antigonus as king of Judæa: but Herod is favoured by the Romans, and eventually obtains the throne by their support. Perusia is taken by Octavius, plundered and burnt; but L. Antonius is pardoned by the conqueror. After the death of Fulvia, Octavius, under the advice of Mæcenas, is reconciled to M. Antony and gives him his sister Octavia in marriage. Cornelius Nepos writes his "Lives." Catullus ob. æt. 47.
39	The treaty of Misenum, between Octavius, Antony, and Sextus Pompeius. Ventidius, Antony's lieutenant, defeats the Parthians, and Labienus is slain, while he himself passes his time at Athens, with his bride Octavia. He gives a part of Cilicia, with the title of king, to Polemo, son of Zeno of Apamea.
38	Octavius divorces Scribonia and marries Livia. He renews the war with Sex. Pompey, is defeated in a naval battle and loses all his fleet. Ventidius gains another victory over the Parthians, in which Pacorus is killed, on the anniversary of the great defeat of Crassus, June 9th; he is recalled in the midst of his successes, but allowed a triumph. Sosius conquers the refractory Jews, and sends Antigonus a prisoner to Rome: Herod is confirmed as king, and marries Mariamne, daughter of Hyrcanus; he begins his course of atrocious cruelty. Antony arrives in Italy to arrange with Octavius for a renewal of their triumvirate, the five years of which had expired. Horace begins to be distinguished for his talents, and obtains the friendship of Mæcenas, through Varius and Virgil.
37	The consul, Agrippa, crosses the Rhine, to secure the frontier of Gaul. Octavius active in fitting out another fleet; the harbour of Misenum is constructed. He concerts with Antony, at a meeting near Tarentum, the means of opposing Sex. Pompey, and the prolongation of their Triumvirate for five years more. Orodes is strangled by his son Phraates, whom, on the death of Pacorus, he had named for his successor. Hyrcanus is murdered by Herod, and at his instigation, Antigonus is put to death at Rome. Varro, æt. 80, writes "De Re Rustica."
36	Total defeat of Sex. Pompey by Agrippa, who receives from Octavius a naval crown; Pompey escapes to Lesbos. Lepidus, aspiring to greater power, is deserted by his soldiers, and ejected from the triumvirate, but allowed to live in peace and remain Pontifex Maximus. Antony, after a winter passed with Cleopatra, advances into Media, where he is defeated by the Parthians, and an Armenian army under Artavasdes; he effects a most disastrous retreat into Egypt. Ariarathes is deposed by him, and Archelaus made king of Cappadocia, to whom Conon dedicates his history. The Furnii, father and son, distinguished as orators and historians. Propertius, losing his patrimony by the division of lands, applies early to poetry.
35	Sex. Pompeius, hearing of Antony's defeat, attempts another war; he is made prisoner, and put to death by M. Titius. Octavius keeps in subjection the Iapydes, Liburnians and other Illyrian tribes. The poet Bavius dies. Virgil writes his Georgics. Horace publishes his first book of Satires.
34	Antony lavishes provinces and kingdoms on Cleopatra; he invades Armenia, takes Artavasdes prisoner, and sends him in chains to Egypt. Octavius reduces the Dalmatians to obedience. Death of the historian, Sallust.
33	Octavius, indignant at Antony's conduct, sends Octavia to reclaim him; he dismisses and divorces her. The Parthians conquer Media and drive the Romans out of Armenia, when Artaxias is raised to the throne, vacant by his father's captivity. Agrippa, Ædile, restores the public edifices and fountains of Rome. The Octavian library is founded.
32	Antony detaches himself wholly from Rome, and celebrates a triumph in Egypt, in which Artavasdes is led in fetters of gold. He removes to Alexandria the library of Pergamus, said by Plutarch to have consisted of 200,000 volumes. Active preparations for war between him and Octavius. Antony conducts his forces as far as Corcyra, and then passes the winter with Cleopatra at Patræ. Death of Atticus, æt. 77.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Armenia.	Egypt.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia
31	187. 2	723	C. Cæsar Oct. III. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus.	3 Artaxias.	21 Cleopatra. Conquered by Rome.	6 Archelaus.	10 Herod.	7 Phrates IV or Arsaces XV
					Roman Emperors.			
30	3	724	C. Cæs. Oct. IV. M. Licinius Crassus.	The succession of rulers in Armenia is very uncertain for the next ten years.	2 Octavius, afterwards Augustus.	7 ——	11 ——	8 ——
29	4	725	C. Cæs. Oct. V. Sex. Appuleius.		3 ——	8 ——	12 ——	9 ——
28	188. 1	726	C. Cæs. Oct. VI. M. Agrippa II.		4 ——	9 ——	13 ——	10 ——
27	2	727	C. Cæs. Oct. VII. M. Agrippa III.		5 ——	10 ——	14 ——	11 ——
26	3	728	C. Cæs. Oct. VIII. T. Statilius Taurus.		6 ——	11 ——	15 ——	12 ——
25	4	729	C. Cæs. Oct. IX. M. Junius Silanus.		7 ——	12 ——	16 ——	13 ——
24	189. 1	730	C. Cæs. Oct. X. C. Norbanus Flaccus.		8 ——	13 ——	17 ——	14 ——
23	2	731	C. Cæs. Oct. XI. A. Terentius Varro Murena. (Mur. *mort.*) Cn. Calpurnius Piso.		9 ——	14 ——	18 ——	15 ——
22	3	732	M. Claudius Marcellus. L. Arruntius.		10 ——	15 ——	19 ——	16 ——
21	4	733	M. Lollius. Qu. Æmil. Lepidus.		11 ——	16 ——	20 ——	17 ——

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
31	Battle of Actium, Sept. 2nd. Octavius owes his victory to the skill of Agrippa and the rapid evolutions of the light ships of the Liburnians, which he had engaged in his service. From this time such vessels form an important part of the Roman navy. From pursuing Antony and Cleopatra, he is called back to Italy, by the news of discontent among the troops there. In twenty-seven days, at Brundusium, he pacifies them, and proceeds to Egypt. Horace, in Epod. 1 and 7, refers to this war; and his Ode 1. 37 is wholly devoted to celebrate the victory. Tyrannio the younger is among the prisoners brought to Rome, where he afterwards teaches and writes. A destructive earthquake in Palestine.
30	Death of Antony, æt. 53, and of Cleopatra, æt. 39. Egypt a Roman province. Nicopolis founded by Octavius to commemorate his victory. His preceptor, Athenodorus, is made governor of Tarsus. Cornelius Gallus, the friend of Virgil, is prefect of Egypt. Horace publishes his second book of satires, and his Epodes.
29	Octavius returns to Rome, celebrates his triumph, and in token of universal peace, closes the temple of Janus. Dionysius of Halicarnassus comes to Italy. Mariamne falsely accused of infidelity, and condemned to death by Herod.
28	Assisted by Mæcenas and Agrippa, Octavius regulates the state and adorns the city. The franchise of Rome is widely extended: the census, taken this year, gives the number of citizens, 4,164,000, from which the whole population of the empire has been wrongly computed at only 16,500,000. (Gibbon, ch. 2, estimates it at 128,000,000.) Death of Varro, æt. 89.
27	Octavius resigns his power; it is given to him again by the Senate for ten years, with the titles of Imperator and Augustus. He visits Gaul and Spain, and projects, but does not execute, an incursion into Britain. Tibullus accompanies his patron Messalla and records his triumph, for settling some disturbances in Aquitania. Vitruvius writes on architecture.
26	Cornelius Gallus is disgraced for misgoverning Egypt, and kills himself; æt. 41. Elegies of Propertius composed.
25	Augustus, in person, checks a revolt of the Cantabri and Astures, while his generals overawe the Salassi. On his return to Rome the Temple of Janus is again closed. Munatius Plancus, the founder of Lyons (see B.C. 43), is eminent as an orator. The fourth book of Virgil's Georgics written. Agrippa builds the Pantheon. Tiridates raises a rebellion in Parthia; he is defeated by Phraates, and takes refuge at Rome.
24	Ælius Gallus, governor of Egypt, undertakes an expedition into Arabia, which fails. Strabo, æt. 30, visits him in Egypt. Death of Quintilius Varus of Cremona, a friend of Virgil and Horace; the latter laments his loss, *Carm.* i. 24. Virgil is employed on the Æneid. Horace collects and publishes the first three books of his Odes. *Frankius.*
23	The Tribunitian power is voted to Augustus for life. His success is clouded by the death of Marcellus, æt. 20, his nephew and son-in-law, whom he designed for his successor. Ambassadors from Parthia demand the reddition of Tiridates. Augustus refuses, and requires, that the ensigns and prisoners taken from Crassus and Antony should be given up. Nestor of Tarsus was the preceptor of Marcellus.
22	The abortive conspiracy of Murena and Cæpio, for which they are put to death. Candace, queen of Æthiopia, invades Egypt, and is repulsed by C. Petronius. Virgil recites Æn. VI. before Augustus and Octavius, who are overcome with grief at the mention of Marcellus, v. 862.
21	Augustus regulates the police of Rome; he appoints Agrippa prefect of the city, and gives him in marriage his daughter Julia, the widow of Marcellus. After this, he travels through Italy and Greece, and winters at Samos.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Armenia.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacid. of Parthia
20	190. 1	734	M. Appuleius. P. Silius Nerva.	12 Augustus.	1 Tigranes II.	17 Archelaus.	21 Herod.	18 Phrates IV or Arsaces XV
19	2	735	C. Sentius Saturninus. Qu. Lucretius.	13 ——	2 ——	18 ——	22 ——	19 ——
18	3	736	P. Cornelius Lentulus. Cn. Corn. Lentulus.	14 ——	3 ——	19 ——	23 ——	20 ——
17	4	737	C. Furnius. C. Junius Silanus.	15 ——	4 ——	20 ——	24 ——	21 ——
16	191. 1	738	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. P. Cornelius Scipio.	16 ——	5 ——	21 ——	25 ——	22 ——
15	2	739	M. Livius Drusus Libo. L. Calpurnius Piso.	17 ——	6 ——	22 ——	26 ——	23 ——
14	3	740	M. Licinius Crassus. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur.	18 ——	7 ——	23 ——	27 ——	24 ——
13	4	741	Tib. Claudius Nero. P. Quinctilius Varus.	19 ——	8 ——	24 ——	28 ——	25 ——
12	192. 1	742	M. Valerius Messalla. P. Sulpicius Quirinus.	20 ——	9 ——	25 ——	29 ——	26 ——
11	2	743	Qu. Ælius Tubero. Paullus Fabius Max.	21 ——	10 ——	26 ——	30 ——	27 ——
10	3	744	Iulus Antonius Afric. Qu. Fabius Maximus.	22 ——	1 Arduasdes III., *Ox. Tab.*	27 ——	31 ——	28 ——
9	4	745	Nero Claudius Drusus. T. Quinctius Crispinus Volcanus.	23 ——	2 ——	28 ——	32 ——	29 ——
8	193. 1	746	C. Marcius Censorinus. C. Asinius Gallus.	24 ——	3 ——	29 ——	33 ——	30 ——

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
20	Augustus regulates all the dependent States of Greece and Asia. He sends Tiberius into Armenia, who puts an end to the confusion long prevailing there, and establishes Tigranes on the throne. The Parthians restore the trophies and captives taken by them in the wars of Crassus and Antony. Augustus again passes the winter at Samos. Birth of his grandson, Caius Cæsar, son of Agrippa and Julia. The first book of Horace's Epistles published. *Frankius.*
19	The Cantabri, who had again revolted, are brought into complete subjection by Agrippa. Return of Augustus to Rome, Oct. 12th. Death of Virgil at Brundusium, Sept. 22, æt. 52. He had just finished, but not revised his Æneid. Herod prepares to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.
18	The empire is again voted to Augustus for the term of five years, renewable at its expiration. Agrippa is appointed Tribune for life. The law *de maritandis ordinibus* is passed, to encourage marriage. Livy is employed on his history. Death of Tibullus, æt. 40.
17	The Secular Games are celebrated at Rome, with great magnificence; Horace composes his *Carmen Seculare*, to be sung at the festival. Birth of Lucius, Agrippa's second son; the two brothers are adopted by Augustus. L. Varius and Plotius Tucca are selected to prepare for publication the Æneid, which Virgil by his will had ordered to be burnt. Augustus visits Gaul, and Agrippa Syria.
16	Agrippa is received at Jerusalem by Herod, with great marks of respect. The philosopher and historian, Nicolaus of Damascus, is in favour with them. Death of the poet Æmil. Macer, of Verona.
15	Augustus still in Gaul. The Rhæti and Vindelici are conquered by Tiberius and Drusus. Orbilius Pupillus, who was the preceptor of Horace, dies nearly æt. 100.
14	The Roman road in Spain is repaired by order of Augustus, and extended to Cadiz. Commotions in Bosporus require the presence of Agrippa; he is attended by Herod, with a force of Jewish auxiliaries.
13	Augustus and Agrippa return to Rome. Drusus is left to guard the frontier of the Rhine. Horace, æt. 52, publishes the fourth book of his Odes. *Frankius.* The dates of his second book of Epistles and Art of Poetry are uncertain.
12	Death of Agrippa, March 22, æt. 51. Death of Lepidus, by which the office of Pontifex Maximus becomes vacant, and is assumed by Augustus. Gaul begins to prosper under the Roman government, mildly administered by Drusus. In warring against the Usipetes and Sicambri, he reaches the island of the Batavi.
11	The Roman arms are carried by Drusus against the Cherusci and Catti, nearly to the banks of the Visurgis (Weser). Tiberius is employed against the Dalmatians and Pannonians. The theatre of Marcellus is completed by Augustus. Death of his sister Octavia, æt. 54.
10	Augustus visits Gaul, where Drusus and Tiberius are still employed on the frontiers. Birth of Claudius, the son of Drusus, and afterwards emperor. Jul. Hyginus, keeper of the Palatine Library, writes "De Castrametatione," and other treatises. Herod builds Cæsarea, Antipatris, and other cities.
9	Drusus crosses the Weser, and while advancing towards the Elbe, is killed by a fall from his horse, July 20, æt. 30. This is the last event in what has been preserved of Livy's History. Herod plunders the treasures in the vaults of the temple.
8	Tiberius is appointed to succeed Drusus, and concludes a general peace with the German tribes. Pannonia is subdued by Sex. Appuleius. The imperial power of Augustus is renewed again for ten years, and in his honour, the name of the month Sextilis is changed to that of August. A census is taken, and the total number of Roman citizens is 4,100,233. Death of Mæcenas. Death of Horace, Nov. 27, æt. 57.

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B.C.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Armenia.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
7	193. 2	747	Tib. Claudius Nero II. Cn. Calpurnius Piso.	25 Augustus.	4 Arduasdes III.	30 Archelaus.	34 Herod.	31 Phrates IV. or Arsaces XV.
6	3	748	C. Antistius Vet. D. Lælius Balbus.	26 ——	5 ——	31 ——	35 ——	32 ——
5	4	749	C. Cæs. Aug. XII. L. Corn. Sylla.	27 ——	6 ——	32 ——	36 ——	33 ——
4	194. 1	750	C. Calvisius Sabinus. L. Passienus Rufus.	28 ——	7 ——	33 ——	1 Archelaus.	34 ——
3	2	751	Cn. Corn. Lentulus. M. Valer. Messallinus.	29 ——	8 ——	34 ——	2 ——	35 ——
2	3	752	C. Cæs. Aug. XIII. M. Plautius Silvanus.	30 ——	9 ——	35 ——	3 ——	36 ——
1	4	753	Cn. Corn. Lentulus Cossus. L. Calpurnius Piso.	31 ——	10 ——	36 ——	4 ——	37 ——
A.D.								
1	195. 1	754	Caius Cæsar. L. Æmil. Paullus.	32 ——	11 ——	37 ——	5 ——	38 ——
2	2	755	P Vinicius. P. Alphinius Varus.	33 ——	12 ——	38 ——	6 ——	39 ——
3	3	756	L. Ælius Lamia. M. Servilius Geminus.	34 ——	13 ——	39 ——	7 ——	40 ——
4	4	757	Sex. Ælius Catus. C. Sentius Saturninus.	35 ——	14 ——	40 ——	8 ——	41 ——
5	196. 1	758	Cn. Corn. Cinna Magnus. L. Valerius Messalla Valesus.	36 ——	15 ——	41 ——	9 ——	42 ——
6	2	759	M. Æmilius Lepidus. L. Arruntius.	37 ——	16 ——	42 ——	10 ——	43 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
7	The German victories of Tiberius are celebrated by a triumph. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, after a residence of twenty-two years at Rome, completes his history. The birth of Christ, according to the Benedictine authors of "*L'Art de vérifier les dates.*"
6	Tiberius is invested with the tribunitian power for five years; but, jealous of the attentions paid to Caius and Lucius, the grandsons of Augustus, he withdraws to Rhodes, where he remains seven years, and studies philosophy under Theodorus of Gadara, who had been the preceptor of his youth. Herod brings a false charge of treason against two of his own sons, before the governor of Syria, at Berytus, and obtains a sentence of death, which he executes. The birth of Christ *acc. Kepler, Pagi, Dodwell, &c.*
5	Among other public works, Augustus orders a general survey and reparation of the water-courses. Cicero's freed-man and pupil, M. Tullius Tiro, writes a Life of the orator and other works, which are all lost. The birth of Christ, *acc. Chrysostom, Hales, Blair, Clinton, &c.*
4	Death of Herod, between an eclipse of the moon, March 13th, and the feast of the Passover (*Clin.*) The birth of Christ, Dec. 25th, *acc. Sulpicius* (Sac. Hist.) and *Usher*. This is the generally received date.
3	Galba, afterwards emperor, born Dec. 24. Augustus divides Judæa among the surviving sons of Herod, giving half of it to the eldest, Archelaus, with the title of Ethnarch. Great confusion and dissension among the Jews. The birth of Christ *acc. Clemens Alex., Irenæus, Cassiodorus, &c.*
2	Augustus provides splendid games for the people, and a representation of a naval battle on a grand scale. The detection of his daughter Julia's dissolute conduct causes him much affliction; she is banished to the isle of Pandataria. Publication of Ovid's poem "De Arte amandi." The birth of Christ, *acc. Eusebius, Jerome, Epiphanius, Orosius, Scaliger, and others.*
1	Augustus sends his grandson, Caius, æt. 19, to frustrate the designs of Phraates, the Parthian king, in Armenia. Dionysius Periegetes instructs him in the geography of those parts of Asia, and the historian Juba attends him, to record the events. The birth of Christ, *acc. Chron. Alex., Tertullian, Dionysius, Luther, &c.*
A.D. 1	M. Vinicius, who has the command in Germany, is furiously attacked by the Bructeri, Sicambri, and Cherusci. The birth of Christ, *acc. Norisius and Hervart.*
2	At an interview between Caius Cæsar and Phraates, on an island of the Euphrates, the terms of peace between Rome and Parthia are agreed on. Velleius Paterculus, holding the rank of tribune, witnesses the proceedings. Lucius Cæsar, on his way to Spain, dies at Marseilles, æt. 19. Tiberius returns to Rome. The birth of Christ, *acc. Paul of Middelburg.*
3	Augustus appointed imperator, for a fourth term of ten years. This year computed for the birth of Christ, by *Lydiat.*
4	Caius Cæsar, on his return from his mission, dies in Lycia, æt. 23. Augustus adopts Marcus, a posthumous son of Agrippa, and at the same time, Tiberius also, whom he requires to adopt Germanicus, the son of his deceased brother, Drusus. Tiberius then takes the command of the Roman forces in Germany, where Velleius Paterc. serves under him. Death of Asinius Pollio, at his Tusculan villa, æt. 80.
5	While Tiberius is engaged in Germany, the Dalmatians and Pannonians become unruly. Rome is afflicted by a famine and inundations.
6	Tiberius prepares to attack Marbod, chief of the Suevi; but is called into Pannonia and Dalmatia by a general revolt in those provinces. Velleius Paterc. Quæstor elect, conducts a reinforcement to him from Rome. Augustus banishes Archelaus for his oppressions, and makes Judæa a Roman province.

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A. D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Armenia.	Cappadocia.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
7	196. 3	760	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus. A. Licinius Nerva Silanus.	38 Augustus.	17 Arduasdes III.	43 Archelaus.	Roman Governors. Coponius.	44 Phrates IV., or Arsaces XV.
8	4	761	M. Furius Camillus. Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus.	39 ——	18 ——	44 ——	2 ——	45 ——
9	197. 1	762	C. Poppæus Sabinus. Qu. Sulpicius Camerinus.	40 ——	19 ——	45 ——	1 Marcus Ambivius.	46 ——
10	2	763	P. Cornelius Dolabella. C. Junius Silanus.	41 ——	20 ——	46 ——	2 ——	47 ——
11	3	764	M. Æmil. Lepidus. T. Statilius Taurus.	42 ——	21 ——	47 ——	3 ——	48 ——
12	4	765	Germanicus Cæsar. C. Fonteius Capito.	43 ——	22 ——	48 ——	4 ——	49 ——
13	198. 1	766	C. Silius. L. Munatius Plancus.	44 ——	23 ——	49 ——	1 Annius Rufus.	50 ——
14	2	767	Sex. Pompeius. Sex. Appuleius.	1 Tiberius.	1 Vonones.	50 ——	1 ValeriusGratus.	51 ——
15	3	768	Drusus Cæs. C. Norbanus Flaccus.	2 ——	Subject to Parthia.	A Roman Province.	2 ——	52 —— 1 Phrataces. 1 Orodes.
16	4	769	T. Statilius Sisenna Taurus. L. Scribonius Libo.	3 ——	... ...	... ...	3 ——	1 Vonones.
17	199. 1	770	C. Cæcilius Rufus. L. Pomponius Flaccus.	4 ——	1 Vonones.	... ...	4 ——	1 Artabanus II., or Arsaces XVII.
18	2	771	Tib. Cæs. Aug. III. Germanicus Cæsar II.	5 ——	Conquered by Rome.	... ...	5 ——	2 ——
19	3	772	M. Junius Silanus. L. Norbanus Balbus.	6 ——	... ...	... ...	6 ——	3 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
7	Germanicus is sent into Germany. Severe contest in the revolted provinces, employing fifteen legions, and as many auxiliaries. Velleius Pat. is Quæstor and Legate. Insurrection of Judas, the Gaulonite, in Judæa. Philistion of Magnesia, com. poet, fl.
8	The Pannonians are subdued, and leave the Dalmatians to struggle alone. Phædrus, a freedman, translates the Fables of Æsop into Latin Iambics. Verrius Flaccus is preceptor of the imperial family. Athenodorus of Tarsus, Stoic phil. fl., Exile of Ovid, in Dec. æt. 50.
9	Submission of Dalmatia. Quintilius Varus and his army are cut to pieces by the Germans, under Arminius (Hermann), in the forest of Teutoburg, near the river Lippe. Birth of Vespasian, Nov. 17.
10	The progress of Arminius is checked by Nonius Asprenas; but the war becomes so formidable, that Tiberius is sent to take the command of the Roman army.
11	Germanicus is sent to assist Tiberius. Death of Messalla Corvinus, æt. 72; the last survivor of the old republican party.
12	Tiberius leaves Germanicus to prosecute the war, and returns to Rome. A triumph is granted to him for his success in Pannonia and Dalmatia. Velleius Pat., after serving in nine campaigns, has a conspicuous place in the procession. Birth of Caius Cæsar (afterwards named Caligula), Aug. 31; son of Germanicus and Agrippina.
13	A fifth ten-year term of imperial rule is voted to Augustus. Sotion, the Alexandrian philosopher, is the preceptor of Seneca.
14	Census taken; 4,190,117 Roman citizens. Death of Augustus at Nola, Aug. 9, æt. 75. Strabo writes his Geography. Thrasyllus, phil. and Fenestella, hist. fl. Tiberius begins his reign by the murder of M. Agrippa. (See A.D. 4.)
15	A mutiny of the Pannonian legions is suppressed by Drusus, the son of Tiberius; those of Germany also are quieted by Germanicus, who is afterwards successful in his campaign against Arminius. After a reign of fifty-two years, Archelaus is summoned by Tiberius to Rome, where he is detained, and Cappadocia made a Roman province. Commotions in Parthia. The aged Phraates IV. is murdered by his son, Phraataces, who is killed by Orodes. Birth of Vitellius.
16	Germanicus obtains still more decisive victories, and is recalled to Rome, through the jealousy of Tiberius. Scribonius Libo Drusus, convicted of treason and sorcery, kills himself; his death is followed by decrees, expelling from Italy all professors of magic. Sejanus becomes the favourite of Tiberius. The Parthians put Orodes to death, and send to Rome for Vonones, son of Phraates IV., who was a hostage there, and being liberated by Tiberius, is made their king.
17	Germanicus is received with enthusiasm by the people of Rome, and has a splendid triumph for his victories, after which he is sent into the East. Ephesus, Magnesia, and other cities in Asia, are devastated by a violent earthquake. Some wild tribes in Africa are led by Tacfarinas to attack the Romans, but are soon repulsed. Archelaus dies at Rome. Apollonius of Tyana, now a youth, begins to distinguish himself. Corn. Celsus, med. fl. Death of Arminius, æt. 37. The Parthians expel Vonones, and call Artabanus from Media, to reign over them; Vonones obtains the kingdom of Armenia.
18	Armenia subdued by Germanicus; Vonones is expelled, and soon afterwards put to death. The city of Tiberias in Galilee built by Herod the Tetrarch. Death of Livy, æt. 76—of Ovid, æt. 60.
19	Germanicus visits Egypt, and soon after his return, dies at Antioch, Oct. 9, æt. 34, supposed to have been poisoned. Drusus defeats the Germans. Marbod surrenders to him, and passes the remainder of his life at Ravenna. The Jews and Egyptians are expelled from Italy; four thousand of them are planted in Sar-

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A.D.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
					Roman Governors.	
20	199. 4	773	M. Valerius Messalla. M. Aurelius Cotta.	7 Tiberius.	7 Valerius Gratus.	4 Artabanus II., or Arsaces XVII.
21	200. 1	774	Tib. Cæs. Augustus IV. Jul. Drusus Cæsar II.	8 ———	8 ——	5 ———
22	2	775	Dec. Haterius Agrippa. C. Sulp. Galba.	9 ———	9 ——	6 ———
23	3	776	C. Asinius Pollio. C. Antistius Vet.	10 ———	10 ——	7 ———
24	4	777	Serv. Cornelius Cethegus. L. Visellius Varro.	11 ———	11 ——	8 ———
25	201. 1	778	M. Asinius Agrippa. Cossus Corn. Lentulus.	12 ———	1 Pontius Pilatus.	9 ———
26	2	779	Cn. Lentulus Gætulicus. C. Calvisius Sabinus.	13 ———	2 ——	10 ———
27	3	780	M. Licinius Crassus. L. Calpurnius Piso.	14 ———	3 ——	11 ———
28	4	781	Ap. Junius Silanus. P. Silius Nerva.	15 ———	4 ——	12 ———
29	202. 1	782	L. Rubellius Geminus. C. Fufius Geminus.	16 ———	5 ——	13 ———
30	2	783	M. Vinicius. L. Cassius Longinus.	17 ———	6 ——	14 ———
31	3	784	Tib. Cæs. Aug. V. L. Ælius Sejanus.	18 ———	7 ——	15 ———
32	4	785	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Fur. Camillius Scribonianus.	19 ———	8 ——	16 ———
33	203. 1	786	Serv. Sulpic. Galba. L. Cornel. Sylla Felix.	20 ———	9 ——	17 ———
34	2	787	L. Vitellius. Paulus Fabius Persicus.	21 ———	10 ——	18 ———
35	3	788	C. Cestius Gallus. M. Servilius Nonianus.	22 ———	Herod Antipas.	19 ———

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
	dinia. M. Annæus Seneca, the father, now æt. 80; Lucius, his son, æt. 25, begins to display his talents.
20	Agrippina brings the ashes of Germanicus to Rome. Piso, accused of having poisoned him, kills himself. Tacfarinas raises another rebellion in Africa.
21	First retirement of Tiberius into Campania. Junius Blæsus is sent to oppose Tacfarinas. Commotions in Gaul, under Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir: suppressed by Silius. C. Lutorius Priscus, condemned to death for his Elegy on Germanicus. The theatre of Pompey, at Rome, destroyed by fire. Oppressive government of Sejanus.
22	Drusus associated by his father in the tribunitian power. Death of Ateius Capito, the civilian.
23	Sejanus, prætorian præfect, attempts to destroy all the imperial family, that he may clear the way to the throne for himself. He poisons Drusus, the son of Tiberius, now æt. 37. Tiberius returns to Rome, and takes a more active part in public affairs; some provincial governors are severely punished for extortion
24	Tacfarinas is finally defeated and killed in battle by Dolabella; quiet is restored in Africa. The orator Cassius Severus, who had been banished to Crete, is sent to a more rigid penance in Seriphus. Birth of Pliny the elder. Valerius Maximus fl.
25	The Senate orders the Ædiles to burn the History of the Civil Wars, by Cremutius Cordus, but it is secretly preserved; the author starves himself to death. Votienus Montanus, orator and poet, is banished to one of the Balearic islands. Sejanus urges Tiberius to withdraw from Rome, and indulge his pleasures. The supposed time of Strabo's death.
26	Some hostile movements in Thrace are repressed by P. Sabinus. Tiberius goes into Campania, and leaves all the power of the state in the hands of Sejanus. The Prætorian bands are increased, and a fortified camp constructed for them. Sejanus plots against Agrippina and her sons. Death of the orator Haterius. John the Baptist preaches in Judæa.
27	Tiberius secludes himself in the island of Capreæ. An amphitheatre, erected by Acilius at Fidenæ, breaks down, while a large concourse of spectators is assembled, many thousands of whom are buried in the ruins. Universal discontent and terror under the tyranny of Sejanus.
28	The Frisians revolt and defeat Apronius. Julia dies after an exile of thirty years. (See A.D. 2.) Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, is married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus; from this marriage the emperor Nero is born. John the Baptist imprisoned by Herod Antipas.
29	Death of Livia, the mother of Tiberius, æt. 86. John the Baptist beheaded. The crucifixion of Jesus, March 25th (according to Lactantius, and many ancients, and among moderns, Clinton).
30	Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, and her sons, banished by Sejanus. Asinius Gallus imprisoned. The crucifixion (according to Africanus).
31	The fall and death of Sejanus. Valerius Maximus writes. Death of Velleius Paterculus. The crucifixion (according to Prosper's Chron. and Epiphanius, followed by Hales).
32	Macro succeeds to the office and power of Sejanus, which he abuses like his predecessor. L. Junius Gallio, the friend of Ovid and Seneca, is banished to Lesbos, but recalled to Rome. The crucifixion placed by the Paschal Chronicle on the 24th March. Birth of Otho, April 28.
33	Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, and her son Drusus, are put to death, Sept. 17. Cassius Severus and Asinius Gallus die in exile. The crucifixion (according to Eusebius) on April 3, the date approved by Usher and Blair, and now generally adopted.
34	Caius Cæsar, the youngest son of Germanicus, coalesces with Macro, in ruling Tiberius, now in his dotage. Birth of the sat. poet, Persius, at Volaterræ, in Etruria.
35	Pontius Pilate is deprived of his office, and banished. The tetrarch Herod Antipas rules over the greater part of Judæa. Martyrdom of Stephen, and flight of

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A.C.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
36	203. 4	789	Sex. Papinius Allenius. Qu. Plautius.	22 Tiberius.	... ...	20 Artabanus II., or Arsaces XVII.
37	204. 1	790	Cn. Acerronius Proculus. C. Pontius Nigrinus.	1 Caius Cæs. (Caligula.)	1 Herod Agrippa.	21 ———
38	2	791	M. Aquilius Julianus. P. Nonius Asprenas.	2 ———	2 ———	22 ———
39	3	792	C. Cæs. Aug. Germanicus II. L. Apronius Cæsianus.	3 ———	3 ———	23 ———
40	4	793	C. Cæs. Aug. Germanicus III., solus, *Clin.* With L. Gellius Poplicola, *Hales.*	4 ———	4 ———	24 ———
41	205. 1	794	C. Cæs. Aug. Germanicus IV. Cn. Sentius Saturninus.	1 Claudius I.	5 ———	25 ———
42	2	795	Tib. Claud. Cæs. Aug. II. C. Cæcina Largus.	2 ———	6 ———	26 ———
43	3	796	Tib. Claud. Cæs. Aug. III. L. Vitellius II.	3 ———	7 ———	1 Vardanes, or Arsaces XVIII.
44	4	797	L. Quinctius Crispinus II. M. Statilius Taurus.	4 ———	1 Agrippa the Younger.	2 ———
45	206. 1	798	M. Vinicius II. T. Statilius Taurus Corvinus.	5 ———	2 ———	3 ———
46	2	799	Valerius Asiaticus II. M. Junius Silanus.	6 ———	3 ———	4 ———
47	3	800	Tib. Claud. Cæs. Aug. IV. L. Vitellius III.	7 ———	4 ———	1 Gotarzes, Arsaces XI

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	some disciples from Jerusalem to Antioch. Saul, who had instigated this and other acts of persecution, becomes soon afterwards a zealous convert to the faith which he had opposed with so much cruelty. Philo Judæus fl. at Alexandria.
36	Tiridates fails in his attempt to seize the throne of Parthia. Some men of Cyprus and Cyrene produce a great impression at Antioch, by preaching to the Greeks, what had been stated by the disciples who fled from Jerusalem. Barnabas, who is sent by the apostles to inquire into this, goes to Tarsus for Saul, and takes him to Antioch. Death of Thrasyllus.
37	Death of Tiberius at Misenum, March 16, æt. 78. Caius Cæsar (see A.D. 34) succeeds, æt. 25. He puts to death Tiberius, the son of Drusus. Birth of the future emperor, Nero. Herod Agrippa is made king of a part of Judæa. During a year's conference, the parties assembled at Antioch give the name of Christians to the believers in Christ, and found, in that city, the first Greek Christian church, of which Lucius of Cyrene is an eminent teacher. Saul and Barnabas take back with them a liberal donation for their poorer brethren at Jerusalem.
38	Caligula appoints dependent kings in some of the eastern provinces; among them are Cotys, in the lesser Armenia, and Polemo, in his paternal Cilician States. Birth of Josephus. Saul and Barnabas return to Antioch; and, after another consultation with the new church, go forth to preach the gospel to the Gentiles, the former having changed his name to Paul. They make many converts in Cyprus, Perga, and Iconium. The Hebrew gospel of Matthew composed.
39	Herod Antipas is deposed, and his dominions added to those of Agrippa. Caligula indulges his violent passions, and afflicts the empire by his tyranny. L. Seneca and Domitius Afer escape with difficulty from his violence. Apion of Alexandria, fl., and Demetrius, the Cynic, is the friend of Seneca, and of Apollonius of Tyana. Birth of Lucan, at Cordova, Nov. 3.
40	Caligula's expedition in Gaul and Germany, and pretended invasion of Britain. He commands his statue to be placed in the temple of Jerusalem; protest and persecution of the Jews. Agrippa and Petronius, the Roman governor, plead for them. Dissension between the Jews and Greeks at Alexandria; on one side Philo Judæus, and on the other Apion, are sent ambassadors to Rome. Lucan brought to Rome in his infancy.
41	Assassination of Caligula, Jan. 24, æt. 29. His uncle Claudius is made emperor by the prætorians, æt. 50. The territories of Agrippa are still more enlarged by him, and the former privileges of the Alexandrian Jews restored; all Cilicia is given to Polemo; Mithridates receives Pontus. Galba and Gabinius carry on a successful war in Germany. Birth of Titus, Dec. 30. Seneca writes his three books, "De Ira," and is afterwards banished to Corsica.
42	A revolt in Mauritania quelled by Paulinus and Geta. Deaths of Carina Pætus and his wife Arria. Asconius Pædianus, hist. fl. The apostle Peter imprisoned at Jerusalem, by order of Agrippa.
43	Aulus Plautius is sent with an army into Britain; Vespasian serves there under him. Claudius follows, to have the glory of their victories. Pomponius Mela, geog. fl. Birth of Martial, March 1. Narcissus in favour with Claudius. On the death of Artabanus II., his sons contend for the throne of Parthia. Gotarzes kills his brother Artabanus, and is himself expelled by Vardanes.
44	Plautius is appointed the first Roman governor of Britain. Claudius returns and celebrates a magnificent triumph at Rome. Great rejoicings in the East, on the occasion. Olympic games at Antioch. During the ceremony at Cæsarea, Herod Agrippa is attacked by the disease which, in a few days, terminates his life.
45	The younger Agrippa prevails upon Claudius to reverse the orders issued by Cassius Longinus, governor of Judæa. Domitius Afer fl. Antipater, archon of Athens. Apollonius of Tyana visits Persia and India. Thrace is made a Roman province.
46	Licentious and cruel proceedings of the empress Messalina. Death of M. Vinicius, and many of the first patricians, through her false accusations, and banishment of others. Columella writes "De Re Rustica."
47	The secular games celebrated at Rome. Plautius returns from Britain, and Vespasian has the command there. Corbulo restores discipline in the army

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Judæa.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.
				Claudius I.	Agrippa the Younger.	Gotarzes, or Arsaces XVIII.
48	206. 4	801	A. Vitellius. L. Vipsanius.	8 ———	5 ——	2 ———
49	207. 1	802	C. Pompeius Longinus Gallus. Qu. Verannius.	9 ———	6 ——	3 ———
50	2	803	C. Antistius Vetus. M. Suillius Nervilianus.	10 ———	7 ——	1 Vonones II. or Arsaces XIX.
51	3	804	Tib. Claud. Cæs. Aug. V. Ser. Cornel. Orfitus.	11 ———	8 ——	1 Volagases I., or Arsaces XX.
52	4	805	Corn. Sylla Faustus. L. Salvius Otho Titianus.	12 ———	9 ——	2 ———
53	208. 1	806	D. Jun. Silanus Torquatus. Qu. Haterius Antonius.	13 ———	10 ——	3 ———
54	2	807	M. Asinius Marcellus. M. Acilius Aviola.	1 Nero.	11 ——	4 ———
55	3	808	Nero Claud. Cæs. Aug. L. Antistius Vetus.	2 ———	12 ——	5 ———
56	4	809	Qu. Volusius Saturninus. P. Cornelius Scipio.	3 ———	13 ——	6 ———
57	209. 1	810	Nero Claud. Cæs. Aug. II. L. Calpurnius Piso.	4 ———	14 ——	7 ———
58	2	811	Nero Claud. Cæs. Aug. III. M. Valerius Messalla.	5 ———	15 ——	8 ———
59	3	812	C. Vipsanius Apronianus. L. Fonteius Capito.	6 ———	16 ——	9 ———
60	4	813	Nero Claud. Cæs. Aug. IV. Corn. Cossus Lentulus.	7 ———		10 ———
61	210. 1	814	C. Cæsonius Pætus. P. Petronius Turpilianus.	8 ———		11 ———

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Repetition Intus.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	on the Rhenish frontier, and obtains signal victories over the Chauci. He is stopped in his progress by the orders of Claudius. Death of Valerius Asiaticus, through the malicious arts of Messalina. Vardanes is slain by his lawless subjects, and Gotarzes succeeds him.
48	A census taken, which shows 5,984,072 adult citizens of Rome. Divorce, conspiracy, and death, of Messalina. Claudius is governed by Narcissus and Pallas, both freedmen. He gives additional territories to the younger Agrippa. Palæmon Vicentinus, the instructor of Quintilian, fl.
49	Claudius marries Agrippina, the widow of Domitius (see A.D. 28). Lollia Paulina, her rival, is beheaded. Seneca recalled from exile, and the care of Nero's education is confided to him. Domitius Afer has the superintendence of the public aqueducts. Dinophilus is archon of Athens.
50	Agrippina prevails on Claudius to adopt her son, Nero, as his successor, to the exclusion of his own son, Britannicus. She founds the Colonia Agrippina, now Cologne, on the Rhine. Ostorius, after defeating the Iceni, in Britain, overcomes the Silures, and sends their king, Caractacus, a prisoner to Rome. Dissensions betwen the Jew Christians and Greek converts, the former requiring the latter to observe the ceremonial laws of Moses; they are, however, dispensed with.
51	Nero, æt. 14, is allowed to assume the toga virilis. Burrus Afranius prætorian præfect, through the influence of Agrippina. A severe famine at Rome. The short and inglorious reign of Vonones, over the Parthians, is terminated by his death, and the quiet accession of his son Volagases.
52	Pallas obtains for his brother, Felix, the procuratorship of Judæa. The magnificent aqueducts of the Aqua Claudia and the Lake Fucinus, commenced A.D. 38, are completed. Paul preaches at Athens. Volagases invades Lesser Armenia.
53	Nero, æt. 16, is married to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. Through his intercession, the privileges of Rhodes are restored, and arrears of tribute remitted to Byzantium, and other communities. Trachonitis and Abilene, with the territories of the tetrarch, Philip, are placed under the jurisdiction of Agrippa. Dionysodorus, archon of Athens.
54	Claudius, æt. 64, is poisoned by Agrippina, Oct. 13, that her son Nero, æt. 17, may secure the succession. The new emperor acts at first under the advice of Seneca and Burrus. Domitius Corbulo is appointed to command in Armenia. Narcissus is put to death.
55	Pallas is dismissed from his offices and excluded from the palace. Agrippina, slighted by her son, courts Britannicus, on which Nero orders him to be poisoned, Oct. 14. Paullinus Pompeius has the command in Germany, and embanks the lower Rhine. Paul preaches at Ephesus.
56	Seneca addresses his two books, "De Clementia," to Nero, who soon afterwards begins to neglect the lessons of his instructor, and gives free course to his passions. Conon, archon of Athens. Birth of Trajan, Sept 18.
57	Pomponia Græcina, a noble Roman matron, accused of practising a foreign superstition. Banishment of Capito, for misgoverning Cilicia. P. Celer, impeached by the province of Asia, for the like offence, dies of old age.
58	Corbulo drives Volagases out of Armenia, and gives to Tiridates royal authority there. Sabina Poppæa, the mistress of Nero; Otho, her former lover, is sent into Lusitania. Pamphila of Epidaurus, daughter of Soterides, hist. fl. The colony of Lugdunum destroyed by fire.
59	Murder of Agrippina, by her son's order, March 20. An eclipse of the sun, April 30. Death of Domitius Afer. Paul is imprisoned, and defends himself before Felix, at Cæsarea.
60	The Quinquenalian games instituted at Rome by Nero. Corbulo, after having settled the affairs of Armenia, is appointed the successor of Quadratus in Syria. Agrippa retains only a shadow of authority, the Roman governor being all-powerful in Judæa. A comet visible for six months. *Seneca Nat. Qu. VII.*, 21.
61	The British Iceni revolt under Boadicea, and destroy the Roman colonies in the country of the Trinobantes; they are defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, in a bloody battle, near Sunbury (Suetonii Castra) on the Thames. After this the

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Nero.	Volagases I., or Arsaces XX.	
62	210. 2	815	P. Marius Celsus. L. Asinius Gallus.	9 ———	12 ——	
63	3	816	C. Memmius Regulus. L. Virginius Rufus.	10 ———	13 ——	
64	4	817	C. Lecanius Bassus. M. Licinius Crassus Frugi.	11 ———	14 ——	The dates of the earliest bishops of Rome cannot be positively ascertained. The following are given by Irenæus abt. A.D. 180
65	211. 1	818	A. Licinius Nerva Silianus. M. Vestinus Atticus.	12 ———	15 ——	
66	2	819	C. Luccius Telesinus. C. Suetonius Paulinus.	13 ———	16 ——	1 Linus.
67	3	820	Fonteius Capito. Junius Rufus.	14 ———	17 ——	2 ———
68	4	821	Galerius Trachalus. C. Silius Italicus.	1 Galba.	18 ——	3 ———
69	212. 1	822	Serv. Sulp. Galba Cæs. Aug. II. T. Vinius Rufinus.	1 Otho. 1 Vitellius. 1 Vespasian.	19 ——	4 ———
70	2	823	Flav. Vespasianus Cæs. Aug. II. Titus Cæsar.	2 ———	20 ——	5 ———

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	consul Turpilianus takes the command of the army in Britain; Galba has the command in Spain. Felix is replaced in Judæa by Festus, before whom Paul pleads his cause, and, as a Roman citizen, appeals to the emperor. Thrasyllus, archon of Athens. Apollonius of Tyana is present at the Olympic games. Birth of Pliny the Younger; that of Tacitus a few years earlier, but the exact date uncertain.
62	Burrus dies. Tigellinus, a court favourite, is appointed prætorian prefect. Nero marries Poppæa, and puts Octavia to death, æt. 20. Pallas is condemned and his wealth confiscated. Death of Persius, Dec. 25, æt. 29. Paul is sent a prisoner to Rome. The Hebrew gospel of Matthew is rendered into Greek by an unknown translator. Corbulo again in Armenia to oppose the Parthians.
63	Great earthquakes in Asia. P. Albinus succeeds Festus in Judæa. Ambassadors from Volagases arrive at Rome to treat for peace. The gospels of Mark and Luke are written originally in Greek. Seneca's *Nat. Quæst.* completed.
64	Nero exhibits on the stage at Rome and Naples. During his absence at Antium, the great fire of Rome breaks out, July 19, and in six days, ten out of the fourteen regions of the city are destroyed. The Christians are accused of having caused it, and suffer cruel punishments for the imaginary crime. Josephus, æt. 26, visits Rome. Albinus is recalled from Judæa, and Gessius Florus appointed.
65	The conspiracy of Piso detected, and its author put to death. Among the numerous victims of Nero's brutal cruelty this year, are his wife Poppæa, the apostles Paul and Peter, Seneca, phil. æt. 72, and his brother, Gallio, the poet, Lucan, April 30, æt. 26, and his father, Melo, Jun. Silanus Torquatus and the civilian Cassius Longinus. A pestilence at Rome. Demostratus, archon of Athens.
66	Tiridates comes to Rome and is crowned by Nero. Rebellion of the Jews; they defeat Cestius Gallus, and Vespasian is sent against them. Ostorius Scapula dies. The Senators Thrasea Pætus, and Barea Soranus are condemned to death. Nero visits Greece. Martial comes to Rome. Plutarch, æt. 20, and his brother, Lamprias, are taught by the phil. Ammonius at Delphi. Demetrius, the cynic, fl. Death of Petronius Arbiter. Apollonius of Tyana is ordered to leave Rome.
67	The services of Corbulo excite the jealousy of Nero; he kills himself to avoid an ignominious death. Vespasian conquers many places in Judæa; Josephus surrenders Sotapatra to him, and is kindly treated as a prisoner of war. Nero, after celebrating the public games in Greece, is called back to Italy by the news of another conspiracy. The educated Greek converts to Christianity adapt their new religion to their various philosophical systems, and form numerous sects, to which the general name of Gnostics is given. Simon Magus is the first-named among them, and next his disciple Menander.
68	Vindex, governor of Gaul, proclaims Galba, but is defeated and slain by Virginius Rufus. Galba advances with his army from Spain, and is acknowledged by the Senate, as Emperor, æt. 72. Nero kills himself, June 10, æt. 32. Vespasian continues his progress in Judæa, and takes Gadara and Jericho; but after hearing of the events in the West, he prepares to claim the empire for himself. Quintilian arrives in Rome, with Galba, and begins to teach there.
69	Galba adopts Calpurnius Piso. They are both murdered, Jan. 15, by the prætorian guards, who place Otho on the throne. The German legions proclaim Vitellius. Otho, defeated near Bedriacum, kills himself, April 16, æt. 37, after a reign of ninety-five days. Vespasian assumes the empire July 1st, suspends his operations in Judæa, marches into Italy, and overcomes the army of Vitellius at Cremona. The conqueror enters Rome, where Vitellius is beheaded, Dec. 22, æt. 55, his short reign having been disgraced by indulging the grossest sensuality. Jerusalem is a prey to fierce intestine factions. Apollonius of Tyana quarrels with Euphrates in Egypt. The poet Silius Italicus fl. Musonius Rufus, stoic phil. is at Rome. Dio Prusæus, called by some Dio Chrysostom, begins to be eminent.
70	The Capitol, destroyed during the troubles of the past year, is rebuilt by Vespasian; he regulates the state, and restores good government. Titus marches from Egypt, and concludes the Jewish war by the capture of Jerusalem, Sept. 8.

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A.D.	Olym.	A. U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Vespasian.	Volagases I., or Arsaces XX.	Linus.
71	212. 3	824	Flav. Vespasianus Cæs. Aug. III. M. Cocceius Nerva.	3 ———	21 ——	6 ———
72	4	825	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. IV. Titus Cæs. II.	4 ———	22 ——	7 ———
73	213. 1	826	Domitianus Cæsar II. M. Valerius Messalinus.	5 ———	23 ——	8 ———
74	2	827	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. V. Titus Cæs. III.	6 ———	24 ——	9 ———
75	3	828	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. VI. Titus Cæs. IV.	7 ———	25 ——	10 ———
76	4	829	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. VII. Titus Cæs. V.	8 ———	26 ——	11 ———
77	214. 1	830	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. VIII. Titus Cæs. VI.	9 ———	27 ——	12 ———
78	2	831	L. Ceionius Commodus. D. Novius Priscus.	10 ———	28 ——	13 ———
79	3	832	Flav. Vesp. Cæs. Aug. IX. Titus Cæs. VII.	1 Titus.	29 ——	1 Anacletus.
80	4	833	Titus Cæs. Vesp. Aug. VIII. Domitianus Cæs. VII.	2 ———	30 ——	2 ———
81	215. 1	834	L. Flavius Silva Nonius Bassus. Asinius Pollio Verrucosus.	1 Domitian.	31 ——	3 ———
82	2	835	Domitianus Aug. VIII. T. Flavius Sabinus.	2 ———	32 ——	4 ———
83	3	836	Domit. Aug. IX. Q. Petilius Rufus II.	3 ———	33 ——	5 ———
84	4	837	Domit. Aug. X. Oppius Sabinus.	4 ———	34 ——	6 ———
85	216. 1	838	Domit. Aug. XI. T. Aurelius Fulvius.	5 ———	35 ——	7 ———

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	The Jews are dispersed. Josephus is set at liberty, and highly favoured by Titus. The Batavi and their confederates, who had for some time resisted successfully, under Civilis, the Roman legions, are defeated by Cerealis. A treaty of peace acknowledges them as allies, not subjects, of Rome. Bishops preside over the principal Christian churches; Annianus at Alexandria, Ignatius at Antioch, and Simeon at Jerusalem or Pella. Revolt of Sabinus in Gaul.
71	Volagases, who had offered to Vespasian a subsidiary force of 40,000 Parthians, sends ambassadors to congratulate Titus and present him a crown of gold. On his way to Rome, Titus meets Apollonius of Tyana in Cilicia. The joint triumph of Vespasian and Titus. The Temple of Janus closed.
72	Antiochus, the nominal king of Commagene, is deposed, and sent with his family to reside in Rome; the country is made a Roman province. The fourteenth book of Pliny's Hist. Nat. written this year.
73	Julius Frontinus is now governor of Britain. Some of the Jews, who had been expelled from their country, excite disturbances and revolts among their brethren in Cyrene.
74	Helvidius Priscus, the Stoic, having offended Vespasian, is put to death, and all the philosophers, except Musonius Rufus (see A.D. 69), are ordered to leave Rome; among the expelled is Demetrius, (see A.D. 39 and 66). Agrippa brings to Rome his sister, Berenice, to whom Titus attaches himself.
75	Vespasian dedicates the Temple of Peace, and begins to build the Colosseum. Parthia is invaded by the Alani, and Volagases requests the Romans to afford him assistance against them.
76	Birth of Hadrian, Jan. 24. Plutarch is the preceptor of the future emperor, Trajan.
77	A destructive earthquake in Cyprus, and fatal pestilence in Rome. Parthia is again disturbed by intestine troubles. Pliny's Hist. Nat. is dedicated to Titus in his sixth consulship.
78	Agricola succeeds Julius Frontinus in Britain, completes the conquest of the island, and introduces useful arts.
79	Sabinus, discovered in the cavern, where he had been concealed nine years (see A.D. 70), is cruelly put to death. Cæcina and Marcellus, detected in a conspiracy, meet the same fate. Death of Vespasian, June 24th, æt. 69. Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 23rd. Pliny the Elder, approaching too near, is smothered by the ashes, Aug. 24th, æt. 56.
80	Rome is afflicted by a calamitous fire, followed by a pestilence. Titus restores the injured edifices and relieves the sufferers. The Colosseum being completed, he celebrates in it magnificent games. Splendid baths are built by him, adorned with numerous statues, among which is the Laocoon, sculptured by Agesander of Rhodes, Athenodorus, and Polydorus. Successful campaign of Agricola in Caledonia. Pliny the Younger, æt. 19, begins to plead, and Plutarch composes his first treatises.
81	Death of Titus, Sept. 13, æt. 40, lamented by his subjects, who attribute his death to poison. His brother Domitian, on his accession, represses for a time his violent passions. Valerius Flaccus writes his "Argonautica." Titus, in the last days of his life, restores the dilapidated aqueduct of the Aqua Curtia. Domitian is supposed to have written during the life of Titus, the Paraphrase on the *Phænomena* of Aratus, commonly ascribed to Germanicus. *Nieb.*
82	The reparation of the Capitol and other public works, commenced by Titus, are completed. The amphitheatre of Verona built. Domitian establishes a liberal endowment for rhetoricians, of which Quintilian is a partaker.
83	Expedition of Domitian against the Chatti, over whom he pretends to have gained great victories; he assumes the name of Germanicus and celebrates a triumph.
84	The Caledonians collect a great force, under Galgacus, to oppose Agricola, by whom they are totally defeated; he builds the wall between the Clyde and the Forth, and his fleet sails round the north of Scotland for the first time.
85	Domitian, jealous of Agricola, recals him to Rome, and appoints Sallustius governor of Britain. Abilius is elected bishop of Alexandria.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
86	216. 2	839	Domit. Aug. XII. Ser. Cornel. Dolabella.	6 Domitian.	36 Volagases I., or Arsaces XX.	8 Anacletus.
87	3	840	Domit. Aug. XIII. A. Volusius Saturninus.	7 ———	37 ——	9 ———
88	4	841	Domit. Aug. XIV. L. Minucius Rufus.	8 ———	38 ——	10 ———
89	217. 1	842	T. Aurelius Fulvus II. A. Sempron. Atratinus.	9 ———	39 ——	11 ———
90	2	843	Domit. Aug. XV. M. Coccelus Nerva II.	10 ———	1 Pacorus I., or Arsaces XXI.	12 ———
91	3	844	M. Ulpius Trajanus. M. Acilius Glabrio.	11 ———	2 ——	1 Clement I.
92	4	845	Domit. Aug. XVI. Q. Volusius Saturninus.	12 ———	3 ——	2 ———
93	218. 1	846	Sex. Pompeius Collega. Corn. Priscus.	13 ———	4 ——	3 ———
94	2	847	L. Nonius Asprenas. M. Arricinius Clemens, *Hales.* Lateranus, *Clin.*	14 ———	5 ——	4 ———
95	3	848	Domit. Aug. XVII. T. Flav. Clemens.	15 ———	6 ——	5 ———
96	4	849	C. Manlius Valens. C. Antistius Vetus.	1 Nerva.	7 ——	6 ———
97	219. 1	850	Nerva Aug. III. L. Virginius Rufus III. Corn. Tacitus, *Suffectus.*	2 ———	8 ——	7 ———
98	2	851	Nerva Aug. IV. Trajanus Cæsar II.	1 Trajan.	9 ——	8 ———

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Reposition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
86	Institution of the Capitoline games by Domitian, in which a prize is given for poetry. Revolt of the Nasamones in Africa finally quelled. The Dacians invade Mœsia and defeat the Roman general, Fuscus. Irritated by this disaster, Domitian begins his cruelties, and employs spies and informers to furnish pretexts for them. Birth of Antoninus Pius, Sept. 20.
87	The Romans sustain another defeat, and prevail upon the Dacians to retire, by paying them a large sum of money.
88	The secular games celebrated at Rome. Herennius Senecio writes the Life of Helvidius Priscus, and Arulenus Rusticus that of Thrasea Pætus, for which they are among the victims of Domitian's tyranny. Tacitus is appointed Prætor.
89	Quintilian, after having taught rhetoric twenty years in Rome, begins his Treatise "De Institutione Rhetorica;" the nephews of Domitian are at this time under his care. Departure of Tacitus from Rome.
90	The deaths of Herennius and Arulenus are followed by an order for all philosophers and mathematicians to leave Rome and Italy. Epictetus withdraws to Nicopolis, and Dio Prusseus (see A.D. 69), retires among the Goths, of whom he afterwards writes. Pliny is Prætor.
91	Domitian concludes a peace with the Dacians, and celebrates a triumph. Cornelia, chief of the Vestals, is buried alive, for having broken her vows. L. Antonius Saturninus revolts in Germany; he is defeated and slain by L. Appius Maximus.
92	Domitian builds the Forum Palladium for Courts of Law and Government Offices. The mathematician, Agrippa, observes, in Bithynia, a conjunction of the moon with the Pleiades, Nov. 29, at 7 p.m.
93	An over-abundant vintage in the preceding year, causes Domitian to issue an edict against planting vines in cities. The emperor goes in person to repel an inroad of some Sarmatian tribe; particulars unknown, except that he is absent eight months and declines the triumph which is offered by the Senate. Death of Agricola, Aug. 23, æt. 56. Josephus completes his *Ant. Jud.* and dies soon afterwards, æt. 56. The first nine books of Martial's epigrams, and that "De Spectaculis," are written during the reigns of Titus and Domitian. Apollonius of Tyana comes again to Rome, is accused of conspiracy, suffered to escape, and goes to the Olympic games. Scopelianus, the sophist of Clazomenæ, sent as ambassador from Asia, prevails upon Domitian to revoke his edict against planting vines.
94	Domitian's indiscriminate slaughter of his subjects fills all Rome with dismay. Juvenal is sent to Egypt, supposed by some, to have been the first exile to the Oasis. Clement, bishop of Rome, addresses an epistle to the church of Corinth, to heal their divisions, the earliest post-apostolic writing that is known.
95	Celsus Juventius, detected in a conspiracy, is nevertheless pardoned. The Jews and Christians refusing to pay a tax levied for the expense of rebuilding the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, are visited with severe punishments. This is called the second persecution. The consul Clemens, Domitian's nephew, is put to death, and the empress Flavia Domitilla banished to the isle of Pandataria, as is supposed, for their profession of Christianity. The apostle John is sent to Patmos. Statius writes the fourth book of his "Silvæ."
96	The barbarities of Domitian provoke another conspiracy, and he is slain, Sept. 18, æt. 45. M. Cocceius Nerva is unanimously proclaimed emperor, and his reign commences a term of eighty-four happy years for the Romans. Pliny pleads before the new emperor, for the family of Helvidius Priscus. All exiles are recalled, and the imprisoned set free.
97	Virginius, the consul, dies in the first month of his office, and is succeeded by the historian, Tacitus. Discontent of the Prætorians repressed. Frontinus, the geometrician, has the care of the Roman aqueducts. Ælianus, *tacticus*, fl. Nicetes of Smyrna is sent into Gaul. Apollonius of Tyana dies about this time. Trajan is adopted by Nerva. Herodes Atticus, the father, a descendant of Miltiades, discovers the treasure, afterwards so munificently applied by his son. The Apostle John is recalled from banishment.
98	Death of Nerva in the gardens of Sallust, Jan. 25, æt. 72, Trajan being then at Colonia Agrippina. Pliny is the correspondent and favourite of the new em-

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Trajan.	Pacorus I., or Arsaces XXI.	Clement I.
99	219. 3	852	C. Sosius Senecio II. A. Cornelius Palma.	2	10	9
100	4	853	Nerva Trajanus Aug. III. M. Cornelius Fronto III.	3	11	1 Euarestus.
101	220. 1	854	Trajan Aug. IV. Sex. Articuleius Pætus.	4	12	2
102	2	855	C. Sosius Senecio III. L. Licinius Sura II.	5	13	3
103	3	856	Suburanus II. P. Neratius Marcellus.	6	14	4
104	4	857	Traj. Aug. V. L. Appius Maximus II.	7	15	5
105	221. 1	858	T. Julius Candidus II. A. Julius Quadratus II.	8	16	6
106	2	859	L. Celonius Commodus Verus. L. Tutius Cerealis.	9	1 Chosroes, or Arsaces XXII.	7
107	3	860	C. Sosius Senecio IV. L. Licinius Sura III.	10	2	8
108	4	861	Ap. Annius Trebonius Gallus. M. Atilius Metilius Bradua.	11	3	9
109	222. 1	862	A. Cornel. Palma II. C. Calvisius Tullus.	12	4	1 Alexander.
110	2	863	Clodius Priscinus. Solenus Orfitus.	13	5	2
111	3	864	C. Calp. Piso. M. Vettius Bolanus.	14	6	3
112	4	865	Traj. Aug. VI. T. Sextius Africanus.	15	7	4

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
	peror. Plutarch is highly distinguished by him. The only surviving apostle, St. John, now æt. 90, at the earnest entreaty of the Asiatic bishops, writes his gospel. Transit of the moon over Spica Virginis, observed at Rome, Jan. 11, 7 a.m., by the Alexandrian mathematician, Menelaus. Cerdon is bishop of Alexandria.
99	Trajan, on his return from Germany, makes his entry into Rome, and distributes a liberal donation to the people and the army. Dio Prusæus is patronized by him; but Martial is treated with coldness, on account of his flattery of Domitian. Julius Severus, governor of Britain.
100	Pliny and Tacitus jointly prosecute Marius Priscus and some of his officers for extortion in Africa; after a trial of three days, they are condemned by Trajan to refund their gains, and are banished. Tacitus did not long survive this: but the time of his death is not known. The Panegyric of Trajan pronounced by Pliny. Martial retires to Bibilis in Spain, his native place. St. John dies at Ephesus, æt. 92.
101	Trajan discontinues the annual payment to the Dacians, and on their invading the Roman provinces, he drives them back and pursues them over the Danube. He is accompanied on this expedition by Hadrian, as quæstor. Silius Italicus, after a long retirement at Naples, dies there, æt. 75.
102	Trajan continues the war in Dacia. His empress, Plotina Pompeia, and his sister, Marciana, by their example, reform the manners and character of the Roman females.
103	The victories of Trajan compel Decebalus, the Dacian leader, to accept the treaty of peace, dictated by the conqueror. Trajan returns to Rome and celebrates his triumph. He constructs the harbour of Centumcellæ (now Civita Vecchia). Pliny goes as pro-consul to Bithynia. Arrian studies under Epictetus at Nicopolis.
104	The Dacian war renewed. Trajan again commands, with Hadrian under him, prætor of the Minervian legion. Pliny writes to the emperor (Ep. x. 97, 98), respecting the Christians in his province. Martial, at Bibilis, æt. 62, sends his twelfth book to Rome.
105	Trajan's bridge over the Danube, constructed by the architect, Apollodorus of Damascus. Plutarch governor of Illyricum. Violent earthquakes in Greece and Asia.
106	Decebalus having fallen in battle, the war is terminated, and Dacia forms a Roman province, beyond the Danube. Cornelius Palma conquers Petra and Bostra, with the surrounding part of Arabia Petræa. Trajan's second Dacian triumph, followed by a long succession of games and other festivities.
107	Trajan employs the leisure of peace in useful works; he drains the Pontine marshes and forms a road through them; constructs the harbour of Ancona, and founds schools for poor children. The progress of Christianity causes great discontent among the numerous classes whose means of livelihood are derived from the services and ceremonies of the heathen temples. Attempts are made to compel the Christians to offer sacrifices; those who refuse are punished; some suffer martyrdom. This is the beginning of the third persecution.
108	The writings of Dio Prusæus and Plutarch revive Greek literature among the Romans. Simeon, the bishop of Jerusalem or Pella, is put to death, and Justus succeeds him.
109	The road from Beneventum to Brundusium is constructed by Trajan. Primus succeeds Cerdon as bishop of Alexandria.
110	Completion of the works in the Pontine marshes, commenced A.D. 107. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis, in his "Explanation of the Oracles of our Lord," makes the earliest mention of the gospels of Matthew and Mark, the former being in Hebrew.
111	Saturninus, a disciple of Menander, teaches Gnostic doctrines.
112	Hadrian is Archon of Athens.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
113	223. 1	866	L. Publilius Celsus II. C. Clodius Crispinus.	16 Trajan.	8 Chosroes, or Arsaces XXII.	5 Alexander.
114	2	867	Qu. Ninnius Hasta. P. Manilius Vopiscus.	17 ——	9 ——	6 ——
115	3	868	L. Vipstanus Messala. M. Vergilianus Pedo.	18 ——	10 ——	7 ——
116	4	869	L. Ælius Samia. Ælianus Vetus.	19 ——	11 ——	8 ——
117	224. 1	870	Niger. Vipstanus Apronianus.	1 Hadrian.	12 ——	9 ——
118	2	871	Hadrianus Aug. II. Salinator.	2 ——	13 ——	10 ——
119	3	872	Hadr. Aug. III. Rusticus.	3 ——	14 ——	1 Sixtus I.
120	4	873	L. Catilius Severus. T. Aurelius Fulvus.	4 ——	15 ——	2 ——
121	225. 1	874	M. Annius Verus II. Augur.	5 ——	1 Volagases II., or Arsaces XXIII.	3 ——
122	2	875	Acilius Avila. Cornelius Pansa.	6 ——	2 ——	4 ——
123	3	876	Qu. Arrius Pactinus. C. Ventidius Apronianus.	7 ——	3 ——	5 ——
124	4	877	M. Acilius Glabrio. C. Bellicius Torquatus.	8 ——	4 ——	6 ——
125	226. 1	878	P. Corn. Scipio Asiaticus II. T. Vettius Aquilinus.	9 ——	5 ——	7 ——
126	2	879	M. Annius Verus III. L. Varius Ambibulus.	10 ——	6 ——	8 ——
127	3	880	Titianus. Gallicanus.	11 ——	7 ——	1 Telesphorus

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
113	Trajan's column erected in Rome, in the forum, designed and executed by the architect, Apollodorus, who is also employed on the Odeum, temples, triumphal arches, and other works, with which Trajan and Hadrian adorn the city.
114	Trajan proceeds into the East to make war against the Parthians; he reaches Antioch and winters there.
115	Ignatius is brought before Trajan at Antioch, and sent to Rome, where he is torn by wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Heros succeeds him as bishop. A destructive earthquake at Antioch, by which many perish, and among them the consul, Pedo. The Parthians are driven out of Armenia by Trajan, and Parthamasiris, whom they had made king there, is taken prisoner. The Jews of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cyrene rebel and slaughter many thousands.
116	Trajan takes Nisibis, Edessa and Ctesiphon, and penetrates as far as the Persian Gulf. He deposes Chosroes, who is soon afterwards restored to the throne. Florus composes his epitome of Roman History. Macrinus, Archon of Athens.
117	Death of Trajan at Selinus in Cilicia, Aug. 8, æt. 61. Hadrian proclaims himself emperor at Antioch, and is quickly acknowledged throughout the empire. He relinquishes all the conquests of Trajan in the East, and makes the Euphrates the limit of his dominions there. He retains Dacia. The rebellious Jews are quelled by Lusius Quietus.
118	Hadrian comes to Rome. A plot against him is discovered, and the conspirators, four senators, are put to death. He conciliates the people by a large donative (*congiarium*), and by remitting arrears of taxes. He then proceeds to Mœsia, and repels an incursion of Sarmatæ and Roxolani. Epictetus returns to Rome, and is held in high estimation by Hadrian. Favorinus and Florus excite the jealousy of their imperial competitor. Suetonius is appointed private secretary; but having offended the empress Sabina, he is dismissed and dies soon afterwards. Juvenal's thirteenth satire written. Valerius Pollio and the elder Scaurus fl.
119	Hadrian visits Campania. Marcius Turbo and Septicius Clarus are appointed Prætorian Prefects; the latter is soon removed for disrespectful behaviour to the empress. Death of Euphrates, known as phil. stoic since A.D. 69. Dionysius Milesius excites Hadrian's jealousy.
120	Hadrian commences his personal survey of all the provinces of the empire, and first, of Gaul and Germany; he orders a fortified barrier, to protect the open frontier between the Neckar and the Danube. Justus, bishop of Alexandria.
121	Hadrian passes some months in Britain; the wall between Newcastle and Carlisle is built, under his directions. Birth of the future emperor, Marcus Aurelius, in the Gardens on Mount Cœlius, April 26. Antoninus, afterwards Pius, is pro-consul of Asia.
122	Hadrian travels in Spain, whence, making a short stay at Rome, he passes on to Greece and spends his winter at Athens.
123	Hadrian continues his progress in Greece, rebuilds a bridge over the Cephisus, which a flood had destroyed, orders other public works, and proceeds into Asia. Quadratus and others travel among the churches "to deliver to them the Scriptures of the Holy Gospels." (*Euseb.*)
124	Hadrian, journeying through the Asiatic provinces, restores Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and other cities, which had suffered from recent earthquakes. Philo Biblius fl.
125	After a voyage among the Greek Islands, Hadrian returns to Athens and winters there. He is initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries, and adorns the city with the Olympeium, theatres, and other edifices. Quadratus, and the philosopher Aristides, present to him an "Apology for Christianity;" on which he addresses a letter to Minucius Fundanus, Pro-consul of Asia, putting a stop to persecution. Pausanias fl.
126	Hadrian presides at public games in Athens, after which he sails to Sicily, where he ascends Mount Ætna, and thence returns to Rome. Pertinax, the future emperor, born at Villa Martia, in the Apennines, Aug. 1. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Junior, soph. and mus., and Cephalion, rhet. and hist. fl.
127	Hermippus of Berytus, scholar of Philo Biblius, and Nicanor, crit. fl.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
128	226. 4	881	L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus II. M. Annius Libo.	12 Hadrian.	8 Volagases II. or Arsaces XXIII.	2 Telesphorus
129	227.1	882	P. Juventius Celsus II. Qu. Julius Balbus.	13 ——	9 ——	3 ——
130	2	883	Qu. Fabius Catullinus. M. Flavius Aper.	14 ——	10 ——	4 ——
131	3	884	Ser. Octavius Lænus Pontianus. M. Antonius Rufinus.	15 ——	11 ——	5 ——
132	4	885	Angurinus. Sergianus.	16 ——	12 ——	6 ——
133	226.1	886	Hiberus. Sisenna.	17 ——	13 ——	7 ——
134	2	887	C. Jul. Servilius Ursus Servianus III. C. Vibius Juventius Varus.	18 ——	14 ——	8 ——
135	3	888	Pontianus. Atilianus.	19 ——	15 ——	9 ——
136	4	889	L. Ceionius Commodus Verus. Sex. Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus.	20 ——	16 ——	10 ——
137	229.1	890	L. Ælius Verus Cæs. II. P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius Pius.	21 ——	17 ——	11 ——
138	2	891	Camerinus. Niger.	1 Antoninus Pius.	18 ——	12 ——
139	3	892	T. Antoninus Pius Aug. II. Bruttius Præsens.	2 ——	19 ——	1 Hyginus.
140	4	893	T. Antoninus Pius Aug. III. M. Aurelius Cæsar.	3 ——	20 ——	2 ——
141	230.1	894	M. Peducæus Syloga Priscinus. T. Hæuius Severus.	4 ——	21 ——	3 ——

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Reputation Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
128	Hadrian takes the title of Pater Patriæ. Death of Juvenal. Theon of Smyrna observes the aphelion of Venus, Oct. 10.
129	Hadrian sets out for the East, and passes the winter again at Athens, where he patronizes the learned and enlarges the libraries. Birth of Aristides, the heathen philosopher. Cornelius, bishop of Antioch.
130	After traversing Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and part of Arabia, Hadrian inspects Mount Casius, near the Sirbonian Lake, and in the autumn reaches Egypt. Sailing on the Nile, Oct. 30, his favourite, Antinous, is accidentally drowned, to whose memory he builds Antinopolis in Thebais, and a temple. Sculptors are employed on busts and statues of this youth. The poet Pancrates gives the name of Antinöeion to the red lotus. Appian of Alexandria becomes known to Hadrian, and follows him to Rome. Birth of Galen.
131	Hadrian returns into Syria. Out of the ruins of Jerusalem a city is built by him, named Ælia Capitolina, in which he dedicates a temple to Jupiter. This provokes a formidable rebellion of the Jews. Eumenes bishop of Alexandria. The aphelion of Mercury observed by Theon, July 5.
132	Barchochebas, the leader of the Jews, maintains a fierce conflict with Ticinius Rufus, governor of the province. Adrian orders reinforcements. Salvianus Julianus prepares the "Perpetual Edict," and founds the later system of Roman jurisprudence. Lollianus, the Ephesian sophist, fl.
133	The coins of Hadrian (see *Eckhel*), commemorate the provinces visited by him. The education of M. Aurelius, now æt. 12, is principally confided to M. Fronto, with all the most celebrated teachers in Rome under him. Sextus of Chæronea, Plutarch's grandson, instructs him in the philosophy of the Stoics.
134	Barchochebas persecutes the Christians, who refuse to join his army. Julius Severus is called from Britain to take the command against him. Basilides teaches his form of Gnosticism at Alexandria.
135	The war in Judæa is terminated by the complete suppression of the rebellion. All Jews are forbidden to approach the site of their former temple. Severus is appointed governor of Bithynia. Hadrian again visits Athens, dedicates the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and gives the island of Cephalonia to the Athenians. He adopts Ælius Verus as his successor. Arrian is governor of Cappadocia. Embassy of Volagases to Rome.
136	The title of Cæsar is given to Æl. Verus. Hadrian, through a gloomy jealousy, puts several members of his family to death; among them his brother-in-law, Servianus, 90 years old. The "Shepherd" of Hermas supposed to be written. After twelve Hebrew successors to Justus (see A.D. 108), Marcus, a Greek, is elected bishop of Jerusalem. He persuades many of his church to desist from observing the ceremonial law of Moses, so that they may leave Pella, and remove to the holy city as rebuilt by Hadrian.
137	Hadrian constructs a sepulchre or mausoleum for himself, called the *Moles Hadriani*, on the bank of the Tiber, where the castle of St. Angelo now stands. He retires to a magnificent palace, which he had built at Tibur, and is there attacked by the disease which at last proves fatal to him.
138	Death of Æl. Verus, Jan. 1st, and adoption of Antoninus Pius, Feb. 25, who becomes emperor on the death of Hadrian, at Baiæ, July 10, æt. 62. Phlegon of Trallea, a freed-man of Hadrian, writes history.
139	Claudius Ptolemy, the distinguished astronomer and geographer, observes the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 22nd. M. Aurelius is adopted by Antoninus, with the title of Cæsar, and married to his daughter, Faustina. Lucius Verus also adopted.
140	Antoninus gives a king to the Armenians. (*Eckhel.*) Lollius Urbicus, governor of Britain, repels an invasion of the northern tribes, and constructs the wall of Antoninus. The aqueduct of New Athens, a work commenced by Hadrian, is completed. The heresiarchs Valentine and Cerdon visit Rome. Ptolemy observes the vernal equinox, March 22.
141	Death of the empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus. Justin Martyr, phil. Plat converted to Christianity, defends it by his writings; his Apology, addressed to the emperor, is dated in this year by Eusebius.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
142	230. 2	895	L. Cuspius Rufinus. L. Statius Quadratus.	5 Antoninus Pius.	22 Volagases II., or Arsaces XXIII.	1 Pius I.
143	3	896	C. Bellicius Torquatus. Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes.	6 ———	23 ——	2 ———
144	4	897	Avitus. Maximus.	7 ———	24 ——	3 ———
145	231. 1	898	T. Ant. Pius Aug. IV. M. Aur. Cæs. II.	8 ———	25 ——	4 ———
146	2	899	Sex. Erucius Clarus II. Cn. Claudius Severus.	9 ———	26 ——	5 ———
147	3	900	Largus. Messalinus.	10 ———	27 ——	6 ———
148	4	901	Torquatus. Julianus.	11 ———	28 ——	7 ———
149	232. 1	902	Serv. Scipio Orfitus. Qu. Nonius Priscus.	12 ———	29 ——	8 ———
150	2	903	Gallicanus. Vetus.	13 ———	1 Volagases III., or Arsaces XXIV.	1 Anicetus.
151	3	904	Sex. Quintilius Condianus. Sex. Quintilius Maximus.	14 ———	2 ——	2 ———
152	4	905	Jun. Glabrio. Homullus.	15 ———	3 ——	3 ———
153	233. 1	906	C. Bruttius Præsens. A. Jun. Rufinus.	16 ———	4 ——	4 ———
154	2	907	L. Aurel. Commodus. T. Sex. Lateranus.	17 ———	5 ——	5 ———
155	3	908	C. Jul. Severus. M. Rufinus Sabinianus.	18 ———	6 ——	6 ———
156	4	909	M. Ceionius Silvanus. C. Serius Augurinus.	19 ———	7 ——	7 ———
157	234. 1	910	Barbarus. Regulus.	20 ———	8 ——	8 ———
158	2	911	Tertullus. Sacerdos.	21 ———	9 ——	9 ———
159	3	912	Plautius Quintillus. M. Statius Priscus.	22 ———	10 ——	10 ———
160	4	913	Appius Annius Bradua. T. Vibius Barus.	23 ———	11 ——	11 ———
161	235. 1	914	M. Aurel. Cæsar III. L. Aurel. Commodus II.	1 M. Aurelius. 1 L. Verus. 1	12 ——	12 ———
162	2	915	Qu. Junius Rusticus. Aquilinus.	2 ——— 2	13 ——	1 Soter.
163	3	916	Lælianus. Pastor.	3 ——— 3	14 ——	2 ———

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Respective Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
142	Festivals, called Pia, or Pialia, held in honour of Hadrian, at Puteoli, in the second year of every Olympiad. Antoninus bestows salaries and honourable distinctions on the teachers of philosophy and rhetoric in the provinces.
143	Herodes Atticus, the son, celebrated for his munificence (see *Gibbon*), and for his learning, is consul this year. He had taken part in the education of M. Aurelius, with Fronto, now also consul *suffectus*. Polemo, the sophist, a friend of Fronto. Marcus, 7th bishop of Alexandria and Eros, 5th of Antioch.
144	The beneficent government of Antoninus makes this the happiest period in Roman history. Aristocles, soph. teaches at Pergamus. Valentine, disappointed in his expectation of a bishopric, becomes more vehement in his heresy. (*Tertull.*)
145	Antoninus dedicates a temple to Hadrian, and makes a liberal distribution of money to the people, on that occasion. Mesomedes of Crete, poet. 1yr. fl.
146	Birth of Septimius Severus, April 11. The worship of Serapis allowed to be introduced into Rome. Calvisius Taurus of Berytus, phil. Plat. a friend of Herodes Atticus, and Aulus Gellius, fl.
147	M. Aurelius is invested with the Tribunician power. The secular games are celebrated. Appian writes his history. Galen, æt. 17, begins to study medicine, under his first master, Satyrus.
148	Antoninus celebrates his decennalian games. Arrian and Maximus Tyrius are patronized by him.
149	Aulus Gellius fl. (*Clin.*) and Justin epitomizes the history of Trogus Pompeius. Apuleius leaves Madaura, and after studying at Carthage and Athens, settles at Rome.
150	Telephus of Pergamus, gram. fl. Marcion teaches his heresy.
151	The proper date (sec. *Clin.*) of Justin Martyr's "Apology." An imperial edict forbids all persecution of the Christians.
152	An inundation at Rome. Rhodes suffers by an earthquake. Hegesippus, a converted Jew, comes to Rome, and from Hebrew and Syriac documents writes a history of the Church, of which Eusebius has only preserved a few fragments.
153	Crescens, phil. cyn. is the enemy of Justin Martyr. Celadion bishop of Alexandria.
154	
155	
156	The conspiracy of Atilius Titianus punished, in the due course of law, by his death; the only occurrence of the kind in the reign of Antoninus Pius.
157	Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, visits Rome, and there meets with Marcion, from whose heresies, and those of Valentine, he converts many to the orthodox faith.
158	Artemidorus, of Daldis in Lydia, writes on dreams and auguries.
159	Galen rises in reputation at Pergamus.
160	
161	Death of Antoninus Pius, March 7, æt. 75. The joint reign of M. Aurelius and L. Verus begins. Aristides visits Rome. Pausanias fl. Death of Ptolemy, æt. 70. Birth of Commodus, and his twin brother, Antoninus, at Lanuvium, Aug. 31.
162	Volagases, with a Parthian army, invades Syria and defeats the Roman governor, Atidius Cornelianus. The Emperor Verus takes the command against him, assisted by Statius Priscus and Avidius Cassius. The Chatti having attacked the provinces of the Rhine, Aufidius Victorinus proceeds against them, and Calpurnius Agricola is sent to Britain to repel an incursion of the Brigantes. Galen's first visit to Rome.
163	Verus enjoys the luxuries of Antioch and Daphne, while his generals conduct the war successfully in Armenia and Media. Polyænus addresses his "Stratagemata" to the two emperors. Hermogenes, at the early age of fifteen, lectures before M. Aurelius.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
164	235.4	917	M. Nonius Macrinus. Celsus.	4 M. Aurelius. L. Verus 4	15 Volagases III. or Arsaces XXIV.	3 Soter.
165	236.1	918	M. Gavius Orfitus. L. Arrius Pudens.	5 ——— 5	16 ——	4 ———
166	2	919	Servilius Pudens. L. Fufidius Pollio.	6 ——— 6	17 ——	5 ———
167	3	920	L. Aurel. Verus Aug. III. Quadratus.	7 ——— 7	18 ——	6 ———
168	4	921	Apronianus. Paulus.	8 ——— 8	19 ——	7 ———
169	237.1	922	Qu. Sosius Priscus. P. Cœlius Apollinaris.	9 M. Aurel. alone.	20 ——	8 ———
170	2	923	M. Corn. Cethegus. C. Erucius Clarus.	10 ———	21 ——	9 ———
171	3	924	Severus. Herennianus.	11 ———	22 ——	1 Eleuthera
172	4	925	Maximus. Orfitus.	12 ———	23 ——	2 ———
173	238.1	926	M. Aurel. Severus II. T. Claud. Pompeianus.	13 ———	24 ——	3 ———
174	2	927	Gallus. Flaccus.	14 ———	25 ——	4 ———
175	3	928	Piso. Julianus.	15 ———	26 ——	5 ———
176	4	929	T. Vitrasius Pollio II. M. Flavius Aper. II.	16 ———	27 ——	6 ———
177	239.1	930	L. Aur. Commodus Aug. Quintilius.	17 ———	28 ——	7 ———

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Reputed Date.	Events and Eminent Men.
164	M. Aurelius sends his daughter, Lucilla, to Ephesus, where she is married to Verus. Correspondence of Fronto with the emperor, his former pupil. Persecution of the Christians renewed, in which Justin Martyr suffers. Galen's second visit to Rome. The rhetorician, Nicostratus, fl.
165	The cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon are taken, and the war terminated. Mesopotamia is retained by the Romans. Death of the eccentric philosopher, Peregrinus, witnessed and described by Lucian.
166	The two emperors celebrate a triumph for the Parthian war. Martyrdom of Polycarp at Smyrna. Jamblichus of Babylon, dramat. fl.
167	A pestilence, brought from the East, rages in Rome for three years. The Marcomanni having made inroads on the Roman provinces, the two emperors proceed to Aquileia, and prepare for war. Amyntianus, hist. dedicates to M. Aurelius.
168	The Marcomanni retire into their own lands. M. Aurelius perseveres in his preparations against them, and provides for the security of Italy. While he is at Sirmium, Herodes Atticus comes from Athens to repel a charge brought against him, and is acquitted by the emperor. Bassæus is prætorian prefect. Athenagoras, the Christian Platonist, addresses his "Apology" to the two emperors. Agrippinus, bishop of Alexandria.
169	Sudden death of L. Verus, in his chariot, near Altinum in Venetia, while on his journey to Rome. Galen at Aquileia. Death of Fronto. Aulus Gellius writes his "Noctes Atticæ." *Niebuhr.* The over-indulgence of M. Aurelius blinds him to the bad passions of the empress Faustina and his son Commodus; a court-exclusiveness, before unknown, is introduced by her.
170	Continuation of the war against the Marcomanni. M. Aurelius resides at Carnuntum in Pannonia. He appoints Alexander of Cotyæum, the Galatian sophist, to be his Greek secretary. The patronage of learned men in this and the three preceding reigns does not prevent the decline of literary talent, which now becomes apparent.
171	Oppian, the poet of Cilicia, writes his "Halieutica." Theophilus, sixth bishop of Antioch.
172	Melito, bishop of Sardes, addresses his "Apology" for Christianity to the emperor. Apollinaris, bishop of Hierapolis.
173	Pausanias describes the splendid works of Herodes Atticus. Dionysius, bishop of Corinth and Pinytus of Crete. Montanus founds the sect of Montanists, and Tatian, a disciple of Justin Martyr, that of the Encratites. Herodian, the grammarian of Alexandria, fl. Hermogenes, so prematurely talented (see A.D. 163), loses his faculties.
174	M. Aurelius makes a short visit to Rome; after his return to the army, the German tribes are signally defeated, which gives occasion to the fable of the "Thundering Legion." Many of Galen's works composed. Apuleius fl.
175	Commodus, æt. 14, assumes the toga virilis, and is admitted into the college of priests. Avidius Cassius revolts in Syria, but is slain by his own soldiers; his family are spared, and tenderly treated. M. Aurelius goes into the East, accompanied by the empress, who dies in a village at the foot of Mount Taurus, where the city of Faustinopolis is built in honour of her.
176	M. Aurelius at Smyrna, in the spring, settles the affairs of the East. He there desires the philosopher, Aristides, to be presented to him, and attends his lectures. Proceeding to Athens, he himself there delivers popular lectures, and thence returning to Rome, celebrates his victories by a triumph. Pollux, the Athenian professor, dedicates his "Onomasticon" to Commodus. Phrynicus, a sophist, born in Arabia, fl. Death of Herodes Atticus, æt. 76, and of Pausanias.
177	Commodus invested with the tribunitian power; his nuptials with Crispina, daughter of Bruttius Præsens, are celebrated by the Epithalamium of Pollux, by public games and by a remission of taxes to the people. Persecution of the Christians in Gaul. Pothinus, bishop of Lyons, suffers martyrdom, and is succeeded by Irenæus. Melito travels from Sardes into Judæa, to procure an accurate account of the Jewish Scriptures, and in the preface to his "Eclogæ," addresses a list of them to his friend, Onesimus.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
178	239. 2	931	Orfitus. Julianus Rufus.	18 Marcus Aurelius.	29 Volagases III., or Arsaces XXIV.	8 Eleutheru
179	3	932	L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. II. T. Annius Aurel. Verus II.	19 ———	30 ——	9 ———
180	4	933	L. Fulvius Bruttius Præsens II. Sex. Quintilius Condianus.	1 Commodus.	31 ——	10 ———
181	240. 1	934	L. Aurel. Commod. Aug. III. Burrus.	2 ———	32 ——	11 ———
182	2	935	Mamertinus. Rufus.	3 ———	33 ——	12 ———
183	3	936	L. Aurel. Commod. Aug. IV. Aufidius Victorinus II.	4 ———	34 ——	13 ———
184	4	937	M. Eggius Marcellus. Cn. Papirius Ælianus.	5 ———	The year in which Volagases III. died is not known. His sons long disputed the succession. It appears from a coin, that Pacorus II. was king in A.D. 198. He is called Agatias by Victor, and Abgarus by Herodian and Spartian.	14 ———
185	241. 1	938	Maternus. Bradua.	6 ———		1 Victor I.
186	2	939	L. Aurel. Commod. Aug. V. M. Acilius Glabrio II.	7 ———		2 ———
187	3	940	Crispinus. Ælianus.	8 ———		3 ———
188	4	941	C. Allius Fuscianus II. Dullius Silanus II.	9 ———		4 ———
189	242. 1	942	Two Silani.	10 ———		5 ———
190	2	943	L. Aurel. Commod. Aug. VI. M. Petronius Septimianus.	11 ———		6 ———
191	3	944	Apronianus. Bradua.	12 ———		7 ———
192	4	945	L. Aurel. Commod. Aug. VII. P. Helvius Pertinax II.	13 ———		8 ———
193	243. 1	946	Qu. Sosius Falco. C. Julius Erucius Clarus.	1 Pertinax. 1 Didius Julianus. 1 Sept. Severus.		9 ———

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Dionysian Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
178	The aggressions of the Germans require the emperor's presence again on the northern frontier. He purposes to keep them in check, by constituting two new provinces to the north of the Danube. Smyrna, Rhodes, and other cities in Asia suffer greatly from earthquakes. Aristides implores M. Aurelius to aid the rebuilding of them. Christianity is preached in Britain.
179	Successful campaign of M. Aurelius against the Marcomanni. Chrestus, the Athenian sophist, fl. Militiades writes his "Apology."
180	Death of M. Aurelius at Sirmium, March 17, æt 59. Commodus relinquishes the war and returns to Rome. Dion Cassius is from this time contemporary with the events described in his history. Death of Maximus Tyrius. Julianus, tenth bishop of Alexandria.
181	The evil counsellors, whom M. Aurelius had banished from the court, regain their ascendancy over Commodus. The Serapæum at Alexandria is burnt. Theophilus writes his three books "Ad Autolycum." Perennis, Prætorian Prefect.
182	Troubles in Mauritania appeased. Lucian writes his "Alexander the Imposter;" soon after which he dies, æt. 70.
183	Conspiracy and exile of Lucilla, the sister of Commodus; he vents his rage on the senators. His generals, Albinus and Niger, settle some commotions in Dacia. Irenæus writes Adv. Hæres. Maximus I., the seventh bishop of Antioch.
184	The Caledonians break through the wall of Antoninus, and commit great outrages in Britain; they are driven back by Ulpius Marcellus. The baths of Commodus erected. The brothers, Maximus and Cordianus Quintilius, suffer death unjustly.
185	Fall and death of Perennis. Marcia, the favourite of Commodus, protects the Christians. Birth of Origen at Alexandria.
186	The empress Crispina banished to Capreæ, and soon afterwards put to death. Many of the most eminent persons in Rome are victims of the wanton cruelty of Commodus. The frequent commotions at Alexandria being likely to stop the shipments of Egyptian corn, provision is made for obtaining supplies from the other provinces of Africa.
187	Commodus degrades himself by fighting with wild beasts in the circus, and acting as a gladiator. Oppressive administration of Cleander. Death of Byrrhus and Artus Antoninus.
188	The Capitol struck by lightning; the library and many neighbouring edifices burnt. Birth of Caracalla, son of Sept. Severus, at Lyons.
189	Revolt of Maternus in Spain and Gaul, defeated by Pescennius Niger. Pestilence and famine in Rome. Popular commotions. The city cohorts, having overcome the prætorian guards, pursue Commodus to Lanuvium; they are appeased by the sacrifice of Cleander, who is given up to them and killed. Commodus places on a statue of Apollo a head resembling himself.
190	Commodus attempts to substitute the name of Colonia Commodiana for that of Rome. Dion Cassius is a senator. Pantænus, president of the Alexandrian school, travels into India. Serapion, eighth bishop of Antioch, Demetrius, eleventh of Alexandria, and Narcissus, thirtieth of Jerusalem.
191	A great fire at Rome; the temples of Vesta and of Peace are burnt, and many valuable libraries destroyed, in which some works of Galen are lost. Commodus assumes the name of Hercules.
192	Clodius Albinus, governor of Britain. Commodus suspects all who surround him, and slaughters so many, that his favourite Marcia and the prætorian prefect, Lætus, to save themselves, murder him, Dec. 31, æt. 31. Birth of Philostratus of Lemnos.
193	Pertinax elected emperor by the Senate, Jan. 1; assassinated by the prætorians, March 28, æt. 67. Sale of the empire to Didius Julianus, who is deposed and killed, June 2. Pescennius Niger is proclaimed by his troops in Syria, and Clodius Albinus by the army in Britain. Septimius Severus marches to Rome at the head of the Pannonian legions, is acknowledged by the senate, in thirty days confirms his authority, and then proceeds against Niger. Dion Cassius named prætor for the next year by Pertinax before his death.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
194	243. 2	947	L. Sept. Severus Aug. II. D. Clodius Sept. Albinus Cæs. II.	2 Sept. Severus.		10 Victor I.
195	3	948	Scapula Tertullus. Tineius Clemens.	3 ———		11 ———
196	4	949	C. Domitius Dexter II. L. Valerius Messalla Thrasea Priscus.	4 ———		12 ———
197	244.1	950	Lateranus. Rufinus.	5 ———		1 Zephyrinus.
198	2	951	Tl. Saturninus. C. Gallus.	6 ———	1 Pacorus II. or Arsaces XXVI.	2 ———
199	3	952	P. Corn. Anullianus II. M. Aufid. Fronto.	7 ———	2 ——	3 ———
200	4	953	Tl. Claud. Severus. C. Aufid. Victorinus.	8 ———	3 ——	4 ———
201	245.1	954	L. Annius Fabianus. M. Nonius Mucianus.	9 ———	4 ——	5 ———
202	2	955	L. Sept. Severus Aug. III. M. Aurel. Antoninus Aug.	10 ———	5 ——	6 ———
203	3	956	P. Sept. Geta. Ful. Plautianus II.	11 ———	6 ——	7 ———
204	4	957	L. Fab. Gal. Septimius Cilo II. Libo.	12 ———	7 ——	8 ———
205	246.1	958	M. Aurel. Antoninus Aug. II. P. Sept. Geta Cæsar.	13 ———	8 ——	9 ———
206	2	959	Nummius Albinus. Fulv. Æmilianus.	14 ———	9 ——	10 ———
207	3	960	Aper. Maximus.	15 ———	10 ——	11 ———
208	4	961	M. Aurel. Antoninus Aug. III. P. Sept. Geta Cæsar II.	16 ———	11 ——	12 ———
209	247.1	962	Pompeianus. Avitus.	17 ———	12 ——	13 ———
210	2	963	M. Acilius Faustinus. Triarius Rufinus.	18 ———	13 ——	14 ———

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Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
194	Severus deludes Albinus by the title of Cæsar, and makes him consul with himself. He defeats Niger's general, Æmilianus, near Cyzicus, lays siege to Byzantium, and gains the two victories of Nicæa and Issus over Niger, who is made prisoner and put to death at Antioch. Death of Athenæus. Clemens Alex. writes his "Stromata."
195	The Parthians, being joined by many of Niger's soldiers, prepare for war. Severus crosses the Euphrates, overcomes them, conquers Adiabene and forms a new province, which he names Arabia. Hippodromus, the sophist, eminent for his learning.
196	Byzantium taken and harshly treated, for its adherence to the cause of Niger. Severus returns to Rome and prepares to attack Albinus, who had brought his forces into Gaul. Caracalla is created Cæsar. The sophists, Heraclides of Lycia, Ptolemy and Apollonius of Naucratis, and Apellonius of Athens, fl. Theophilus, bishop of Cæsarea, Bacchylus of Corinth, and Polycrates of Ephesus. Rhodon writes against Marcion and Tatian.
197	Battle of Lyons, Feb. 19. Albinus defeated and slain. Severus exhibits games and makes a distribution of money to the people, after which he proceeds to the Parthian war. Fierce disputes among the churches, as to the time of observing Easter. Tertullian "Ad Martyres."
198	Victories of Severus over the Parthians. Ctesiphon taken. Caracalla created Augustus, and his brother Geta, Cæsar. Tertullian "De Spectaculis," and "De Idololatria."
199	Severus fails in his attempt to take Atra. He makes part of Armenia a kingdom for Volagases, son of Sanatruces. The sophist Antipater, secretary to Severus, instructs Caracalla and Geta. Abgarus, king of Osrhoene, submits to Severus. Tertullian "Apologeticus."
200	Severus prolongs his stay in Syria. Death of Galen, æt. 70. Alexander of Aphrodisius writes many commentaries on Aristotle, of whose doctrines he is the best interpreter.
201	Severus and his sons remain in Syria. Caracalla, æt. 13, assumes the toga virilis. Ammonius Saccas, the founder of Neo-Platonism, teaches at Alexandria. The education of Origen, æt. 16, carefully directed by his father, Leonidas. Artemon denies the doctrine of the Trinity.
202	Severus passes into Egypt, visits Memphis and the Pyramids, and returns to Rome. Marriage of Caracalla to Plautilla, daughter of Fulvius Plautianus, the prætorian prefect. Lætus, governor of Egypt. Persecution of Jews and Christians. Origen's father is one of the martyrs. Death of Irenæus. An eruption of Vesuvius.
203	The triumphal arch of Severus erected. Plautianus put to death, Jan. 22. Origen, æt. 18, lectures at Alexandria. Asclepiades, ninth bishop of Antioch.
204	The secular games celebrated at Rome, when the historian, Herodian, is present. Tertullian about this time joins the Montanists, and writes "De Corona Militis," "De Monogamia," "De Jejunio," &c.
205	Severus employs the leisure of peace in framing necessary laws, with the assistance of the eminent jurist, Papinian, and relaxes in Campania. His two sons are the consuls of the year. Birth of Plotinus. Musianus writes against the Severians, and Julius Africanus, hist. ecc. fl.
206	Origen is a pupil of Ammonius Saccas, but a disciple of Clemens Alexandrinus, to whose form of Platonism he continues to be a distinguished adherent.
207	Irruption of the Caledonians into Britain. Tertullian writes against Marcion.
208	Severus, accompanied by his sons, proceeds into Britain and conducts the war against the Caledonians. Papinian, as prætorian prefect, also attends him.
209	Severus, after having driven back the Caledonians, pursues them into their own country. Caracalla is supposed to be the Caracul of Ossian's poems. Geta is made Augustus.
210	The fortified line, between Dumbarton and Edinburgh, is strengthened by Severus, to protect the province of Britain against the northern tribes. Caius, a presby-

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Arsacidæ of Parthia.	Bishops of Rome.
211	247.3	964	Qu. Epidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus. Bassus.	1 Caracalla. Geta. 1	14 Pacorus II., or Arsaces XXVI.	15 Zephyrinu
212	4	965	Julius Asper, et Julius Asper.	2 ———	1 Volagases IV., or Arsaces XXVII.	16 ———
213	248.1	966	M. Aurel. Antoninus Aug. IV. D. Cœlius Balbinus II.	3 ———		17 ———
214	2	967	Messala. Sabinus.	4 ———	3 ——	18 ———
215	3	968	Lætus II. Cerealis.	5 ———	4 ——	19 ———
216	4	969	C. Atius Sabinus II. Corn. Anullinus.	6 ———	1 Artabanus III., or Arsaces XXVIII.	20 ———
217	249.1	970	C. Bruttius Præsens. T. Messius Extricatus.	1 Macrinus.	2 ——	1 Callistus I.
218	2	971	M. Opelius Sev. Macrinus Aug. Adventus.	1 Elagabalus.	3 ——	2 ———
219	3	972	M. Aurel. Antoninus Aug. II. Sacerdos II.	2 ———	4 ——	3 ———
220	4	973	M. Aurel. Antonin. Aug. III. Eutychianus Comazon.	3 ———	5 ——	4 ———
221	250.1	974	Gratus. Seleucus.	4 ———	6 ——	5 ———
222	2	975	M. Aurel. Antonin. Aug. IV. M. Aurel. Alex. Severus.	1 Alexander Severus.	7 ——	1 Urban I.
223	3	976	L. Marius Maximus II. L. Roscius Ælianus.	2 ———	8 ——	2 ———
224	4	977	Julianus II. Crispinus.	3 ———	9 ——	3 ———
225	251.1	978	Fuscus II. Dexter.	4 ———	10 ——	4 ———

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
	ter of the church at Rome, writes against heretics, but himself holds the Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews, not to have been written by the apostle. Caracalla attempts to assassinate his father, and seduce the allegiance of the army.
211	Death of Severus at York, Feb. 4, æt. 64. His two sons succeed as joint emperors. Oppian of Pella, or Apamea, dedicates to Caracalla a poem on Hunting. Tertullian addresses to Scapula, governor of Carthage, a Vindication of the Christians.
212	Murder of Geta, æt. 23. Papinian and others put to death. Olympic games at Antioch. Caracalla is offended by the pleading of Philiscus. Antipater writes a Monody on the death of Geta. Apollonius writes against the Montanists.
213	Caracalla, finding himself universally detested for his cruelties, goes into Gaul, where, having expelled some German marauders, he takes the surname of Germanicus. Heliodorus, soph. declaims before Caracalla in Gaul. Tertullian answers the attacks of Apollonius on the Montanists.
214	Caracalla invades the lands of the Allemanni, whom he defeats near the river Maine. Proceeding thence through Dacia and Thrace, he winters at Nicomedia, where Dion Cassius has an interview with him. Philostratus of Lemnos, at the suggestion of Julia Domna, the widow of Severus, writes the Life of Apollonius of Tyana. Alexander succeeds Narcissus as bishop of Jerusalem, and founds a library there.
215	Arrival of Caracalla at Antioch, whence he visits Egypt, and orders a general massacre of the Alexandrians. Origen withdraws from Alexandria to Cæsarea, but is recalled by Demetrius.
216	By a delusive offer of marriage with the daughter of Artabanus, Caracalla decoys the Parthians into his camp, where he treacherously attacks them, and slaughters a great number. Artabanus, having escaped, collects an army, and invades Syria. To raise money, Caracalla issues an edict making all his provincial subjects citizens of Rome, so that they may be taxed in both capacities. He expels Abgarus from Osrhoene, which is made a Roman province.
217	Caracalla assassinated near Edessa, April 8, æt. 29. Macrinus, the præt. pref., is proclaimed emperor, and purchases peace with the Parthians. Julia Domna, banished to Antioch, starves herself to death.
218	Mœsa, Julia Domna's sister, bribes a part of the army to proclaim her grandson, Elagabalus, a youth, æt. 17, and high priest of the temple at Emesa. Macrinus is defeated, June 8, at Immæ, made prisoner and beheaded, æt. 54. His son, Diadumenianus, shares his fate. Dion Cassius is governor of Pergamus and Smyrna. Philetus, tenth bishop of Antioch.
219	Elagabalus arrives at Rome, bringing with him his Syrian idol, which he places in a stately temple. Death of Philiscus, who had obtained a professorship at Athens, through the interest of Julia Domna.
220	Elagabalus appoints his vilest associates to the highest offices in the state. His cousin, Alexianus, studies under Julius Frontinus, the rhetorician, and the most eminent philosophers at Rome.
221	Alexianus is declared Cæsar, under the name of Alexander Severus. Elagabalus, jealous of his popularity, attempts in vain to depose him. The chronology of Julius Africanus terminates at Olym. 250.
222	Elagabalus slain by the prætorians, March 11, æt. 21, and his mother, Socæmias, with him. Alexander Severus proclaimed emperor. Ælian, soph. fl. Hippolytus, the disciple of Irenæus, writes many commentaries on the Scriptures, and a chronicle, which ends at this date.
223	Alexander, now about æt. 18, is prudently guided in his administration by his mother, Mamæa, who is created Augusta, and selects for his counsellors the eminent lawyer, Ulpian, the most noted disciple of Papinian, with Julius Paulus, and other discreet Senators. All persecution of the Christians ceases.
224	The Persians, under Ardisheer (called by the Greeks Artaxerxes), revolt against the Parthians, and contend vigorously for independence. Pisander of Laranda, poet, fl.
225	Marriage of Alexander to Sulpitia Memmia. Many good laws are framed by Ulpian and Julius Paulus. The restraints on teaching are revoked. Great earthquake and storm at Rome.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
226	251. 2	979	M. Aurel. Alex. Sev. Aug. II. Quintilius Marcellus.	5 Alexander Severus.	1 Artaxerxes I.	5 Urbanus I.
227	3	980	Albinus. Maximus.	6 ———	2 ——	6 ———
228	4	981	T. Manilius Modestus. Ser. Calpurnius Probus.	7 ———	3 ——	7 ———
229	252.1	982	M. Aurel. Alex. Sev. Aug. III. Dio Cassius II.	8 ———	4 ——	8 ———
230	2	983	L. Virius Agricola. Sex. Catius Clementinus.	9 ———	5 ——	1 Pontianus.
231	3	984	Pompeianus. Pelignianus.	10 ———	6 ——	2 ———
232	4	985	Lupus. Maximus.	11 ———	7 ——	3 ———
233	253.1	986	Maximus. Paternus.	12 ———	8 ——	4 ———
234	2	987	Maximus II. Urbanus.	13 ———	9 ——	5 ———
235	3	988	Severus. Quintianus.	1 Maximus.	10 ——	1 Anteros.
236	4	989	C. Jul. Verus Maximin. Aug. Africanus.	2 ———	11 ——	1 Fabianus.
237	254.1	990	Perpetuus. Cornelianus.	3 ———	12 ——	2 ———
238	2	991	Pius. Pontianus.	Two Gordians. Maximus and Balbinus. 1 Gordian the younger.	13 ——	3 ———
239	3	992	M. Ant. Gordianus Aug. Aviola.	2 ———	14 ——	4 ———
240	4	993	Sabinus II. Venustus.	3 ———	15 ——	5 ———
241	255.1	994	M. Ant. Gordian Aug. II Pompeianus.	4 ———	1 Sapor I.	6 ———
242	2	995	C. Vettius Atticus. C. Asinius Prætextatus.	5 ———	2 ——	7 ———
243	3	996	Arrianus. Papus.	6 ———	3 ——	8 ———

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
226	The baths of Nero repaired, and henceforth called Alexander's. Final defeat and death of Artabanus, the last of the Arsacidæ; the Parthian empire is overthrown and the Persian begins. Interview of Origen with the empress-mother, Mamæa, at Antioch.
227	Artaxerxes extends his dominion over Media, Armenia, and the adjacent countries. Berylius, bishop of Bostra, fl.
228	Ulpian, prætorian prefect, endeavours to restrain the licentiousness of the guards. They mutiny and put him to death. The ringleader, Epigathus, is sent to Egypt and thence to Crete, where he is executed for his crime.
229	Dion Cassius having, as governor of Dalmatia and Pannonia, offended the army by his strictness, the emperor testifies his approbation, by making him his colleague in the consulship; after this, Dion retires into Bithynia, and writes his history. Origen composes many of his works at Alexandria; some of his opinions are condemned by the bishop, Demetrius. Zebinus, eleventh bishop of Antioch.
230	Artaxerxes, now at the head of a powerful empire and formidable army, threatens Mesopotamia and Syria, and lays claim to all the former territories of Persia, as far as the Hellespont and Ægean sea.
231	Alexander Severus, at Antioch, prepares to resist the Persian demands by arms. Aspasius of Ravenna attends as the imperial secretary. Origen withdraws from Alexandria to Cæsarea.
232	After a campaign in Mesopotamia, without any decisive results, but in which the Romans claim the victory, Alexander returns to Antioch. Ammonius Saccas teaches at Alexandria, where Plotinus is among his disciples. Theodorus (afterwards Gregory Thaumaturgus) and his brother, Athenodorus, become pupils of Origen at Cæsarea.
233	Alexander celebrates a triumph at Rome, for the Persian war, and makes a distribution of money to the people. Birth of Porphyry. Heraclas, twelfth bishop of Alexandria.
234	Alexander musters his forces in Gaul, to repel the German tribes, that had invaded the province.
235	Mutiny of the army assembled near Mentz, and murder of Alexander Severus, Feb. 10, æt. 38, with his mother Mamæa. Maximin is proclaimed emperor. Ambrosius, the friend and disciple of Origen, assists his labours, by paying clerks to copy for him. Pontianus, the bishop of Rome, is banished to Sardinia.
236	Maximin defeats the Germans, and pursues them across the Rhine into their own lands. Apsines of Gadara, soph. fl.
237	Maximin proceeds to Sirmium, with the design of attacking the Sarmatians. His ferocious tyranny excites universal horror.
238	The Gordians, proclaimed in Africa, are defeated by Capellianus, and slain. Maximus and Balbinus, elected by the senate, are murdered by the prætorians. Maximin, on his march to Rome, is assassinated by his soldiers, with his son, near Aquileia. The younger Gordian, æt. 13, is proclaimed emperor. Censorinus writes "De Die Natali." Herodian closes his history. Babylas, twelfth bishop of Antioch.
239	The young emperor, at first deceived by the eunuchs of the palace, is extricated from their pernicious influence by Misitheus. Philostratus of Lemnos writes his "Lives of the Sophists."
240	Revolt of Sabinianus in Africa. Various tribes, in the north-western parts of Germany, confederate, under the name of Franks. Theodorus (Greg. Thaumat.), on leaving Cæsarea, addresses to a large assembly his oration in praise of Origen.
241	Wise administration of the prætorian prefect, Misitheus. Marriage of his daughter, Tranquillina, to the emperor. Active preparations made for war with Persia. Death of Artaxerxes and accession of his son Shapour, or Sapor I.
242	Misitheus conducts the war successfully; he recovers Mesopotamia, and drives the Persians beyond the Tigris. Plotinus accompanies the Roman army, in the hope of reaching India.
243	Death of Misitheus; Philip, the Arabian, is appointed prætorian prefect.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
244	255. 4	997	Peregrinus. Æmilianus.	1 Philip.	4 Sapor I.	9 Fabianus.
245	256. 1	998	M. Jul. Philippus Aug. Titianus.	2 ———	5 ——	10 ———
246	2	999	Præsens. Albinus.	3 ———	6 ——	11 ———
247	3	1000	M. Jul. Phil. Aug. II. M. Jul. Phil. Aug.	4 ———	7 ——	12 ———
248	4	1001	M. Jul. Phil. Aug. III. M. Jul. Phil. Aug. II.	5 ———	8 ——	13 ———
249	257. 1	1002	Æmilianus II. Aquillianus.	1 Decius.	9 ——	14 ———
250	2	1003	C. Messius Qu. Trajanus Decius Aug. II. Gratus.	2 ———	10 ——	1 Cornelius.
251	3	1004	C. M. Qu. Traj. Decius Aug. III. Qu. Herennius Etruscus Mess. Decius Cæsar.	1 Gallus.	11 ——	1 Lucius.
252	4	1005	C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus Aug. II. C. Vib. Volusianus Gallus Cæsar.	2 ———	12 ——	1 Stephanus I
253	258. 1	1006	C. Vib. Volus. Gallus Aug. II. Maximus.	1 Valerian and Gallienus.	13 ——	2 ———
254	2	1007	P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. II. P. Lic. Gallienus Aug.	2 ———	14 ——	3 ———
255	3	1008	P. Lic. Valer. Aug. III. P. L. Gallienus Aug. II.	3 ———	15 ——	4 ———
256	4	1009	Maximus II. Glabrio.	4 ———	16 ——	5 ———
257	259. 1	1010	P. L. Val. Aug. IV. P. L. Gall. Aug. III.	5 ———	17 ——	1 Sixtus II.

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Approximate Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
244	Murder of Gordian, æt. 19, near Circesium (Carchemish), where a lofty mound is raised to his memory. Philip becomes emperor; he makes peace with Sapor and returns to Rome. Plotinus gains popularity among the Romans, as a lecturer on the New Platonic doctrines.
245	Philip defeats a German tribe on the Danube (called Carpi by Zosimus). Nicagoras, soph. fl.
246	Origen, æt. 60, writes cont. Celsum.
247	Philip gives his son, æt. 10, the title of Augustus, and makes him consul with himself. Asinius Quadratus writes history.
248	Philip governs wisely. The Christians enjoy undisturbed security, and he is even said to have embraced their faith; but this does not accord with the ceremonial of the great secular games, celebrated by him this year, nor with the heathen emblems on his coins. The theatre of Pompey, and other buildings in Rome, destroyed by fire. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage.
249	The legions revolt in several provinces; some proclaim Jotapianus, and others Marinus, both of whom are killed by their own men. Decius, who is sent to appease the mutineers, is compelled by them to assume the purple and lead them into Italy. Battle of Verona. Philip is defeated and slain, and his son murdered at Rome. Decius is emperor. Dionysius thirteenth bishop of Alexandria. The Goths cross the Danube and ravage Thrace.
250	Persecution of the Christians. Fabian, bishop of Rome, is martyred: after an interval of some months, Cornelius is elected to succeed him. Babylas suffers at Antioch, and Alexander at Jerusalem; Fabius is elected in the place of the first, and Maximus in that of the last. Cyprian withdraws from Carthage and conceals himself. Decius sends his son to encounter the Goths, and then marches in person.
251	The Goths take Philippopolis, and defeat Decius in Mœsia, who falls in battle, æt. 50, and his son with him. Gallus is proclaimed emperor. The wealth and influence of the hierarchy give a great importance to the episcopal office, which begins to be an object of fierce contention. Hence arises the schism of Novatus. The Christian laity are required to submit implicitly to the discipline of the church. Valerian is elected censor.
252	Gallus, having paid the Goths a large sum of money to quit the empire, returns to Rome; Hostilianus, nephew of Decius, is appointed his colleague, but soon falls a victim to the general pestilence, which begins now and rages fifteen years. Cyprian holds a council of bishops at Carthage, by which stricter canons are enforced and the hierarchy rendered more despotic. Birth of Antony, the future founder of monachism. Demetrianus, fourteenth bishop of Antioch.
253	Other barbarians invade Mœsia and Pannonia; they are defeated by Æmilianus, who is saluted as emperor by his army; he marches against Gallus, who is assassinated, with his son, by his soldiers, at Interamnæ. On the approach of Valerian, at the head of the Gallic legions, Æmilianus is killed near Spoleto. Valerian, acknowledged as emperor, makes Gallienus his colleague. Cyprian writes "De Mortalitate." Death of Origen, æt. 69.
254	The Franks invade the northern provinces of Gaul. An eruption of Mount Ætna. Tryphon, a disciple of Origen, supposed to be the presbyter who wrote against Manes. The persecution of the Christians continues.
255	Gallienus takes the command of the forces for the protection of Gaul, and fixes his head-quarters at Treves. Minucianus, soph. fl.
256	The empire is assailed on all sides. The Franks penetrate through Gaul and enter Spain, where Tarraco is sacked by them. The Allemanni attack Italy. The Sarmatians and Quadi force their way into Pannonia. The Goths ravage Macedon and Greece; the Persians invade Mesopotamia and Syria. Cyprian assembles another council at Carthage, and dictates articles, which provoke angry disputes.
257	Aurelian, lieutenant of the emperors, repels the Goths. Correspondence of Dionysius and Sextus II. on the articles of Carthage. Cyprian banished to Curubis.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
258	259. 2	1011	Memmius Tuscus. Bassus.	6 Valerian and Gallienus.	18 Sapor I.	Vacant.
259	3	1012	Æmilianus. Bassus.	7 ———	19 ——	1 Dionysius.
260	4	1013	Saecularis II. Donatus,	1 Gallienus alone.	20 ——	2 ———
261	260. 1	1014	P. L. Gallienus Aug. IV. Volusianus.	2 ———	21 ——	3 ———
262	2	1015	P. L. Gallienus Aug. V. Faustinus.	3 ———	22 ——	4 ———
263	3	1016	Albinus II. Dexter.	4 ———	23 ——	5 ———
264	4	1017	P. L. Gallienus Aug. VI. Saturninus.	5 ———	24 ——	6 ———
265	261. 1	1018	P. Licin. Valerianus II. Lucillus.	6 ———	25 ——	7 ———
266	2	1019	P. L. Gallienus Aug. VII. Sabinillus.	7 ———	26 ——	8 ———
267	3	1020	Paternus. Arcesilaus.	8 ———	27 ——	9 ———
268	4	1021	Paternus II. Marinianus.	1 Claudius II.	28 ——	10 ———

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Expedition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
258	Valerian goes into the East, against the Persians. Postumus checks the invaders of Gaul. The Goths fit out naval armaments on the Euxine, and take Trebizond. Martyrdom of Sixtus II. at Rome, Aug. 6th, and of Cyprian, at Carthage, September 14th.
259	The Goths plunder Chalcedon, Nicomedia, Nice, and all the principal cities in Bithynia; Valerian marches as far as Cappadocia to oppose them. The empire is disturbed by a succession of pretenders to the throne called the "Thirty Tyrants;"—Cyriades, the first of them, joins Sapor, and is slain in the beginning of the Persian war. Postumus maintains his independence ten years in Gaul. After a vacancy of some months, Dionysius is elected twenty-fourth bishop of Rome. Pontius writes the "Life of Cyprian."
260	The Roman army totally routed by Sapor; Valerian is made prisoner, and dies in captivity. Saloninus, son of Gallienus, is taken by Postumus at Colonia Agrippina, and slain, with his governor Silvanus. Sapor extends his conquests; but his attack on Palmyra is successfully resisted by Odenathus. Ingenuus revolts in Illyrium; he is defeated and killed by Gallienus; his army rallies, and chooses Regalianus for emperor, who meets the same fate. Paul of Samosata is the fifteenth bishop of Antioch.
261	Macrianus assumes the purple in the East. Valens, who is sent against him, does the same in Greece, and puts to death Piso, who had aspired to the throne; after this, Valens is killed by his own troops. Gregory Thaumaturgus, the disciple of Origen, is bishop of Neo-Cæsarea in Pontus. Manes originates the Manichæan heresy.
262	Macrianus, having advanced as far as Thrace, to attack Gallienus, is defeated and slain, with his son, by Aureolus, who is then proclaimed emperor by his army. Balista takes the imperial title at Edessa, but is overcome by Odenathus. Æmilianus rebels in Egypt. The Goths pass the Bosphorus, ravage the coasts of Greece, and plunder and burn the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. Antioch is surprized and pillaged by the Persians. Earthquake and darkness for many days; the pestilence most fatal. Hymenæus bishop of Jerusalem.
263	Gallienus celebrates the tenth year of his reign by public shows and games. He treats with Aureolus and Odenathus. Saturninus, a meritorious officer, is slain in Pontus, by the soldiers who had compelled him to rebel. Theodotus is sent into Egypt, and puts Æmilianus to death. Tumults in Alexandria; the Bruchion destroyed. The Goths are expelled from Asia.
264	Nisibis, Carrhæ, Ctesiphon, with many other cities, are taken by Odenathus; he acquires a powerful kingdom, and is declared Augustus by Gallienus. Porphyry visits Rome. Plotinus is patronized by the emperor; his disciple Amelius writes Expositions of their philosophy. Paul of Samosata's doctrines are opposed by a council held at Antioch.
265	Postumus, who during seven years has maintained his independence and protected Gaul against the Germans, associates Victorinus with him in his power. Gallienus attacks them, but without success. Rebellion of Trebellianus in Isauria, suppressed by Caussisoleus. Longinus fl. Death of Dionysius, who is succeeded by Maximus, fourteenth bishop of Alexandria.
266	Celsus, an African pretender to the imperial dignity, is killed by the people of Sicca, seven days after his proclamation. Callinicus, hist. fl.
267	Various Gothic bands, called by some, Scythians, by others, Heruli, &c., ravage Greece and Asia. After they had plundered Athens, Dexippus, having collected a force of 2000 men, attacks and defeats them. They are encountered again by Gallienus in Illyricum, and routed. Odenathus drives another section out of Asia, soon after which he is assassinated by his nephew, Mæonius. His widow, Zenobia, avenges his death and fills with glory his vacant throne. Postumus, Victorinus, Lælianus, and Marius, are slain in succession. Tetricus takes their place and reigns in Gaul. Aureolus invades Italy and takes Milan.
268	Gallienus, while besieging Aureolus in Milan, is assassinated by his own troops, March 20, æt. 50. Claudius, proclaimed emperor, takes Milan and puts Aureolus to death. Amid these distractions, the Allemanni penetrate into Italy, and are defeated by Claudius, near Lake Benacus. Porphyry retires to Sicily.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
269	262. 1	1022	M. Aurelius Claudius Aug. II. Paternus.	2 Claudius II.	29 Sapor I.	1 Felix I.
270	2	1023	Antiochianus. Orfitus.	1 Aurelian.	30 ———	2 ———
271	3	1024	L. Domitius Valerius Aurelianus Aug. M. Celonius Virius Bassus.	2 ———	31 ———	3 ———
272	4	1025	Quietus. Voldumianus.	3 ———	1 Hormisdas or Hormouz I.	4 ———
273	263. 1	1026	M. Claudius Tacitus. Placidianus.	4 ———	1 Varanes, or Baharam I.	5 ———
274	2	1027	L. Dom. Val. Aurel. Aug. II. C. Julius Capitolinus.	5 ———	2 ———	6 ———
275	3	1028	L. Dom. Val. Aurel. Aug. III. Marcellinus.	1 Tacitus.	3 ———	1 Eutychianus.
276	4	1029	M. Claud. Tacitus Aug. II. Æmilianus.	1 Probus.	1 Varanes, or Baharam II.	2 ———
277	264. 1	1030	M. Aurel. Valer. Probus Aug. M. Aurelius Paulinus.	2 ———	2 ———	3 ———
278	2	1031	M. Aur. Val. Probus Aug. II. Lupus.	3 ———	3 ———	4 ———
279	3	1032	M. Aur. Val. Probus Aug. III. Paternus.	4 ———	4 ———	5 ———
280	4	1033	Messala. Gratus.	5 ———	5 ———	6 ———
281	265. 1	1034	M. Aur. Val. Probus Aug. IV. Tiberianus.	6 ———	6 ———	7 ———

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Reputed Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
269	The Goths are signally defeated by Claudius, at Naissus, in Mœsia. Zenobia rules in Egypt, in the name of Claudius. Longinus and Plotinus compose many of their works, and Dexippus his "Chronica." Paul of Samosata, condemned and deposed by another council, held at Antioch, refuses to give up his bishopric to Domnus.
270	Claudius again defeats the Goths, soon after which he dies of the plague at Sirmium, æt. 56. His brother Quintillus assumes the empire at Aquileia, but in seventeen days puts an end to his own life. Aurelian, universally acknowledged emperor, makes peace with the Goths, and relinquishes Dacia to them, transferring that name to another province, south of the Danube. Death of Plotinus, æt. 66. Aurelian confirms the decree of the council, and expels Paul of Samosata from Antioch, where Domnus, son of the former prelate, Demetrianus, becomes the sixteenth bishop.
271	Aurelian drives the Marcomanni and Gutungi over the Danube, and grants peace to the Vandals. The walls of Rome rebuilt. Longinus addresses his Epistle to Porphyry.
272	Aurelian, in his progress to the East against Zenobia, encounters some Gothic marauders in Thrace, and chases them out of the empire. He takes Tyana, Emesa, and Antioch, which attempt to withstand him. Zenobia retires into Palmyra. Death of Sapor, who is succeeded by his son. Timæus, seventeenth bishop of Antioch.
273	Surrender of Palmyra. Zenobia made prisoner. Longinus is put to death. The revolt of Firmus in Egypt suppressed. Having restored the authority of Rome in the East, Aurelian returns to Europe. Hormisdas dies after a short reign, and leaves the throne of Persia to his son.
274	Battle of Chalons and surrender of Tetricus, the last of the "Thirty Tyrants." Aurelian, having re-united all the broken-up parts of the empire, celebrates a splendid triumph at Rome. His captives, Zenobia and Tetricus, are generously treated, and pass the rest of their lives in peace and affluence. Aurelian dedicates a temple to the Sun, improves the city and regulates the general system of government. Birth of Constantine, the future emperor, at Naissus, in Mœsia, Feb. 27. Manes is put to death by Varanes.
275	Aurelian, on his march to attack Persia, is assassinated by Mucapor, between Heraclea and Byzantium, about March 20, æt. 61. Tacitus is elected by the senate, Sept. 25. He orders ten copies of his ancestor's works to be deposited every year in the public libraries.
276	Tacitus punishes the murderers of Aurelian, and dies soon afterwards, while conducting an expedition against the Goths, who had invaded Asia. His brother, Florian, aspires to the empire, but is killed by the soldiers at Tarsus. Probus is proclaimed emperor by the army, and confirmed by the Senate. Varanes II. succeeds his father in Persia.
277	The Franks, Burgundians, and other German tribes, that had overrun a large part of Gaul, are driven back by Probus. Some of his prisoners, removed to Pontus, seize a fleet in the Euxine, escape through the Bosphorus, plunder many cities on the shores of the Mediterranean, and by a successful navigation reach Germany again.
278	Probus repairs the fortified line, from the Rhine to the Danube, expels the Goths from Thrace, represses the Isaurian robbers, and arrives in Syria, where ambassadors from Persia settle with him terms of peace. Archelaus, bishop of Mesopotamia, writes against Manicheism.
279	The Blemmyes are overthrown by Probus in Egypt. Anatolius, bishop of Laodicea, is noted for his study of philosophy.
280	Saturninus raises a rebellion in the East, and Bonosus and Proculus in Gaul; they are all defeated and suffer death. Cyrillus, eighteenth bishop of Antioch.
281	Probus celebrates the success of his arms by a triumph. He encourages the culture of vines in Gaul and Pannonia.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
282	265. 2	1035	M. Aur. Val. Probus Aug. V. Victorinus.	1 Carus.	7 Varanes, or Baharam II.	8 Eutychianus.
283	3	1036	M. Aurelius Carus Aug. II. M. Aurelius Carinus Cæsar.	2 ———	8 ——	1 Caius.
284	4	1037	M. Aurel. Carinus Aug. II. M. Aur. Numerianus Aug.	1 Diocletian.	9 ——	2 ———
285	266. 1	1038	C. Aur. Val. Diocletianus Aug. II. Aristobulus.	2 ———	10 ——	3 ———
286	2	1039	M. Jun. Maximus II. Vettius Aquilinus.	3 ——— Maximian. 1	11 ——	4 ———
287	3	1040	C. Aur. Val. Dioclet. Aug. III. M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Aug.	4 ——— 2	12 ——	5 ———
288	4	1041	M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Aug. II. Pomponius Januarius.	5 ——— 3	13 ——	6 ———
289	267. 1	1042	Bassus II. Quintianus.	6 ——— 4	14 ——	7 ———
290	2	1043	C. Aur. Val. Dioclet. Aug. IV. M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. III.	7 ——— 5	15 ——	8 ———
291	3	1044	Tiberianus. Dio.	8 ——— 6	16 ——	9 ———
292	4	1045	Hannibalianus. Ascleplodotus.	9 ——— 7	17 ——	10 ———
293	268. 1	1046	C. Aur. Val. Dioclet. Aug. V. M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. IV.	10 ——— 8	1 Varanes III. 1 Narses.	11 ———
294	2	1047	Flav. Val. Constantius Cæs. C. Galerius Maximianus Cæs.	11 ——— 9	2 ——	12 ———
295	3	1048	Tuscus. Anulinus.	12 ——— 10	3 ——	13 ———
296	4	1049	C. Aur. Val. Dioclet. Aug. VI. Fl. Val. Constantius Cæs. II.	13 ——— 11	4 ——	1 Marcellinus

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Reputed Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
282	Mutiny of the army at Sirmium; Probus is killed by them in Oct., æt. 50. Carus is elected emperor, and gives the title of Cæsar to each of his two sons, Carinus and Numerianus.
283	Having stationed Carinus in Gaul, Carus takes Numerianus with him into the East, repulses the Sarmatians in Thrace, advances victoriously into Persia, and makes himself master of Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Near the latter city, he dies mysteriously in his tent, during a violent storm, Dec. 25, æt. 61. Calpurnius in his Hunting Eclogues, and Nemesianus in his "Halieutica," celebrate Carus and his sons. Pierius *Script. Ecc.* fl. Theonas, fifteenth bishop of Alexandria.
284	On the death of Carus, his sons succeed him. Numerianus is assassinated by Aper, who falls by the hand of Diocletian, proclaimed emperor by the eastern army. Carinus signalizes his accession by festivities at Rome, and then marches against Julianus, who is defeated and slain near Verona. He then proceeds to encounter Diocletian, who is advancing into Europe. Pamphilus fl. Arnobius teaches rhetoric at Sicca. The general decay of intellect is strongly marked. The Era of Diocletian, or of the Martyrs, dates from Aug. 29 of this year.
285	Defeat and death of Carinus at Margus in Mœsia. Diocletian fixes his imperial residence at Nicomedia. The Bagaudæ of Gaul are repressed by Maximian. Theognostus, a disciple of Origen, fl.
286	Maximian obtains further victories in Gaul, and is associated by Diocletian, as joint emperor with him.
287	Carausius, commander of the Roman fleet at Gessoriacum (Boulogne), revolts, and establishes an independent sovereignty in Britain. The legions and public officers there submit to him. He rules the sea and guards the province against the incursions of the northern barbarians.
288	Maximian secures the repose of Gaul; the Franks send an embassy, with their king at its head, to beg for peace. Maximian prepares another fleet to attack Carausius. Diocletian confirms the tranquillity of the eastern frontier by a treaty with the Persians.
289	Carausius defeats Maximian, seizes Gessoriacum, and deprives the Romans of all resources for naval warfare. Mamertinus, Orat. Panegyr. fl. Meeting of the two emperors at Milan.
290	Peace concluded with Carausius, who is acknowledged as the ruler of Britain. Lactantius, unsuccessful as a teacher of rhetoric at Nicomedia, applies himself to writing. Diocletian introduces the ceremonial and magnificence of Persia into his court.
291	The two emperors meet again at Milan, and settle their respective jurisdictions, Diocletian in the East, and Maximian in the West. Trebellius Pollio writes, and Flavius Vopiscus prepares to write, their parts of the Augustan histories. Maximian celebrates the close of the fifth year of his reign.
292	Constantius Chlorus and Galerius (surnamed Armentarius) are appointed to assist in administering the affairs, the former, of Thrace and Illyricum, and the latter of Gaul, Spain, and Mauritania.
293	Carausius is treacherously murdered by Allectus, who assumes the government of Britain. Claudius Eusthenius writes his history of the four princes, who now rule the empire. Death of Varanes II. His sons contend for the throne of Persia, which Varanes III. occupies for four months, and is then succeeded by his brother, Narses.
294	The German tribes are at this time in a very unsettled state. Better acquainted with the riches of the Roman provinces, their avidity for plunder is stimulated, and they often contend with each other for the possession of the frontier points, from which they can most easily break into the empire. Some of their leagues formed by the union of various tribes, like the Marcomanni, are dissolved, and their names disappear in history.
295	Victories of Galerius over the Carpi and Bastarnæ. Lands are assigned to them and others, in some of the depopulated districts of the empire.
296	Allectus is defeated and slain by Asclepiodotus, the lieutenant of Constantius, who regains possession of Britain. While Constantius resettles the government of the recovered province, Maximian commands on the Rhine. Arnobius writes "Adversus Gentes."

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
297	269. 1	1050	M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. V. C. Gall. Maximian. Cæs. II.	14 Diocletian. Maximian. 12	5 Narses.	2 Marcellinu
298	2	1051	Faustus II. Gallus.	15 —— 13	6 ——	3 ——
299	3	1052	C. Aur. Val. Diocles. Aug. VII. M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. VI.	16 —— 14	7 ——	4 ——
300	4	1053	Fl. Val. Constantius Cæs. III. C. Gal. Maximian. Cæs. III.	17 —— 15	8 ——	5 ——
301	270. 1	1054	Titianus II. Nepotianus.	18 —— 16	1 Hormisdas or Hormoux II.	6 ——
302	2	1055	Fl. Val. Constantius Cæs. IV. C. Gal. Maximian. Cæs. IV.	19 —— 17	2 ——	7 ——
303	3	1056	C. Aur. Val. Diocles. Aug. VIII. M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. VII.	20 —— 18	3 ——	8 ——
304	4	1057	C. Aur. Val. Diocles. Aug. IX. M. Aur. Val. Maximian. Aug. VIII.	21 —— 19	4 ——	9 ——
305	271. 1	1058	Fl. Val. Constantius Cæs. V. C. Gal. Maximian. Cæs. V.	1 Constantius. Galerius. 1	5 ——	10 ——
306	2	1059	Fl. Val. Constantius Aug. VI. C. Gal. Maximian. Aug. VI.	Galerius. 2 1 Constantine. Maxentius. 1	6 ——	11 ——
307	3	1060	M. Aur. Val. Maxim. Aug. IX. Fl. Val. Constantinus Cæs.	Galerius. 3 2 Constantine. Maxentius. 2 1 Licinius.	7 ——	12 ——

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Expedition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
297	The revolt of Achilleus in Egypt is put down by Diocletian in person. Siege of Alexandria, and slaughter of its inhabitants. Busiris and Coptos destroyed. Julian, who had assumed the purple at Carthage, is overcome by Maximian, and order restored in Mauritania. The Persian war begins. Galerius is defeated by Narses and severely reprimanded by Diocletian. Constantine, æt. 23, accompanies Diocletian. Eunomius, Orat. Panegyric. fl. Ælius Spartianus writes his Augustan history. He is supposed by Vossius and Fabricius to have been the author of that also which bears the name of Æl. Lampridius; and Salmacius ascribes to him the Life of Avidius Cassius, said to have been written by Vulcatius Gallicanus.
298	Galerius gains a complete victory over Narses in Armenia, who, by a treaty of peace, cedes Mesopotamia and five provinces beyond the Tigris. Meeting of Diocletian and Galerius at Nisibis. Tiridates is made king of Armenia, and his dominions enlarged. Zabdas, bishop of Jerusalem.
299	Eunomius, in a public oration at Augustodunum (Autun), before the president of the province, calls attention to the decay of the schools and general neglect of education, and offers to give up his own salary, as professor of rhetoric, towards the expense of repairing the dilapidated buildings.
300	Tranquil state of the empire. Methodius, bishop of Tyre, writes against Porphyry and Origen. Hermon succeeds Zabdas, as bishop of Jerusalem.
301	Death of Narses, who is succeeded by his son, Hormisdas II. Porphyry, æt. 68, writes his life of Plotinus. Petrus, the 16th bishop of Alexandria. From the accession of Diocletian to this time, the Christians had been unmolested by the civil power.
302	Diocletian issues an edict to regulate the prices of commodities, and fails in the attempt. He visits Rome for the first time, and celebrates a triumph there with Maximian. Galerius passes the winter with Diocletian at Nicomedia, and urges him to repress, by severe measures, the growing power of the Christian hierarchy. Meletius, bishop of Nicopolis, condemned and deposed for heresy, in a synod called by Petrus at Alexandria. Tyrannus, nineteenth bishop of Antioch.
303	The persecution of the Christians commences Feb. 23, the fiercest and most systematic which they had endured. The revolt of Eugenius suppressed by the inhabitants of Antioch. Diocletian celebrates the twentieth year of his reign by festivities at Rome. Disgusted by the free manner of the people, he departs abruptly, on the eve of his ninth consulship.
304	Severe illness of Diocletian, imputed to his long journey in the winter, but attributable rather to his vexation at the disorders caused by his change of policy towards the Christians, and to his finding it impossible to extirpate their religion.
305	The dilemma in which Diocletian is placed by the rash counsels of Galerius, determines him to abdicate. He resigns the purple, May 1, (at Nicomedia, and persuades Maximian to follow his example on the same day, at Milan. The former retires to Salona, and the latter into Lucania. Constantius and Galerius take the title of Augustus, and that of Cæsar is given to Severus and Maximin. The monastic system introduced in Egypt by Antony.
306	Constantine joins his father, Constantius, in Britain, who dies, July 21, at York. On this the army proclaims Constantine emperor. Maxentius, son of Maximian, assumes the purple at Rome, and his father attempts to replace himself on the throne. Vopiscus publishes his history of Aurelian. Ormus founded by Hormisdas.
307	Severus endeavours to maintain himself against Maxentius, is deserted by all, flies to Ravenna, and is there put to death. Galerius invades Italy, and without fighting a battle, is obliged to retreat ignominiously. Constantine takes possession of Gaul; Maximian meets him at Arles and gives him his daughter, Fausta, in marriage. Licinius is declared emperor by Galerius. The persecution of the Christians, checked by Constantine in the west, is continued in the east. Pamphilus imprisoned.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
308	271.4	1061	M. Aur. Val. Maximian Aug. X. C. Gal. Val. Maximian Aug. VII. (*According to some,* Maxentius and Romulus.)	Galerius 4 3 Constantine. Maxentius 3 2 Licinius. Maximin. 1	8 Hormisdas, or Hormouz II.	1 Marcellus.
309	272.1	1062	*Uncertain. Some have* Maxentius II. Romulus II. *Others,* Licinius Aug. Constantinus.	Galerius 5 4 Constantine. Maxentius 4 3 Licinius. Maximin. 2	1 Sapor II.	2 ———
310	2	1063	(*Uncertain.* Andronicus and Probus, *occur in the* Fasti Graeci *Cod. Sav.*)	Galerius 6 5 Constantine. Maxentius 5 4 Licinius. Maximin. 3	2 ——	1 Eusebius. 1 Melciades.
311	3	1064	(*Uncertain,* Galerius VIII. Maximin. II. Rufinus. Volusianus. Eusebius, *are all named.*)	6 Constantine. Maxentius 6 5 Licinius. Maximin. 4	3 ——	2 ———
312	4	1065	Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. II. P. Val. Licinian. Licinius Aug. II.	7 Constantine. Licinius 6 5 Maximin.	4 ——	3 ———
313	273.1	1066	Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. III. P. Val. Licinian. Licinius Aug. III.	8 Constantine. Licinius 7	5 ——	4 ———
314	2	1067	C. Ceionius Rufus Volusianus II. Annianus.	9 ——— 8	6 ——	1 Silvester I.
315	3	1068	Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. IV. P. Val. Lic. Licinius Aug. IV.	10 ——— 9	7 ——	2 ———
316	4	1069	Sabinus. Rufinus.	11 ——— 10	8 ——	3 ———
317	274.1	1070	Gallicanus. Sept. Bassus.	12 ——— 11	9 ——	4 ———

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Reputations Days.	Events and Eminent Men.
308	Galerius acknowledges Constantine as Augustus, and allows the same title to Maximin in Syria. There are at this time five emperors actually ruling, with Maximian as a sixth, holding only nominal power, in the court of his son-in-law, Constantine. Africa, oppressed by Maxentius, proclaims Alexander, who falls A.D. 311, when the rebellion is finished by the plunder of Carthage and other cities. Helladius writes his Chrestomathia. Julian. Soph. fl. at Athens. Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He and Pamphilus write "Apologies" for Origen.
309	Constantine averts from Gaul the inroads of the Franks and Allemanni, and alleviates the weight of taxation by which the people are borne down. Death of Hormisdas. His infant son, Sapor II., succeeds him on the throne of Persia. Onasimus of Sparta, hist. et soph. fl.
310	Maximian, unsuccessful in an attempt against Constantine, is made prisoner at Marseilles, and strangled, æt. 60. Eumenius delivers his Orat. Panegyric. at Autun, in the presence of Constantine. Galerius is attacked by the fatal disease which in the following year terminates his life. Julius Capitolinus writes his Augustan history.
311	Galerius issues an edict, April 30, to put a stop to the persecution of the Christians, and dies in the following month. His share of the empire is divided between Licinius and Maximin. Cruelty of the latter. Valeria, widow of Galerius, and daughter of Diocletian, having refused to marry him, is banished with her mother, to the desert of Syria, and their possessions all confiscated. Her father intercedes for them, but is treated with contempt. Eumenius obtains from Constantine, at Treves, a remission of taxation for Autun.
312	Maxentius, defeated by Constantine, in his flight is drowned in the Tiber, Oct. 27. Constantine enters Rome, disbands the prætorian guards, and is master of all western Europe. Maximin still persecutes the Christians. Methodius suffers martyrdom at Chalcis in Syria, and Petrus at Alexandria, where he is succeeded by Achillas, the seventeenth bishop. Iamblichus, disciple of Porphyry, fl. The Era of the Indictions commences Sept. 1.
313	Licinius marries Constantia, the sister of Constantine, at Milan, where the two emperors meet, and enter into a league of amity. An edict is issued in favour of the Christians. Death of Diocletian, æt. 68. Maximin, advancing to attack Licinius, is totally defeated near Heraclea, and dies soon after at Tarsus. Licinius, sole master of the east, rules tyrannically. Candidianus, a natural son of Galerius, is put to death, and Valeria and Prisca beheaded, at Thessalonica. Contest between Cæcilianus and Donatus, for the bishopric of Carthage, which gives rise to the sect of the Donatists. Rheticius, bishop of Autun, known for his commentaries and controversial writings. Alexander, eighteenth bishop of Alexandria.
314	War between Constantine and Licinius. The latter defeated, Oct. 8, at Cibalis in Pannonia, and soon afterwards, on the plain of Mardia, in Thrace, agrees to a treaty of peace, by which he cedes to the conqueror most of his provinces in Europe, and the dominions of Constantine are extended to the extremity of the Peloponnesus. Valens, whom Licinius had created Cæsar a few days before, loses his dignity and his life. Birth of Libanius. Council of Arles, against the Donatists.
315	Constantine issues an edict against infanticide, May 18, at his birth-place, Naissus in Mœsia; and another, Oct. 18, at Margillus, by which he condemns to be burnt alive any Jews who persecute or ill-treat converts from their sect to Christianity. Vitalis is the twentieth bishop of Antioch, during the first days when the church had peace.
316	The Donatists appeal to Constantine, who orders an inquiry, which terminates in favour of Cæcilian. Arius preaches his doctrines, which are supported by most of the Asiatic bishops, especially by Eusebius of Cæsarea, and Eusebius of Nicomedia.
317	Crispus and Constantine, sons of the emperor of the west, and the younger Licinius in the east, receive the title of Cæsar. Lactantius is the tutor of Crispus. Birth of Constantius.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
318	274. 2	1071	P. Val. Lic. Licinius Aug. V. Fl. Julius Crispus Cæs.	13 Constantine. Licinius. 12	10 Sapor II.	5 Silvester
319	3	1072	Fl. Val. Constantin. Aug. V. Licinius Cæs.	14 ——— 13	11 ——	6 ———
320	4	1073	Fl. Val. Constantin. Aug. VI. Fl. Val. Constantin. Cæs.	15 ——— 14	12 ——	7 ———
321	275. 1	1074	Fl. Julius Crispus Cæs. II. Fl. Val. Constantin. Cæs. II.	16 ——— 15	13 ——	8 ———
322	2	1075	Petronius Probianus. Anicius Julianus.	17 ——— 16	14 ——	9 ———
323	3	1076	Acilius Severus. Vettius Rufinus.	18 ———	15 ——	10 ———
324	4	1077	Fil. Jul. Crispus Cæs. III. Fl. Val. Constantin. Cæs. III.	19 ———	16 ——	11 ———
325	276. 1	1078	Paulinus. Julianus.	20 ———	17 ——	12 ———
326	2	1079	Fl. Val. Constantin. Aug. VII. Fl. Jul. Constantin. Cæs.	21 ———	18 ——	13 ———
327	3	1080	Constantius. Maximus.	22 ———	19 ——	14 ———
328	4	1081	Januarinus. Justus.	23 ———	20 ——	15 ———

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Dispensation Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
318	The church, enjoying external peace, is internally agitated by the rivalry of bishops, the persecution and zeal of the Donatists, and the disputatious fervour of the opponents of Arius.
319	The increasing pressure of the German tribes on the barriers of the empire demands the utmost vigilance of Constantine. He takes the command himself on the frontier of the Danube, where the Goths threaten irruption, while Crispus, on that of the Rhine, watches the Franks.
320	Crispus achieves his first victory, by defeating a vigorous effort of the Franks and Allemanni to enter Gaul. Philogonius, twenty-first bishop of Antioch.
321	Constantine defeats the Goths and Sarmatians at Campona, Margus, Bononia, and other places on the Danube. Nazarius delivers his Orat. Panegyric. at Rome. Alexander, at the instigation of Athanasius, calls the council of Alexandria, by which Arius is condemned for heresy and ejected from the church. Paulinus I. twenty-second bishop of Antioch. An edict of March 8, orders the Aruspices to be consulted in certain cases, according to the ancient forms; and two others, of March 7, and June 2, prescribe the due observance of the Sunday (DIES SOLIS), by cessation from all labour, except the culture of the fields, and by religious worship.
322	Constantine repairs the bridge of Trajan, and pursues the repulsed barbarians into the former province of Dacia, and compels them to make peace.
323	Hostilities renewed between Constantine and Licinius. Defeat of the latter near Hadrianople, July 3. He retires to Byzantium, where he is immediately besieged, and passes thence into Asia. Naval victory of Crispus in the Hellespont. Finally overcome in the battle of Chrysopolis, Sept. 28, Licinius resigns his imperial dignity at Nicomedia, and Constantine remains sole emperor. The intercession of Constantia obtains from her brother a promise to spare her husband's life; but he is sent a prisoner to Thessalonica. Constantius appointed Cæsar, Nov. 8. An edict of Constantine issued at Sirmium, May 25, inflicts punishment on all such as may exact from Christians an observance of heathen ceremonies.
324	Constantine violates his promise to his sister, and by his order, Licinius is put to death, æt. 60. Eustathius, bishop of Berræa, writes against the Arians; in the succeeding year he is elected the twenty-third bishop of Antioch. Foundation of Constantinople. Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem.
325	Council of Nice, attended by 318 bishops. Constantine is present at some of the debates; Hosius, bishop of Cordova, presides, and Athanasius, though only secretary to Alexander, distinguishes himself by his vehement opposition to the Arians, who are condemned by the majority. The Nicene creed is sanctioned by Constantine. Arius is banished to Illyricum, his writings publicly burned, and all in whose possession they are found, capitally punished. Eusebius ends his Chronicle, and completes his Hist. Ecc. Death of Lactantius. The combats of gladiators are prohibited by a law, enacted at Berytus, Oct. 1, but they are not suppressed. Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, advocates Sabellianism.
326	Constantine celebrates at Rome the completion of twenty years of his reign. He orders his son, Crispus, to be put to death, on false accusations, and the younger Licinius. Helena visits Palestine and founds churches there. Sopater of Apamea, phil. fl. On the death of Alexander, Athanasius is elected the nineteenth bishop of Alexandria. Birth of Gregory of Nazianzus. Eusebius publishes his Hist. Ecc.
327	The empress Fausta is said to have been put to death. (This is doubted by Gibbon and Niebuhr.) Drepanum in Bithynia, made a city by Constantine, under the name of Helenopolis, in honour of his mother, Helena. By an edict, dated at Treves, Sept. 27, the writings of Julius Paulus (see A.D. 223) are ordered to be received as sound legal authority.
328	The severe laws against the Arians are relaxed and the exiles are recalled. They hold a synod at Antioch, when Eustathius is deposed, and Paulinus II. appointed twenty-fourth bishop of that diocese. Athanasius favours the monastic system, and patronizes Antony. Hilarion extends it in Palestine.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
329	277.1	1082	Fl. Val. Constant. Aug. VIII. Fl. Val. Constant. Cæs. IV.	24 Constantine.	21 Sapor II.	16 Silvester I
330	2	1083	Gallicanus. Symmachus.	25 ———	22 ——	17 ———
331	3	1084	Bassus. Ablavius.	26 ———	23 ——	18 ———
332	4	1085	Pacatianus. Hilarianus.	27 ———	24 ——	19 ———
333	278.1	1086	Dalmatius. Zenophilus.	28 ———	25 ——	20 ———
334	2	1087	Optatus. Anicius Paulinus.	29 ———	26 ——	21 ———
335	3	1088	Fl. Jul. Constantius. Rufius Albinus.	30 ———	27 ——	22 ———
336	4	1089	Nepotianus. Facundus.	31 ———	28 ——	1 Marcus.
337	279.1	1090	Felicianus. Ti. Fabius Titianus.	1 Constantine II. 1 Constantius II. 1 Constans.	29 ——	1 Julius I.
338	2	1091	Ursus. Polemius.	2 Constantine II. 2 Constantius II. 2 Constans.	30 ——	2 ———
339	3	1092	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. II. Fl. Jul. Constans. Aug.	3 The same.	31 ——	3 ———
340	4	1093	Acyndinus. Velerius Proculus.	4 Constantius II. 4 Constans.	32 ——	4 ———
341	280.1	1094	Marcellinus. Probinus.	5 The same.	33 ——	5 ———

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Reputed Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
329	Frumentius preaches Christianity to the Abyssinians; he is recorded in their annals as Abba Salama, or Fremonatos. Juvencus, a Spanish presbyter, writes a sacred poem explanatory of Christian doctrines. Eulalius, twenty-fifth bishop of Antioch. Death of Iamblichus; he is succeeded in the chair of philosophy by his pupil Ædesius.
330	Dedication of Constantinople, May 22. Metrodorus, phil. fl. Alexander is the first bishop of the new capital. Euphronius, twenty-sixth bishop of Antioch. Exuperius educates the two sons of Constantine's brother, Dalmatius, who are afterwards raised to the dignity of Cæsars.
331	Julian, the future emperor, son of Julius Constantius, the brother of the emperor Constantine, born at Constantinople. Birth of Hieronymus (St. Jerome).
332	The Sarmatians, unable to resist the Goths, implore the protection of the Romans. The Cæsar Constantine conducts the war successfully, and concludes a peace, for the observance of which, the Gothic chieftain, Araric, gives his son as a hostage. Placillus, the twenty-seventh bishop of Antioch.
333	Constantine gives the title of Cæsar to his youngest son, Constans. Syria and Cilicia are afflicted by pestilence and famine. The interposition of Constantine obtains for the Christians in Persia relief from the persecution caused by the Magi. An edict, dated Constantinople, Sept. 27, confirms the exemption from military service and all public offices, granted by former emperors to medical men and professors of literature.
334	Settlements granted in Thrace and Macedon to many Sarmatian refugees. A revolt of Calocærus in Cyprus, repressed by Dalmatius, the emperor's nephew. The Arian prelates hold a council at Cæsarea, and vote the deposition of Athanasius, which he disregards.
335	Constantine's nephew, Dalmatius, is created Cæsar, and Hannibalianus, king of Pontus. Five young princes now hold that title, to each of whom the administration of certain provinces is assigned. The synods of Tyre and Jerusalem proceed more violently against Athanasius. He has an interview with Constantine at Constantinople. The sentence of deposition is not enforced, but he is ordered to reside at Treves. Asterius writes in favour of Arianism, which now prevails in the east. Constantine dedicates a church at Jerusalem.
336	First marriage of Constantius to his cousin, the sister of Julian. The synod of Constantinople re-admits Arius into the church, soon after which he dies; but the animosity of the two sects is not abated. Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, is deposed, and Basilius appointed to take his place. Maximus, the fortieth bishop of Jerusalem.
337	Constantine is baptized by Eusebius, the Arian bishop of Nicomedia, near which city, in the village of Achyrona, he soon afterwards dies, May 22d, æt. 64; his three sons succeed him, and divide the empire among them. Preparations for war with Persia. Eusebius writes his Life of Constantine.
338	The three emperors meet in Pannonia and settle the extent of their respective jurisdictions. The two young princes, Dalmatius and Hannibalianus, are put to death, with all their relations, except Gallus and Julian, the sons of Julius Constantius; Ablavius, the prætorian prefect, and other ministers of the deceased emperor, share the same fate. Sapor invades Mesopotamia and besieges Nisibis. Athanasius returns to Alexandria. Jacobus, bishop of Nisibis, distinguishes himself during the siege of that city.
339	Unsuccessful campaign of Constantius against the Persians. He issues a decree at Antioch, March 31, prohibiting marriage between uncles and nieces as incestuous, and making it a capital crime.
340	Constantine, dissatisfied with his share in the partition of the empire, and attempting to obtain more by force of arms, is defeated and slain near Aquileia. His provinces are added to those of Constans, who reigns over all the west of Europe. Death of Eusebius of Cæsarea, who is succeeded by Acacius. Eusebius of Nicomedia is appointed bishop of Constantinople.
341	The Franks invade Gaul and resist Constans. An imperial edict prohibits pagan sacrifices. Violent earthquakes in Syria. The synod of Antioch assents to an Arian creed, deposes Athanasius, and appoints Gregory the twentieth bishop of

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A.D.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
342	280. 2	1095	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. III. Fl. Jul. Constans. Aug. II.	6 Constantius II. 6 Constans.	34 Sapor II.	6 Julius I.
343	3	1096	M. Maecius Memmius Placidus. Romulus.	7 The same.	35 ——	7 ——
344	4	1097	Leontius. Sallustius.	8 The same.	36 ——	8 ——
345	281. 1	1098	Amantius. Albinus.	9 The same.	37 ——	9 ——
346	2	1099	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. IV. Fl. Jul. Constans Aug. III.	10 The same.	38 ——	10 ——
347	3	1100	Rufinus. Eusebius.	11 The same.	39 ——	11 ——
348	4	1101	Fl. Philippus. Fl. Sallia.	12 The same.	40 ——	12 ——
349	282. 1	1102	Ulpius Limenius. Aco Catullinus.	13 The same.	41 ——	13 ——
350	2	1103	Sergius. Nigrinianus.	14 Constantius II.	42 ——	14 ——

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Reputation Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Alexandria. Athanasius takes refuge at Rome, where he introduces the monastic system into western Europe, and recommends its adoption. Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, also repairs to Rome. Audæus propagates the Anthropomorphite heresy. Theodorus, bishop of Heraclea, writes his commentaries.
342	The Franks are compelled to quit Gaul and sue for peace. The destruction of pagan temples forbidden by an edict. A synod held at Rome supports Athanasius. Julius addresses an epistle to the Arians of the East. Death of Eusebius, bishop of Constantinople. A long struggle commences between Paul and Macedonius for the vacant episcopal throne. Popular commotions and court intrigues alternately elevate and depose the two rivals. Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, revives the Ebionite heresy. Stephen I., the twenty-eighth bishop of Antioch. Death of Tiridates, king of Armenia. The sophist Proæresius at the court of Constans in Gaul.
343	Expedition of Constans into Britain. Titianus Prætorian prefect in Gaul. Constantine exempts all ecclesiastics and their property from any new imposts. Maximinus, bishop of Treves. Firmicus Maternus fl.
344	Neo-Cæsarea, in Pontus, nearly destroyed by an earthquake. The growth of hierarchical power, and the decay of intellectual energy, are now in uniform collateral progress. To promote the former, the education of all classes but the ecclesiastical is neglected.
345	Earthquakes in Epirus and Campania. Julian and his brother Gallus are kept six years in the secluded castle of Macellum, near Cæsarea, where they are strictly guarded, and have no other instructor than Mardonius, an aged slave of their mother's family. The Arian bishops assemble at Antioch and publish a confession of their faith.
346	Second ineffectual siege of Nisibis by Sapor. The bishops of the west meet at Milan, and declare their adherence to the Nicene creed, which begins the separation between the eastern and western churches. Libanius teaches rhetoric at Nicomedia. Tryphillius, bishop of Leucothes, in Cyprus, noted for his eloquence. A total eclipse of the sun, June 6th, during which the stars are visible.
347	Constantius prepares to resume hostilities against Sapor. A general council held at Sardica. The Nicene faith is approved by the majority; the deposition of Arian bishops voted, and the restoration of Athanasius and Marcellus to their episcopal honours; the minority secede to Philippopolis and annul their acts; the two bodies mutually excommunicate each other. Themistius makes his first oration before Constantius at Ancyra. Eusebius, bishop of Emesa, writes his Commentaries.
348	Victory of Sapor at Singara. Stephen is ejected at Antioch, and Leontius, the twenty-ninth bishop, succeeds him. Serapion, bishop of Thmuis, supports the cause of Athanasius. Cyril is appointed bishop of Jerusalem, and Titus of Bostra. Birth of Prudentius.
349	Popular tumults excited at Alexandria by the sectarian factions, in which the bishop Gregory is killed. Constans threatens to restore Athanasius by force; he is permitted by Constantius to return, and is received in triumph by the Alexandrians. Libanius delivers his panegyric on the two emperors at Nicomedia. Cyril is deposed, and Eutychius made bishop of Jerusalem.
350	Magnentius revolts at Autun. Flight of Constans into Spain, where he is murdered near Helena (Illiberis), Feb. 27, æt. 30; Vetranio, sent to oppose the usurper, himself assumes the purple; Nepotianus is proclaimed at Rome and slain twenty-eight days afterwards; Constantius is called by these events into the west, and Sapor, having failed in his third siege of Nisibis, leaves Mesopotamia, to defend his eastern provinces against the tribes of central Asia. Conference between Constantius and Vetranio; the latter abdicates, and is allowed to retire into private life. Julian is brought to Constantinople, and studies under Nicocles and Ecebolus; Constantius, jealous of his rising reputation, sends him to Nicomedia, where he becomes acquainted with Maximus and other philosophers. Jacobus animates the citizens of Nisibis again, during the third siege.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
351	282. 3	1104	Not known.	15 Constantius II.	43 Sapor II.	15 Julius I.
352	4	1105	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. V. Fl. Constantius Cæsar.	16 ———	44 ———	1 Liberius.
353	283. 1	1106	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. VI. Fl. Constantius Cæs. II.	17 ———	45 ———	2 ———
354	2	1107	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. VII. Fl. Constantius Cæs. II.	18 ———	46 ———	3 ———
355	3	1108	Arbetio. Lollianus.	19 ———	47 ———	1 Felix II.
356	4	1109	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. VIII. Fl. Claud. Julianus Cæs.	20 ———	48 ———	2 ———
357	284. 1	1110	Fl. Jul. Constantius Aug. IX. Fl. Claud. Julianus Cæs. II.	21 ———	49 ———	3 ———

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Deposition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
351	Gallus created Cæsar, and sent to Antioch to rule the east. Magnentius gives the same title to his brother Decentius; he is defeated by Constantius at Mursa in Pannonia, Sep. 28, and escapes with difficulty into Italy. Julian visits Ephesus, where the conversations of the Ionian philosophers strengthen his prejudices against the religion of his father's murderers, and incline him secretly to favour paganism. A synod at Sirmium condemns the anti-trinitarian doctrines of Photinus. General education is so neglected, that Magnentius and Vetranio can neither read nor write, when they take upon themselves the imperial dignity.
352	Gallus suppresses a revolt in Judæa. Italy declares against Magnentius, who gains a useless victory at Pavia, and retires into Gaul. Libanius declines an invitation to Athens, and visits Antioch. Paul, bishop of Constantinople, banished to the deserts of Taurus, and there put to death; Macedonius seated in his place by force. Violent commotions and profuse bloodshed at Constantinople. Antony, the monk, æt. 100, is called by Athanasius to Alexandria, to assist in the conversion of Arians.
353	Magnentius totally defeated at Mount Seleucus; he and his brother Decentius put an end to their own lives. Marriage of Constantius and Eusebia. Gallus and his wife, Constantina, commit great cruelties in the east. The proconsul, Theophilus, massacred in a tumult at Antioch. Fruitless attempt of the Persians to invade Osrhoene. The Isaurians plunder Pamphylia. Ursicinus commands the Roman armies on the Euphrates, and Ammianus Marcellinus serves under him. Ætius instructs Eunomius in his doctrines. Council of Arles; the western bishops are prevailed on to condemn Athanasius.
354	The Allemanni, under Gundomad and Vadomar, infest Gaul; they are driven back by Constantius, and agree to a treaty of peace. Domitian and Montius, sent to inquire into the conduct of Gallus, are killed by the people at his instigation: he is called to the imperial court; Constantina dies during the journey; he is taken to Pola in Istria and beheaded. Julian is brought to Milan, where he is in great danger, but saved by the empress Eusebia, and permitted to go to Athens. Ursicinus is recalled from the east, and Ammianus Marcellinus accompanies him to Milan. Victorinus, rhetor. and Donatus, grammat. fl. A statue of the former is placed in the forum of Trajan. Birth of Augustine.
355	Julian is held in high esteem at Athens; he visits Ædesius at Pergamus, who instructs him in the new Platonism. Constantius, unable to contend alone with the enemies who on all sides assail the empire, is persuaded by Eusebia to recal Julian, who is appointed Cæsar, Nov. 6. Sylvanus assumes the purple at Agrippina (Cologne), and is assassinated twenty-eight days afterwards by Ursicinus. Julian proceeds, Dec. 1, to take the command of the army in Gaul, where Ammianus Marc. serves under him. The council of Milan deposes Athanasius and all bishops who hold his opinions. Liberius is banished from Rome, and Felix II. takes his place. Gregory of Nazianzus and Basil of Cæsarea are students at Athens. Death of Ædesius, æt. 80, soon after Julian's visit. Oribasius of Pergamus, med. fl.
356	Julian assembles his army at Rheims, but obtains no decisive success in his first campaign; in the winter he is surrounded at Sens by the Allemanni, who at the end of thirty days retire discomfited; Marcellus, having remained with his forces an idle spectator of the Cæsar's danger, is dismissed from his post. Julian maintains a friendly and confidential correspondence with Oribasius. Athanasius expelled by violence from Alexandria, retires among the monks of Thebais, and Gregory of Cappadocia takes possession of his church. Hilary of Poictiers is deposed. Martin, afterwards bishop of Tours, serves in Julian's army.
357	Constantius visits Rome and presents to the city an obelisk from Egypt; he proceeds thence into Rhætia. Julian gains a great victory at Strasburg, crosses the Rhine and invades Germany; Chnodomar, chief of the Allemanni, is captured. Sallust, Julian's able adviser, is recalled. Synod of Sirmium. Hosius subscribes the Arian creed. Contest between Cyril of Jerusalem and Acacius of Cæsarea. Death of Antony, the first monk, æt. 105. Julian's "Encomium" on the empress Eusebia.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
358	264. 2	1111	Datianus. Neratius Cerealis.	22 Constantius II.	50 Sapor II.	1 Liberius restored.
359	3	1112	Fl. Eusebius. Fl. Hypatius.	23 ———	51 ——	2 ———
360	4	1113	Fl. Jul. Constant. Aug. X. Fl. Claud. Julianus Cæs. III.	24 ———	52 ——	3 ———
361	265. 1	1114	Taurus. Florentius.	1 Julian.	53 ——	4 ———
362	2	1115	Claud. Mamertinus. Nevitta.	2 ———	54 ——	5 ———
363	3	1116	Fl. Claud. Julianus Aug. IV. Sallustius.	1 Jovian.	55 ——	6 ———
364	4	1117	Fl. Jovianus Aug. Fl. Varronianus.	1 Valentinian. Valens. 1	56 ——	7 ———

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
358	Julian, after passing the winter at Paris, commences his third campaign by defeating the Franks, and pursuing them over the Rhine, where he makes the German tribes fear his prowess. Constantius crosses the Danube, and again concludes a treaty of peace with the Quadi and Sarmatians. Fruitless negotiations with Sapor, who prepares to resume hostile operations. Fearful earthquakes in Asia; Nicomedia nearly destroyed. Liberius deplores the calamity in his "Monodia." Aurelius Victor, fl. Liberius, having conformed to Arianism, is permitted to return to Rome. Eudoxius, thirtieth bishop of Antioch.
359	Julian crosses the Rhine again, and conquers wherever he is opposed. Sapor invades Mesopotamia, and takes Amida. Constantius sends Ursicinus into the east, who is attended by Ammianus Marcellinus. The two consuls are brothers of the empress Eusebia. Synods of Ariminum (Rimini) and Seleucia. Continued strife in the church, secret intrigues, deceptions, artifices, and open violence. On the deposition of Macedonius, Eudoxius is translated to Constantinople, and Anianus succeeds him as thirty-first bishop of Antioch.
360	Constantius sets out to take the command against Sapor, and orders a part of the army in Gaul to join him. The troops, unwilling to obey this order, proclaim Julian emperor. He endeavours to make an amicable arrangement with his cousin. During the negotiations, he crosses the Rhine, defeats the Allemanni, and takes their chief, Vadomar, prisoner. He sends Lupicinus into Britain, to repel the Scots and Picts. Death of his wife, Helena. Sapor takes Singara. Constantius is repulsed by him at Bezabde, and winters at Antioch. Aurelius Victor completes his "De Cæsaribus." The cathedral of St. Sophia is dedicated at Constantinople. Hilary permitted to return into Gaul. Meletius, thirty-second bishop of Antioch.
361	Julian's pacific overtures are rejected. After a short, but successful campaign against the Germans, he conveys his army down the Danube, to prepare for the expected civil war. Constantius, on his march towards Europe, dies at Mopsucrene, Nov. 3, æt. 45. Julian is peaceably acknowledged by the whole empire. His letters to the Athenians and Corinthians are written from Pannonia, while the issue of the contest was yet doubtful. A synod, held at Antioch, deposes Meletius; Euzoius is the thirty-third bishop of that city. The second Meletian schism begins. Julian openly professes paganism.
362	Julian proclaims universal toleration, and reinstates the exiled bishops in their sees. George of Cappadocia, having been killed by the people of Alexandria, Athanasius is restored to his station; but his power is found to be so much greater than that of the civil governor, that he is almost immediately banished again. Titus, bishop of Bostra, accused of fomenting discord between Christians and Jews, is expelled from that city. Contest between Paulinus and Meletius, at Antioch, and between Cyril and Irenæus, at Jerusalem. Julian sets out on his Persian expedition and passes the winter at Antioch, where he writes his "Cæsars," "Misopogon," and other works. Ammianus Marcellinus and Eutropius are with the army, and soon after this time begin to compose their histories. Aurelius Victor is proconsul of Pannonia, and honoured by Julian with a bronze statue. Many orations of Libanius delivered at Antioch. Mamertinus, in a public speech, returns thanks for his appointment to the consulship. Himerius, orator, fl. Oribasius dedicates to Julian his "Epitomes of Galens." Eunapius, æt. 16, studies at Athens.
363	An attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, defeated by the ignition of foul air, which alarms the superstitious fears of the workmen. Julian crosses the Tigris, burns his ships and invades Assyria, where he is slain in battle, June 26, æt. 32. Jovian, elected emperor, makes an ignominious peace, and retreats. He allows equal freedom to all religions and sects. Athanasius returns to Alexandria, and Titus to Bostra. Meletius, restored at Antioch, holds a synod there. Gregory of Nazianzus composes two orations against Julian. Maximus, Priscus, and other philosophers accompany the Roman army. Monody of Libanius on the death of Julian.
364	The orator Themistius advocates religious liberty, in his address on Jovian's consulship. Death of Jovian on his way to Constantinople, at Dadastana, Feb. 17,

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Valentinian. Valens.	Sapor II.	Liberius.
365	286. 1	1118	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. Fl. Valens Aug.	2 —— 2	57 ——	8 ——
366	2	1119	Fl. Gratianus. Dagalaiphus.	3 —— 3	58 ——	1 Damasus.
367	3	1120	Lupicinus. Valens Jovinus.	4 —— 4	59 ——	2 ——
368	4	1121	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. II. Fl. Valens Aug. II.	5 —— 5	60 ——	3 ——
369	287. 1	1122	Fl. Valentinianus Valentis Aug. f. Victor.	6 —— 6	61 ——	4 ——
370	2	1123	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. III. Fl. Valens Aug. III.	7 —— 7	62 ——	5 ——
371	3	1124	Fl. Gratianus Aug. II. Sex. Petronius Probus.	8 —— 8	63 ——	6 ——
372	4	1125	Modestus. Arinthæus.	9 —— 9	64 ——	7 ——
373	288. 1	1126	Fl. Valentinian. Aug. IV. Fl. Valens Aug. IV.	10 —— 10	65 ——	8 ——

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Repetition Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	æt. 34. Elevation of Valentinian, who makes his brother, Valens, emperor of the East, and takes the West himself. Eutropius concludes his history, which he dedicates to Valens. Rufus Festus writes his "Breviary." Maximus is fined and tortured. Priscus and the other philosophers are sent to Greece. Theon, math., takes observations at Alexandria, to regulate the calendar.
365	Gaul is harassed by the Allemanni, Britain by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons. Pannonia by the Quadi and Sarmatæ, and Thrace by the Goths. Sapor invades Armenia. Procopius revolts in the East. A violent earthquake, July 20. followed by a sudden rise of the sea on the coasts of Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Libanius composes his funeral oration on Julian.
366	Procopius is overcome by Valens, and beheaded. Jovinus defeats the Allemanni. On the death of Liberius, Damasus is appointed bishop of Rome, and violently opposed by Ursinus. Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, writes against Porphyry, and at last deviates into heresy. A Gothic force, marching to assist Procopius, is compelled to surrender. Africa is oppressed by the tyranny of Romanus.
367	Valentinian raises his son Gratian, æt. 9, to be a partner in the empire, with the title of Augustus. Valens crosses the Danube with an army, but finds no enemies. Theodosius is sent to provide for the defence of Britain. Perfect religious freedom is allowed by Valentinian. Valens favours the Arians, and is accused of persecuting their opponents. Death of Hilary of Poitiers, æt. 60. Eunoius of Cæsarea fl. Death of Proæresius, æt. 91; his rival, Diophantus, makes his funeral oration.
368	Rando, chief of the Allemanni, surprises and plunders Moguntiacum (Mentz), but is soon repulsed by Valentinian, who crosses the Rhine and defeats him at Solicinium. Valens is inactive on the Danube. Theodosius waits at Rutupiæ (Richborough) for reinforcements, and on their arrival advances to London. Nice overthrown by an earthquake, Oct. 11.
369	Hermanric, the Gothic chieftain, resigns his power to Athanaric, who concludes a treaty of peace with Valens. Valentinian strengthens the fortifications along the Rhine. Theodosius, having put down a revolt in Britain, and secured the province against invasion, returns to Gaul. Gregory of Nazianzus writes his epitaphs on his brother and sister. Chrysostom is taught by Libanius.
370	The Saxons infest the coast of Gaul, and are driven back to their ships by Severus. Valentinian hires Burgundian mercenaries, who are employed under Theodosius to repel the Allemanni. Arinthæus is sent into Armenia to oppose the Persians. Maximinus, corn-præfect at Rome, excites great commotion by his cruelties. Valentinian issues an edict, to be read in all churches, July 29, prohibiting the arts practised by ecclesiastics to obtain wealth. Gregory Nazian. writes against the pride and luxury of the hierarchy. Damasus, bishop of Rome, is distinguished for his ostentation and arrogance. On the death of Eudoxius, Demophilus, an Arian, and Evagrius, a Nicenian, contend for the bishopric of Constantinople. Basilius, bishop of Cæsarea, Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari. Phrygia and Cappadocia visited by a severe famine. The poet Ausonius is preceptor of Gratian.
371	Sapor is kept in check by Count Trajan; Vadomar, the former Allemannic chieftain (see A.D. 360), serves under him as a Roman general. Valentinian, attended by Theodosius and Severus, penetrates into Germany as far as Mattiacæ Aquæ (Wisbaden). Optatus Milevitanus fl. Martin, bishop of Tours. Rufinus. the diligent translator of Greek writers, leaves Aquileia for the East. Birth of Succoth, afterwards Saint Patrick.
372	Cruelty of Valens at Antioch, under the pretence of suppressing magic. The philosopher Maximus put to death, with Theodorus and many others, and their writings destroyed. Revolt of Firmus in Africa; Theodosius is sent against him. Eunomius writes in defence of his doctrines. Basilius, Gregory Nanz., and Gregory of Nyssa reply to him.
373	Theodosius compels Firmus to seek refuge among the wild Moors. Death of Athanasius, May 2. Peter II., chosen as his successor, is opposed by Lucius, whom Valens nominates. Death of Faustinus, bishop of Iconium; Amphilochius is recommended as his successor, by Basilius. Ulphilas, bishop among the Goths in Mœsia, translates the Scriptures into their language.

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A.D.	Olym.	A. U. C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
374	288. 2	1127	Fl. Gratianus Aug. III. Equitius.	11 Valentinian. Valens. 11	66 Sapor II.	9 Damasus.
375	3	1128	Post. Cons. Grat. III. et Equit.	——— 12 1 Gratian and Valentinian II.	67 ——	10 ———
376	4	1129	Fl. Valens Aug. V. Fl. Valentinian. Junior. Aug.	2 ——— 13	68 ——	11 ———
377	289. 1	1130	Fl. Gratianus Aug. IV. Merobaudes.	3 ——— 14	69 ——	12 ———
378	2	1131	Fl. Valens Aug. VI. Fl. Valentinian Aug. II.	4 ——— 15	70 ——	13 ———
379	3	1132	D. Magnus Ausonius. Q. Clodius Hermogenes Olybrius.	5 ——— Theodosius. 1	1 Ardisheer II., or Artaxer.	14 ———
380	4	1133	Fl. Gratianus Aug. V. Fl. Theodosius Aug.	6 ——— 2	2 ——	15 ———
381	290. 1	1134	Fl. Eucherius. Fl. Syagrius.	7 ——— 3	3 ——	16 ———
382	2	1135	Antonius. Syagrius.	8 ——— 4	4 ——	17 ———
383	3	1136	Merobaudes II. Saturninus.	1 Valentinian II. *alone.* Theodosius 5	1 Sapor III.	18 ———

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Reputed Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
374	The Quadi and Sarmatæ ravage Illyricum, and are repelled by Theodosius the Younger. Para, prince of Armenia, is murdered by order of Valens. Firmus, pursued in the desert, kills himself to avoid being surrendered by the Moors.
375	Valentinian attacks the Quadi in their own lands, and imposes on them terms of peace. After this expedition, he dies in his camp at Bergetio, Nov. 17, æt. 55. He is succeeded in the empire of the West by Gratian, who associates with him his younger brother, Valentinian II. Ambassadors are sent to treat with Sapor. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, and Gregory of Nyssa.
376	The Visigoths, pressed by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle on the southern bank of the Danube. The Ostrogoths force a passage for themselves and join their countrymen. Athanaric resigns the command to Fritigern. The elder Theodosius, unjustly condemned by Gratian, is beheaded at Carthage. His son retires from the public service, to his estates in Spain. An imperial edict forbids heretics to have churches. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, in Cyprus, writes against the Manichæans. Hilarius, bishop of Jerusalem.
377	The Goths, oppressed and famished by the officers of Valens, plunder the Roman provinces, to obtain food and defeat the forces sent to restrain them. Gratian accords to the clergy more extensive immunities. On the death of Peter, his brother, Timothy I., is the twenty-fourth bishop of Alexandria.
378	The Allemanni renew their incursions in Gaul, are defeated by Gratian at Argentaria (Colmar), and compelled to make peace. Valens takes the field against the Goths, is defeated by them at Hadrianople, and falls in battle, Aug. 9, æt. 50; the conquerors are masters of the whole country to the gates of Constantinople. Massacre of the Gothic hostages in Asia. The History of Ammianus Marcellinus and Chronicle of Jerome terminate here. Greek philosophy is decried by the church. Disputes begin about the writings of Origen, which the orthodox condemn as heretical. Meletius, who had been suppianted at Antioch by Dorotheus, is reinstated. Diodorus, bishop of Tarsus, fl.
379	Theodosius is called from his retirement in Spain, and appointed emperor of the East; by his prudent measures he checks the ravages of the Goths; the Longobardi appear for the first time on the frontiers of the empire. Death of Sapor II. king of Persia. Ausonius is prefect of Gaul, and consul. Congratulatory oration of Themistius addressed to Theodosius. The chronicles of Idatius and Marcellinus begin here. Gregory Naz. preaches the Nicene faith at Constantinople; he is deceived by the cynic philosopher, Maximus, who attempts to make himself bishop there.
380	Theodosius, taken ill at Thessalonica, is baptized by Acholius, bishop of the place; he proceeds, after this, against the Goths, whom he reduces to obedience; he opposes the Arians: banishes Demophilus, bishop of CP., and appoints Gregory in his place. Death of Basilius of Cæsarea. A council held at Antioch to depose all Arian bishops, and another at Cæsar-Augusta (Sarragossa) to condemn the doctrines of Priscillian, against whom and his adherents Gratian pronounces a sentence of banishment. Pappus, geog. fl.
381	Athanaric, former chieftain of the Goths, visits Theodosius at CP. Jan. 11, and dies there on the 25th. General Council of CP. a scene of turbulence and ambitious strife. Gregory Naz. disgusted by the conduct of his brethren, and unwilling to co-operate in their projects, resigns his dignity and retires into Cappadocia; Nectarius is appointed in his place. Death of Meletius, who is succeeded by Flavianus, thirty-sixth bishop of Antioch. Cyril for the fourth time is reinstated at Jerusalem. Gelasius succeeds Eusebius at Cæsarea. A synod held at Aquileia by Ambrose of Milan against Palladius and Secundianus. Chrysostom ordained deacon at Antioch.
382	The Visigoths, settled by treaty in Thrace, choose Alaric for their leader. The Ostrogoths are planted in Phrygia and Lydia. Ausonius concludes his Fasti. Gratian removes the altar of Victory from the senate-house. Jerome at Rome, the secretary and eulogist of Damasus; he writes against Helvidius.
383	Theodosius gives the title of Augustus to his son Arcadius, æt. 6. Rebellion of Maximus in Britain; on his landing in Gaul, he is joined by the legions stationed there. Gratian takes refuge in Lyons, where he is murdered by Andragathius,

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Roman Emperors.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Valentinian II. Theodosius.	Sapor II.	Damasus.
384	290.4	1137	Richomeres. Clearchus.	2 —— 6	2 ——	19 ——
385	291.1	1138	Fl. Arcadius Aug. Bauto.	3 —— 7	3 ——	
386	2	1139	Fl. Honorius Theodos. f. Eucdius.	4 —— 8	4 ——	1 Siricius
387	3	1140	Fl. Valentinian. Aug. III. Eutropius.	5 —— 9	5 ——	2 ——
388	4	1141	Fl. Theodosius Aug. II. Cynegius.	6 —— 10	1 Vararam or Varanes IV.	3 ——
389	292.1	1142	Fl. Timasius. Fl. Promotus.	7 —— 11	2 ——	4 ——
390	2	1143	Fl. Valentinian. Aug. IV. Neoterius.	8 —— 12	3 ——	5 ——
391	3	1144	Tatianus. Qu. Aurelius Symmachus.	9 —— 13	4 ——	6 ——
392	4	1145	Fl. Arcadius Aug. II. Rufinus.	Usurpation of Eugenius. —— 14	5 ——	7 ——
393	293.1	1146	Fl. Theodosius Aug. III. Abundantius.	—— 15	6 ——	8 ——
394	2	1147	Fl. Arcadius Aug. III. Fl. Honorius Aug. II.	—— 16	7 ——	9 ——
				Western Empire. / Eastern Empire.		
395	3	1148	Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius. Sex. Anicius Probinus.	1 Honorius. / 1 Arcadius.	8 ——	10 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Aug. 25, æt. 25. Theodosius by treaty gives up to Maximus the provinces beyond the Alps. Valentinian II. and his mother Justina govern at Rome. Death of Artaxer, king of Persia. Augustine, æt. 29, visits Rome. Amphilochius, bishop of Iconium, presides at the synod of Side in Pamphylia, against the Messalians.
384	The peace with Persia prolonged by a treaty with the new king, Sapor III. Birth of Honorius. Symmachus, prefect of Rome, pleads for the altar of Victory to be replaced in the senate-house; Ambrose of Milan successfully resists the application; Themistius holds the same office at CP. Death of Damasus, the ostentatious bishop of Rome, Dec. 10. Death of Agelius, forty years pastor of the Novatian church at CP.
385	Priscillian and his followers, condemned by the synod of Bordeaux, appeal to Maximus, by whose orders they are beheaded at Treves. Jerome leaves Rome and retires to Bethlehem. Augustine visits Milan. Ambrose refuses to allow the empress Justina one church for Arian worship at Rome. Theophilus, twenty-fifth bishop of Alexandria. Stilicho begins to distinguish himself in the service of Theodosius.
386	A Gothic tribe, miscalled Gruthungi, defeated by Theodosius on the Danube. Gildo, the brother of Firmus, oppresses Africa. Jerome visits Egypt. Chrysostom is ordained a presbyter. Augustine writes "De beata vita."
387	The long contests of rival bishops produce violent tumults at Antioch, where the statues of Theodosius are thrown down; his anger is appeased by the repentance of the people, who are made sensible of their error by the preaching of Chrysostom. Maximus invades Italy. Flight of Valentinian II. with his mother and his sister, Galla, to Thessalonica. Theodosius meets them, marries Galla, and prepares war against Maximus.
388	Defeat and death of Maximus. Theodosius visits Milan; Ambrose prevails upon him to rescind the order for rebuilding the Jews' synagogue at Callinicum. Violent proceedings of the Arians of CP. against Nectarius. Palladius becomes a monk. Death of Sapor III. of Persia. Death of Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, æt. 71; John I. succeeds him.
389	Theodosius visits Rome; he orders heathen temples to be destroyed, which is zealously performed in Gaul, by Martin of Tours.
390	Sedition at Thessalonica and massacre of its inhabitants. Penance enjoined on Theodosius at Milan by Ambrose. Theophilus instigates the plunder and destruction of the Serapeum at Alexandria and its valuable library. Death of Gregory Naz. æt. 90, of Libanius and of Ammianus Marcellinus. Monachism is encouraged by Jerome, Ambrose and Martin of Tours, and spreads widely.
391	Theodosius returns to CP. leaving Arbogastes to assist in the defence of the West; he issues more stringent edicts against heathenism. Tichonius writes a History of the Civil Wars.
392	Valentinian is killed at Vienne, in Gaul, May 15, æt. 21, by Arbogastes, who sets up Eugenius as emperor. Rufinus, præt. pref. in the East, by his arts procures the exile of Tatianus and the death of Proculus. Jerome publishes his Catalogue of Illustrious Men. Patricius (St. Patrick) passes four years with Martin of Tours, and is ordained by him. Servius Honoratus, Comment. Virgil. fl.
393	Theodosius prepares to attack Eugenius. Alaric is engaged to assist him with a Gothic force. Jerome writes against Jovinian. His book De Vir. Ill. is translated into Greek by Sophronius. Jovinian is scourged and banished. Paulinus, the friend of Ausonius, retires from the world and embraces an ecclesiastic life.
394	Defeat and death of Eugenius and Arbogastes, Sept. 6. Death of the empress Galla. Council of Constantinople, to decide the claims of Agapius and Bagadius to the bishopric of Bostra. Theotimus, bishop of Tomi, vindicates Origen. Theodorus, bishop of Mopsuesta, fl. Death of Ausonius.
395	Death of Theodosius at Milan, Jan. 17, æt. 50. Honorius, æt. 11, succeeds to the Western empire, with Stilicho as his guardian, and Arcadius, æt. 18, to the Eastern, with Rufinus, prime minister. Marriage of Arcadius to Eudocia, daughter of the Frank, Bauto. Fall and death of Rufinus, and rise of Eutropius. The

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Western Empire.	Eastern Empire.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
				Honorius.	Arcadius.	Vararam or Varanes IV.	Siricius.
396	293.4	1149	Fl. Arcadius Aug. IV. Fl. Honorius Aug. III.	2 —	2 —	9 —	12 —
397	294.1	1150	Cæsarius. Atticus.	3 —	3 —	10 —	13 —
398	2	1151	Fl. Honorius Aug. IV. Eutychianus.	4 —	4 —	11 —	1 Anastasius I.
399	3	1152	Fl. Mallius Theodorus. Eutropius.	5 —	5 —	1 Yezdejerd I.	2 —
400	4	1153	Fl. Stilicho. Aurelianus.	6 —	6 —	2 —	3 —
401	295.1	1154	Vincentius. Franitta.	7 —	7 —	3 —	4 —
402	2	1155	Fl. Arcadius Aug. V. Fl. Honorius Aug. V.	8 —	8 —	4 —	1 Innocent I.
403	3	1156	Fl. Theodosius Aug. Fl. Rumoridus.	9 —	9 —	5 —	2 —
404	4	1157	Fl. Honorius Aug. VI. Aristænetus.	10 —	10 —	6 —	3 —
405	296.1	1158	Fl. Stilicho II. Anthemius.	11 —	11 —	7 —	4 —
406	2	1159	Fl. Arcadius Aug. VI. Anicius Probus.	12 —	12 —	8 —	5 —

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Dionysian Dates.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Visigoths, under Alaric, plunder Thessaly. Claudian addresses his first poem to the consuls of this year. Death of Priscus, æt. 90. Eunapius writes the Life of Maximus. Augustine ordained bishop of Hippo Regius. Socrates, hist. eccl. fl. Violent edicts, dated CP. March 13 and 29, against heretics, especially Eunomians, who are forbidden to appoint bishops, and declared incapable of making wills or inheriting property. Simeon Stylites begins his penance.
396	Jealousy begins between the two empires. The Eastern is oppressed by the avarice of Eutropius. Abundantius and Timasius are banished. Alaric invades Greece and takes Athens. Stilicho marches against him. Claudian publishes his poem against Rufinus. Orosius begins to be known.
397	Alaric, overpowered by Stilicho, retires into Epirus. Revolt of Gildo in Africa; he stops the supply of corn, and causes a famine in Rome. Death of Martin of Tours, æt. 81, and of Ambrose of Milan, who is succeeded by Simplicianus. Symmachus represents to Stilicho the distress of Rome.
398	Gildo is defeated by his brother Mascezel. Alaric is appointed master-general of Eastern Illyricum. Marriage of Honorius to Stilicho's daughter Maria Fescennina. Claudian's Epithalamium and Gildonic war. Death of Nectarius; Chrysostom, bishop of CP. Macrobius fl. The title of king given to Alaric.
399	The Ostrogoths, under Tribigild, revolt, and ravage Phrygia. Fall of Eutropius; he is saved by Chrysostom from the fury of the people, and banished to Cyprus. Mission of Synesius to CP. Stilicho sends additional forces into Britain, and fortifies the coast against the Saxons. Birth of Pulcheria, daughter of Arcadius. Death of Varanes IV., king of Persia. Severianus, bishop of Gabala, fl. Chrysostom's discourse on the games of the circus and theatre.
400	Gainas, sent with an army against Tribigild, rebels, and is overcome by Fravitta. Alaric enters the north-eastern part of Italy. Chrysostom inveighs against the vices of the court and the church. Sulpicius Severus writes his Hist. Eccl. Asterius, bishop of Amasia, and Palladius, of Helenopolis.
401	Gainas slain near the Danube, by Uldin, king of the Huns. Birth of Theodosius II., son of Arcadius. The Origenist controversy grows more violent. Theophilus seeks to expel Chrysostom from CP. Troilus, soph. fl.
402	Alaric advances in Italy with increased forces, and Stilicho prepares to resist him. Rufinus (see a. 372) returns to Aquileia, an admirer and defender of Origen. Jerome writes vehemently against him, and he is summoned to answer for his heresies at Rome, but refuses to attend. Jerome supports Theophilus in his violent measures. The sun eclipsed, Nov. 11.
403	Honorius, on the approach of Alaric, flies from Milan. Battle of Pollentia, March 29. The Romans claim the victory; but Alaric advances towards Rome. He is driven back by Stilicho, and defeated near Verona. He retires from Italy. Intrigues against Chrysostom. The empress Eudocia favours his enemies. Synod of the Oak at Chalcedon (now Scutari). Chrysostom banished by the arts of Theophilus, and recalled through fear of a popular tumult. Claudian celebrates the Gothic war, and Prudentius writes against Symmachus. Death of Epiphanius. Synod of Carthage to oppose the Donatists. Paulinus, bishop of Nola.
404	Triumph of Honorius and Stilicho at Rome. Combats of gladiators exhibited for the last time. The imperial residence fixed at Ravenna. Pamphylia and Cilicia ravaged by the Isaurians. Chrysostom, again banished by another synod, finally leaves CP. June 20, and his place is taken by Arsacius. He reaches Cucusus, the place of his exile, in Sept. Death of the empress Eudocia, Oct. 6. Eunapius ends his History. Jerome writes his Elegy on Paula, and Prudentius his miscellaneous poems. Porphyrius, thirty-seventh bishop of Antioch.
405	Radagaisus collects a mixed multitude of adventurers and invades Italy. He besieges Florence, where he is defeated and slain by Stilicho. Another synod at Carthage to oppress the Donatists.
406	The Vandals, Burgundians, and Suevi, force a passage over the Rhine, and establish themselves in Gaul. Chrysostom is removed to Arabissus, where he is exposed to the inroads of the Isaurians. Vigilantius, a presbyter of Barcelona, condemns celibacy, the worship of relics, &c.; for which Jerome attacks him in a furious epistle, saying that he ought to be put to death. Atticus succeeds Arsacius as bishop of CP.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Western Empire.	Eastern Empire.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome
407	296.3	1160	Fl. Honorius Aug. VII. Fl. Theodosius Aug. II.	13 Honorius.	13 Arcadius.	9 Yesdejerd I.	6 Innocent I
408	4	1161	Bassus. Philippus.	14 ——	1 Theodosius II.	10 ——	7 ——
409	297.1	1162	Fl. Honorius Aug. VIII. Fl. Theodosius Aug. III.	15 ——	2 ——	11 ——	8 ——
410	2	1163	Fl. Varanes. Tertullus.	16 ——	3 ——	12 ——	9 ——
411	3	1164	Fl. Theodosius Aug. IV. *solus.*	17 ——	4 ——	13 ——	10 ——
412	4	1165	Fl. Honorius Aug. IX. Fl. Theodosius Aug. V.	18 ——	5 ——	14 ——	11 ——
413	298.1	1166	Lucius, *solus.*	19 ——	6 ——	15 ——	12 ——
414	2	1167	Fl. Constantius. Fl. Constans.	20 ——	7 ——	16 ——	13 ——
415	3	1168	Fl. Honorius Aug. X. Fl. Theodosius Aug. VI.	21 ——	8 ——	17 ——	14 ——
416	4	1169	Fl. Theodosius Aug. VII. Junius Quartus Palladius.	22 ——	9 ——	18 ——	15 ——
417	299.1	1170	Fl. Honorius Aug. XI. Fl. Constantius II.	23 ——	10 ——	19 ——	1 Zosimus.
418	2	1171	Fl. Honorius Aug. XII. Fl. Theodosius Aug. VIII.	24 ——	11 ——	20 ——	1 Boniface I.
419	3	1172	Monaxius. Plinta.	25 ——	12 ——	21 ——	2 ——
420	4	1173	Fl. Theodosius Aug. IX. Fl. Constantius III.	26 ——	13 ——	1 Varanes or Vararam V.	3 ——
421	300.1	1174	Eustathius. Agricola.	27 —— Constantius 1	14 ——		4 ——
422	2	1175	Fl. Honorius Aug. XIII. Fl. Theodosius Aug. X.	28 ——	15 ——	3 ——	1 Cælestinus.
423	3	1176	Asclepiodotus. Marinianus.	1 Usurpation of John.	16 ——	4 ——	2 ——
424	4	1177	Castinus. Victor.		17 ——	5 ——	3 ——
425	301.1	1178	Fl. Theodosius Aug. XI. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæs.	1 ValentinianIII.	18 ——	6 ——	4 ——
426	2	1179	Fl. Theod. Aug. XII. Fl. Placid. Valent. Aug. II.	2 ——	19 ——	7 ——	5 ——
427	3	1180	Hierius. Ardaburius.	3 ——	20 ——	8 ——	6 ——
428	4	1181	Felix. Taurus.	4 ——	21 ——	9 ——	7 ——

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Reparation Dates.	Visigoths in Italy.	Vandals.	Suevi.	Burgundians.	Rituarian Franks.	Huns.
407	25 Alaric.	2 Gunderic.				
408	26 ——	3 ——	1 Hermanric. In Spain.			
409	27 ——	In Spain. 4 ——	In Spain. 2 ——			
410	1 Adolphus.	5 ——	3 ——			
411	2 ——	6 ——	4 ——			
412	In Gaul. 3 ——	7 ——	5 ——	In Alsace and Lorraine.	On the Lower Rhine. Supposed era of Pharamond.	
413	4 ——	8 ——	6 ——	1 Gundicar.		
414	In Spain. 5 ——	9 ——	7 ——	2 ——		
415	1 Sigeric, seven days. 1 Wallia.	10 ——	8 ——	3 ——		
416	2 ——	11 ——	9 ——	4 ——		
417	3 —— In Aquitaine.	12 ——	10 ——	5 ——		
418	4 ——	13 ——	11 ——	6 ——		
419	1 Theodoric I.	14 ——	12 ——	7 ——		
420	2 ——	15 ——	13 ——	8 ——		
421	3 ——	16 ——	14 ——	9 ——	The monarchy of the Merovingian race begins about this time.	
422	4 ——	17 ——	15 ——	10 ——		Roas, or Rugilas, occupies the banks of the Danube.
423	5 ——	18 ——	16 ——	11 ——		
424	6 ——	19 ——	17 ——	12 ——		
425	7 ——	20 ——	18 ——	13 ——		
426	8 ——	21 ——	19 ——	14 ——		
427	9 ——	22 ——	20 ——	15 ——		Mundzuk, brother of Rugilas, and father of Attila and Bleda.
428	10 ——	1 Genseric. In Africa.	21 ——	16 ——	1 Clodion.	

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
407	The Gothic tribes disperse themselves unresisted over Gaul. The legions in Bri tain choose Marcus and then Gratian for emperor. These are both killed, an Constantine appointed, who is acknowledged in Britain and in those parts o Gaul which are not occupied by the invaders from Germany. Chrysostom, an broken by three years of exile, is ordered by his persecutors to be removed t Pityus; he dies on the journey, near Comana, Sept. 14, æt. 53. Olympiodoru commences his History. Idatius, in his youth, notices events afterwards recorde in his Chronicle. Death of Dorotheus, the deposed Arian bishop of Antioch (se A.D. 378), and of the Novatian, Sisinnius. Hypatia and her husband, Isidorus, teac philosophy at Alexandria.
408	Death of Arcadius, May 1, æt. 31. Accession of his son, Theodosius II., æt. 7, i whose name Anthemius administers the affairs of the East, with great ability On the death of Maria, Honorius is married to her sister, Thermantia, but soo afterwards divorced. Alaric having recruited his forces, Stilicho negotiates ami cably with him, is accused of treason and put to death, at Ravenna, through th intrigues of Olympius. His son, Eucherius, also is slain. After this event, Ala ric penetrates into Italy, and besieges Rome. Constantine sends his son, Constans to reduce Spain, who overcomes there the uncles of Honorius. Claudian is dis missed from his offices, and dies soon afterwards.
409	Alaric receives a large ransom from the citizens of Rome, and withdraws into Tus cany. Deceived in his negotiations with Honorius, he again lays siege to Rom and takes possession of Ostia. The city is once more spared, on condition of ac cepting Attalus as emperor. Gerontius revolts in Spain, and proclaims Maximus he advances into Gaul to attack Constantine. The passes of the Pyrenees bein left unguarded, the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani, enter Spain; they first acknowledg Maximus, then give him up to the Romans, and establish kingdoms for them selves. Honorius, unable to protect Britain and Armorica, recognizes their in dependence. Pelagius teaches; Cœlestius is his disciple.
410	Alaric deposes Attalus. Unable to make any impression on Ravenna, he, after third siege, takes Rome, Aug. 24, plunders it for five days, and on the 29th, marche for the south of Italy. Before the end of the year he dies, near Consentia, an is succeeded by Adolphus. Paulinus, bishop of Nola. Synesius unwillingly ac cepts the same dignity at Ptolemais, in the Pentapolis, a district of Cyren Placidia, sister of Honorius, is carried from Rome, a captive, by the Goths. Zo simus ends his History.
411	Gerontius makes Constans prisoner, and kills him; he besieges Constantine i Arles, where he is put to flight by Constantius, general of Honorius, and afte being deserted by his soldiers, he stabs himself. Constantine surrenders t Constantius, is sent to Ravenna, and beheaded. Jovinus revolts at Mentz. An dronicus excommunicated by Synesius, for his oppressive government in Africa he is recalled and punished. Conference between Catholics and Donatists a Carthage, after which more severe laws are enacted against the latter. Augus tin begins to write "De Civitate Dei."
412	Jovinus makes his brother Sebastian his colleague. Adolphus leaves Italy, an fixes himself in the south of Gaul. Cyril succeeds Theophilus, as bishop o Alexandria. Jerome's Elegy on Marcella. Olympiodorus is sent ambassador t the Huns. Annianus and Panodorus, chronog. fl.
413	Heraclian rebels in Africa, is conquered and slain. Adolphus overcomes Jovinu and Sebastian, and sends their heads to Honorius. Julian, bishop of Capua, em braces and writes in defence of the doctrines of Pelagius. Alexander, thirty-eight bishop of Antioch.
414	Marriage of Adolphus and Placidia. He founds the kingdom of the Goths i Spain. Pulcheria is declared Augusta, and governs the East, in the name o her brother, Theodosius.
415	Adolphus assassinated at Barcelona, by Sigeric, who usurps the throne, but i killed seven days afterwards, and Wallia chosen king by the Goths. Brut murder of Hypatia at Alexandria; connivance of Cyril. The doctrines of Pela gius cause great excitement; they are discussed in the synods of Jerusalem and Diospolis. Augustin, Jerome, and Orosius, write against them. Death of Ma crobius. The Hist. Ecc. of Sozomen concludes.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
416	Treaty between Wallia and Honorius. Placidia is restored to her brother, and Attalus sent prisoner to Ravenna; he is banished to Lipari. The "Itinerarium" of Rutilius Numantianus written. Pelagius visits Palestine; he is condemned by the synods of Carthage and Milevium. Praylius, bishop of Jerusalem.
417	Marriage of Constantius and Placidia. Triumph of Honorius at Rome. Wallia attacks the Alani and Suevi, in Spain. Orosius ends his History.
418	Wallia relinquishes part of his conquests in Spain to Honorius, and receives the province of Aquitaine in Gaul. Honorius attempts to convene an annual assembly of the seven provinces in Gaul. Repeated synods at Carthage, against Pelagius and Cælestius; their followers are expelled from Rome. The sun eclipsed, July 19.
419	Death of Wallia. Theodoric I. succeeds as king of the Visigoths. The Vandals prevail over the Alani and Suevi, in Spain. Birth of Valentinian III. son of Constantius and Placidia. Death of Chrysanthus, the Novatian.
420	The persecution of Christians in Persia leads to a war between the new king, Varanes, and the Eastern empire; Ardaburius commands the Roman army. Asterius drives the Vandals out of Gallicia, into the south of Spain. Treves pillaged by the Franks. The Burgundians rule peacefully and mildly in their part of Gaul. Palladius writes his "Historia Lausiaca." Death of Jerome, Sept. 30, æt. 90. Theodotus, thirty-ninth bishop of Antioch.
421	Constantius, joint emperor with Honorius, dies seven months afterwards. Marriage of Theodosius II. to Athenais, daughter of the philosopher Leontius; she takes the name of Eudoxia at her baptism. Ardaburius defeats the Persian general, Narses.
422	Peace concluded with Persia. Castinus and Bonifacius quarrel in Spain; the latter passes into Africa; the former is defeated by the Vandals, who become a formidable power. Incursions of the Huns in Thrace.
423	Honorius dismisses Placidia and her two children, who take refuge at Constantinople. He dies Aug. 15, æt. 39. His secretary, John Primicerius, usurps the throne, and is supported by Castinus and Aetius. Eudoxia, after giving birth to a daughter, is proclaimed Augusta. Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus.
424	Ardaburius and his son, Aspar, are sent by Theodosius with an army against the western usurper. Aetius engages a large body of Huns to support him.
425	Before the arrival of Aetius with his auxiliaries, Aspar takes Ravenna; John is made prisoner and beheaded. The young Valentinian is proclaimed Emperor, and his mother Regent. Aetius enters into their service, and the Huns return to their cantonments. The empress Eudoxia cultivates literature, writes poetical paraphrases of Scripture, and other works of no great merit; but at her instigation, Theodosius issues edicts, Feb. 27, for the encouragement of learning, and bestows dignities and rewards on professors. Olympiodorus and Philostorgius conclude their Histories. Juvenalis, bishop of Jerusalem. A synod at Carthage forbids appeals to the bishop of Rome. The revenues of the church are become very large.
426	Arles, besieged by Theodoric, is relieved by Aetius. The Vandals occupy the south of Spain and the Balearic islands. Sisinnius is appointed bishop of Constantinople, on the death of Atticus, in preference to Philippus of Side, his rival. Augustin, æt. 72, names Eradius as his coadjutor and successor.
427	Rivalry of Bonifacius and Aetius. The former, recalled from Africa, is secretly induced by the latter to remain there and defy the imperial orders. He defeats the commanders sent to compel him to obedience. Pannonia, after having been fifty years occupied by the Huns, is recovered by the generals of Theodosius. Idatius, bishop of Lemica, or Gallicia.
428	Clodion, king of the Franks, is defeated by Aetius, and driven out of the territories on which he had encroached. Genseric, king of the Vandals, succeeds Gunderic. He is invited by Bonifacius into Africa. Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, founds the sect of Nestorians. Augustin completes his work "De Civitate Dei." (See a. 411.)

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Western Empire.	Eastern Empire.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
429	302. 1	1182	Florentius. Dionysius.	5 Valentinian III.	22 Theodosius II.	10 Varanes or Vararam V.	8 Cœlestinus.
430	2	1183	Fl. Theod. Aug. XII. Fl. Placid. Valent. Aug. III.	6 ——	23 ——	11 ——	9 ——
431	3	1184	Bassus. Antiochus.	7 ——	24 ——	12 ——	10 ——
432	4	1185	Aetius. Valerius.	8 ——	25 ——	13 ——	1 Sixtus III.
433	303. 1	1186	Fl. Theod. Aug. XIV. Petronius Maximus.	9 ——	26 ——	14 ——	2 ——
434	2	1187	Areobindus. Aspar.	10 ——	27 ——	15 ——	3 ——
435	3	1188	Fl. Theod. Aug. XV. Fl. Placid. Val. Aug. IV.	11 ——	28 ——	16 ——	4 ——
436	4	1189	Fl. Anthemius Isidorus. Senator.	12 ——	29 ——	17 ——	5 ——
437	304. 1	1190	Aetius II. Sigisvultus.	13 ——	30 ——	18 ——	6 ——
438	2	1191	Fl. Theod. Aug. XVI. Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus.	14 ——	31 ——	19 ——	7 ——
439	3	1192	Fl. Theod. Aug. XVII. Festus.	15 ——	32 ——	20 ——	8 ——
440	4	1193	Fl. Placid. Val. Aug. V. Anatolius.	16 ——	33 ——	1 Yesdejerd II.	1 Leo I.
441	305. 1	1194	Cyrus Panopolites, *solus.*	17 ——	34 ——	2 ——	2 ——
442	2	1195	Eudoxius. Dioscorus.	18 ——	35 ——	3 ——	3 ——
443	3	1196	Maximus II. Paterius.	19 ——	36 ——	4 ——	4 ——
444	4	1197	Fl. Theod. Aug. XVIII. Albinus.	20 ——	37 ——	5 ——	5 ——
445	306. 1	1198	Fl. Placid. Val. Aug. VI. Nomus.	21 ——	38 ——	6 ——	6 ——
446	2	1199	Aetius III. Qu. Aurelius Symmachus.	22 ——	39 ——	7 ——	7 ——
447	3	1200	Callepius. Ardabures.	23 ——	40 ——	8 ——	8 ——
448	4	1201	Rufus Prætextatus Postumianus. Fl. Zeno.	24 ——	41 ——	9 ——	9 ——
449	307. 1	1202	Asturius. Fl. Protogenes.	25 ——	42 ——	10 ——	10 ——
450	2	1203	Fl. Placid. Val. Aug. VII. Gennadius Avienus.	26 ——	1 Marcian.	11 ——	11 ——
451	3	1204	Fl. Marcianus Aug. Fl. Adelphius.	27 ——	2 ——	12 ——	12 ——

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Epochs. Dates.	Visigoths in Gaul and Spain.	Vandals in Africa.	Suevi in Spain.	Burgundians in Gaul.	Ripuarian Franks.	Huns.	Britain.
429	11 Theodoric I.	2 Genseric.	22 Hermanric.	17 Gundicar.	2 Clodion.		
430	12 ——	3 ——	23 ——	18 ——	3 ——		
431	13 ——	4 ——	24 ——	19 ——	4 ——		
432	14 ——	5 ——	25 ——	20 ——	5 ——		
433	15 ——	6 ——	26 ——	21 ——	6 ——	1 Attila & Bleda.	
434	16 ——	7 ——	27 ——	22 ——	7 ——	2 ——	
435	17 ——	8 ——	28 ——	23 ——	8 ——	3 ——	
436	18 ——	9 ——	29 ——	1 Gunderic.	9 ——	4 ——	
437	19 ——	10 ——	30 ——	2 ——	10 ——	5 ——	
438	20 ——	11 ——	1 Rechil.	3 ——	11 ——	6 ——	
439	21 ——	12 ——	2 ——	4 ——	12 ——	7 ——	
440	22 ——	13 ——	3 ——	5 ——	13 ——	8 ——	
441	23 ——	14 ——	4 ——	6 ——	14 ——	9 ——	
442	24 ——	15 ——	5 ——	7 ——	15 ——	10 ——	
443	25 ——	16 ——	6 ——	8 ——	16 ——	11 —— Death of Bleda.	
444	26 ——	17 ——	7 ——	9 ——	17 ——	12 ——	
445	27 ——	18 ——	8 ——	10 ——	18 ——	13 ——	
446	28 ——	19 ——	9 ——	11 ——	19 ——	14 ——	
447	29 ——	20 ——	10 ——	12 ——	20 ——	15 ——	Vortigern.
448	30 ——	21 ——	1 Richiarius.	13 ——	1 Merovens.	16 ——	
449	31 ——	22 ——	2 ——	14 ——	2 ——	17 ——	Landing of Hengist and Horsa.
450	32 ——	23 ——	3 ——	15 ——	3 ——	18 ——	
451	1 Thorismond.	24 ——	4 ——	16 ——	4 ——	19 ——	

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
429	The Vandals land in Africa, and are joined by some wild Moors. The Donatist revenge themselves on their persecutors, by assisting the invaders. John I. fortieth bishop of Antioch. Agricola, son of Severian, preaches Pelagianism i Britain. Cœlestin sends Germanus of Antisiodorus (Auxerre) to controvert him Marius Mercator writes against the Pelagians. Death of Theodorus of Mop suesta. Theodoret's History ends.
430	The duplicity of Aetius is made known to Bonifacius: he returns to his allegiance and makes unavailing efforts to dislodge the Vandals from Africa. They besieg Hippo Regius. Augustin dies there, in the third month of the siege. Aug. 2 æt. 76. Some German bands penetrate into Gaul, as far as Arles, where they ar repulsed by Aetius. Cyril plots the expulsion of Nestorius from CP. Synods o Alexandria and Rome.
431	Bonifacius, reinforced by troops from CP. under Aspar, is defeated by the Vandals and leaves Africa. Hippo Regius falls. Idatius is sent to implore the assistance of Aetius, against the Suevi in Gallicia. Turbulent assemblage of bishops a Ephesus, called the third General Council. Nestorius, deposed by the violence of Cyril, retires into a monastery at Antioch. Maximianus is appointed in his place. Death of Plutarchus, a noted teacher at Athens, and of Paulinus, bisho of Nola, June 22. Palladius sent, as bishop, to Scotland.
432	Bonifacius is favourably received at Ravenna. Aetius brings his army from Gau to attack him. Bonifacius conquers; but receives a wound, of which he dies in a few days. Aetius takes refuge among the Huns, and protected by them regain his power. Zosimus composes his History.
433	Peace between the Gallicians and Hermanric, king of the Suevi. Death of Rugi las, chief of the Huns. His nephews, Attila and Bleda, succeed to his power, and dictate terms of peace to the Eastern empire. A destructive fire rages three days in CP. Patricius (St. Patrick) preaches in Ireland. Joannes Cassianus founds monasteries at Marseilles, and teaches Semi-pelagianism.
434	Honoria, sister of Valentinian, sent in disgrace from Ravenna, to do penance at CP Reconciliation between Cyril and John of Antioch, the friend of Nestorius. Proclus bishop of CP. Law of Theodosius, Dec. 15, in favour of church property. Vin cent of Lerins, a Semi-pelagian, writes against other heretics.
435	The greater part of Africa assigned to Genseric by a treaty of peace. The city o Carthage not yet occupied by him. The Burgundians are defeated by Aetius they make peace with him, and are then invaded by the Huns. Sebastian, son in-law of Bonifacius, is driven into exile by Aetius. Theodosius, who at firs favoured Nestorius, is moved by the influence of Pulcheria and the arts o Cyril, to banish him to the Oasis in the desert of Africa, and to issue a violen edict against his followers. Isidore of Pelusium censures the conduct of Cyril.
436	Narbonne, besieged by the Visigoths, is relieved by Littorius. The Burgundians repeat their attacks, and are repulsed by Aetius.
437	An auxiliary force of Huns is employed by Aetius in various conflicts with the Visigoths and Burgundians. Valentinian at CP., marries Eudoxia, daughter o Theodosius. Genseric appoints Arian bishops in Africa, and retaliates on the Catholics their own laws, which their writers call a persecution. Proclus, phil at Athens, composes commentaries on Plato, and many works on astronomy, phi lology, &c.
438	The Theodosian Code published. The Visigoths continue to encroach on Southern Gaul, and the coasts are infested by pirates from the north. Hermanric, king o the Suevi, in Spain, resigns his power to his son Rechil. Valentinian brings hi bride to Ravenna. Ammonius, a Greek poet, celebrates the war of Gainas (se A.D. 400). The remains of Chrysostom are brought from Comana, and honour ably deposited in CP. Death of Paulus, the Novatian bishop. Pilgrimage o the Empress Eudoxia to Jerusalem. Paulinus, master of the offices in the East
439	Battle of Thoulouse. The Romans and Huns defeated by the Visigoths, and Lit torius slain. A treaty of peace ensues. Carthage taken by Genseric, Oct. 19 Sozomen dedicates his Hist. Ecc. to Theodosius; the preface not written til four years later. Socrates concludes his Hist. Ecc. Merida taken by Rechil. Hi lary, bishop of Arles, fl.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
440	Genseric invades Sicily. The exiles and fugitives from Carthage are kindly relieved by Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus; but the greater part of them, being Arians and other heretics, are refused hospitality at Rome, by the order of Leo, the newly-elected bishop. Salvianus of Marseilles in his writings exposes the avarice of the priesthood, and degeneracy of the age. Death of Varanes V. of Persia. Sebastian seeks an asylum among the Vandals in Africa.
441	Theodosius sends a fleet and army against the Vandals without success. An invasion of the Persians checked by Aspar and Anatolius. The Huns take Singidunum (Belgrade) and Naissus. Death of Hermanric. Cassiodorus (*prosæus*) defends Sicily against Genseric.
442	The forces sent against the Vandals are recalled to defend Thrace from the Huns. Valentinian, by a treaty of peace, cedes Africa to Genseric. A comet is seen Domnus II., forty-first bishop of Antioch.
443	Merobaudes, soldier and poet, succeeds his father-in-law, Asturius, in the command of the Roman troops in Spain. He writes a panegyric on Aetius, and other poems (lately discovered by Niebuhr in the monastery of St. Gall). Valentinian issues an edict, Dec. 23, for observing and preparing correct copies of the Theodosian code. Leo detects the Manichæans in Rome, and burns their books.
444	Retirement of Eudoxia to Jerusalem. Paulinus beheaded. Cyrus, dismissed from his office of prætorian prefect, becomes bishop of Cotyæium, in Phrygia. Sebastian takes refuge among the Visigoths. Attila murders Bleda, and rules alone over the Huns. Death of Cyril; he is succeeded at Alexandria by Dioscorus.
445	Circus-factions at CP. slaughter each other. The Vandals, with their fleet, ravage the coast of Gallicia. Sebastian, driven from Barcelona, joins them. Victor begins his Chronicle.
446	The Romans, under Vitus, defeated by the Suevi in Spain. CP. devastated by fire, pestilence, and famine. The Britons apply in vain to Aetius, in his third consulship, for assistance against the Scots and Picts. Leo assumes a tone of high authority, and asserts the supremacy of the Roman pontiff over all other bishops.
447	Theodosius suspends the ravages of the Huns, by a most humiliating treaty of peace. The miseries of CP. aggravated by an earthquake, which throws down a part of the wall and towers. Eutyches publishes his heresy. Flavianus, bishop of CP. The sun eclipsed, Dec. 24.
448	Embassies between Theodosius and Attila. Priscus accompanies Maximin on one of these, and relates the proceedings in his History. Richiarius, the young king of the Spanish Suevi, marries the daughter of Theodoric; on his return, he plunders Saragossa and Lerida. Synod of CP. against Eutyches. The Vandal fleets assail Sicily and the coast of Italy.
449	Plot to murder Attila, atoned for by a heavy tribute. The Saxons assist the Britons to repel the Scots and Picts. Eutyches formally condemned by a council at CP. The "Robber-Synod" held at Ephesus. Violent measures of Dioscorus. Domnus II. is set aside, and replaced by Maximus II., forty-second bishop of Antioch. Flavian of CP. is deposed and banished. Anatolius succeeds him. Theodoret of Cyrrhus, Eusebius of Dorylæum, and other bishops are also deposed. Death of Hilary, bishop of Arles. A synod at Rome reverses the acts at Ephesus.
450	Death of Theodosius, July 28, æt. 50. By a nominal marriage, his sister Pulcheria raises Marcian to the throne. Attila demands the princess Honoria in marriage (see A.D. 434), and determines to support the claim made by a brother of Merovens to the throne of the Franks. Cassiodorus (*avus*) is sent ambassador to him. Death of the Empress Placidia. Eucherius, bishop of Lyons.
451	Attila invades Gaul, commits great havoc, and besieges Orleans. Aetius prepares to oppose him, and forms an alliance with the Visigoths. Battle of Chalons (*sur Marne*); Attila defeated. Theodoric slain. Attila retires into Pannonia. Marcian calls the council of Chalcedon, at which the acts of the "Robber-Synod" are annulled. Dioscorus is deposed and banished. Theodoret of Cyrrhus, Eusebius of Dorylæum, and other bishops are restored.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Western Empire.	Eastern Empire.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome
452	307.4	1205	Herculanus. Asporacius.	28 Valentinian III.	3 Marcian.	13 Yezdejerd II.	13 Leo I.
453	308.1	1206	Opilio. Vincomalus.	29 ——	4 ——	14 ——	14 ——
454	2	1207	Aetius IV. Studius.	30 ——	5 ——	15 ——	15 ——
455	3	1208	Fl. Placid. Val. Aug. VIII. Procopius Anthemius.	1 Maximus. 1 Avitus.	6 ——	16 ——	16 ——
456	4	1209	Joannes. Varanes. (Avitus Aug. *sec.* Idat. et. Sidon. Apoll.)	2 ——	7 ——	17 ——	17 ——
457	309.1	1210	Fl. Constantinus. Rufus.	1 Majorian.	1 Leo I.	18 ——	18 ——
458	2	1211	Fl. Leo. Aug. Fl. Jul. Val. Majorianus Aug.	2 ——	2 ——	1 Firoze.	19 ——
459	3	1212	Fl. Ricimeres. Patricius.	3 ——	3 ——	2 ——	20 ——
460	4	1213	Magnus. Apollonius.	4 ——	4 ——	3 ——	21 ——
461	310.1	1214	Severinus. Dagalaiphus.	5 —— 1 Severus.	5 ——	4 ——	1 Hilarus
462	2	1215	Fl. Leo Aug. II. Fl. Libius Severus Aug.	2 ——	6 ——	5 ——	2 ——
463	3	1216	Fl. Caecina Basilius. Vivianus.	3 ——	7 ——	6 ——	3 ——
464	4	1217	Fl. Anicius Olybrius. Rusticus.	4 ——	8 ——	7 ——	4 ——
465	311.1	1218	Hermenericus. Basiliscus.	Ricimer.	9 ——	8 ——	5 ——
466	2	1219	Fl. Leo Aug. III. *solus.*	——	10 ——	9 ——	6 ——
467	3	1220	Puseus. Joannes.	1 Anthemius.	11 ——	10 ——	7 ——
468	4	1221	Fl. Procopius Anthemius Aug. *solus.*	2 ——	12 ——	11 ——	1 Simplicius.
469	312.1	1222	Marcianus. Zeno.	3 ——	13 ——	12 ——	2 ——
470	2	1223	Severus. Jordanes.	4 ——	14 ——	13 ——	3 ——
471	3	1224	Fl. Leo Aug. IV. Anicius Probianus.	5 ——	15 ——	14 ——	4 ——
472	4	1225	Festus. Marcianus.	1 Olybrius.	16 ——	15 ——	5 ——
473	313.1	1226	Fl. Leo Aug. V. *solus.*	1 Glycerius.	17 ——	16 ——	6 ——
474	2	1227	Fl. Leo Junior Aug. *solus.*	1 Julius Nepos.	1 Leo, junior. 1 Zeno.	17 ——	7 ——
475	3	1228	Fl. Zeno Aug. II. *solus.*	1 Romulus. End of the Western Empire.	2 —— Basiliscus. 1	18 ——	8 ——
476	4	1229	Fl. Basiliscus Aug. II. Armatus.	3 ——	2	19 ——	9 ——

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Reputation Dates.	Visigoths in Gaul and Spain.	Vandals in Africa.	Suevi in Spain.	Burgundians in Gaul.	Ripuarian Franks.	Huns.	Britain.
452	1 Theodoric II.	25 Genseric.	5 Rechiarius.	17 Gunderic.	5 Merovens.	20 Attila.	
453	2 ——	26 ——	6 ——	18 ——	6 ——	1 Ellac.	Kingdom
454	3 ——	27 ——	7 ——	19 ——	7 ——	1 Dengezic	of Kent.
455	4 ——	28 ——	8 ——	20 ——	8 ——	2 ——	1 Hengist.
456	5 ——	29 ——	9 ——	21 ——	9 ——	3 ——	2 ——
457	6 ——	30 ——	1 Maldra.	22 ——	10 ——	4 ——	3 ——
458	7 ——	31 ——	2 ——	23 ——	1 Childeric I.	5 ——	4 ——
459	8 ——	32 ——	3 ——	24 ——	2 ——	6 ——	5 ——
460	9 ——	33 ——	1 Frumarius.	25 ——	3 ——	7 ——	6 ——
461	10 ——	34 ——	2 ——	26 ——	4 ——	8 ——	7 ——
462	11 ——	35 ——	3 ——	27 ——	5 ——	9 ——	8 ——
463	12 ——	36 ——	4 ——	28 ——	6 ——	10 ——	9 ——
464	13 ——	37 ——	1 Remismund.	29 ——	7 ——	11 ——	10 ——
465	14 ——	38 ——	2 ——	30 ——	8 ——	12 ——	11 ——
466	1 Euric.	39 ——	3 ——	1 Chilperic.	9 ——	13 ——	12 ——
467	2 ——	40 ——	4 ——	2 ——	10 ——	14 ——	13 ——
468	3 ——	41 ——	5 ——	3 ——	11 ——	15 ——	14 ——
469	4 ——	42 ——	6 ——	4 ——	12 ——	16 ——	15 ——
470	5 ——	43 ——	Subject to the Visigoths.	5 ——	13 ——	End of the kingdom of the Huns.	16 ——
471	6 ——	44 ——		6 ——	14 ——		17 ——
472	7 ——	45 ——		7 ——	15 ——		18 ——
473	8 ——	46 ——		8 ——	16 ——		19 ——
474	9 ——	47 ——		9 ——	17 ——		20 ——
475	10 ——	48 ——		10 ——	18 ——		21 ——
476	11 ——	49 ——		11 ——	19 ——		22 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
452	Having recruited his army, Attila advances into Italy. Siege and destruction of Aquileia. Its inhabitants take refuge in the marshes on the shore of the Hadriatic, and the foundation of Venice is (erroneously) ascribed to them. Leo, bishop of Rome, and two other ambassadors, by paying a large sum of money, induce Attila to withdraw beyond the Danube. Theodoric II. obtains the Visigothic throne by murdering his brother Thorismund. Proterius succeeds Dioscorus as bishop of Alexandria. Priscus visits Egypt and the Thebais.
453	Death of Pulcheria. Death of Attila. His son, Ellac, who succeeds him, falls in battle against the Ostrogoths; Dengezic takes the command of the shattered forces of the Huns, and leads them farther northward. Hyperechius of Alexandria writes on grammar and orthography. Stobæus fl.
454	Leo's influence over Valentinian employed to augment the power of the church, not to correct the emperor's bad passions. Aetius murdered, and his friends slaughtered. The wife of the senator, Maximus, violently dishonoured. The kingdom of Kent founded by Hengist.
455	Maximus revenges the disgrace of his wife by assassinating Valentinian, March 16, æt. 36, and usurps the throne. At the end of three months he is killed by the people, and Avitus, through the support of the Visigoths, is proclaimed emperor. Rome is taken and plundered by the Vandals. Many captives are carried away to Carthage, where the bishop Deogratias relieves their distress. Birth of Theodoric, son of Theodomir, the Ostrogoth. Battle of Aylesford; Horsa slain. Prosper of Aquitaine concludes his Chronicle.
456	Avitus sends Count Fronto to negotiate with the Spanish Suevi. Theodoric attacks them. Defeat and death of Rechiarius. Ricimer destroys a Vandal fleet near Corsica. He declares against Avitus, who abdicates, and dies soon afterwards. Some Heruli alarm the northern coast of Spain. Sidonius Apollinaris, son-in-law of Avitus, celebrates his consulship. Pasillus, forty-third bishop of Antioch.
457	Majorian placed on the throne of the West by Ricimer and the senate. Death of Marcian, æt. 65. Leo, the Thracian, made emperor of the East, by the influence of Aspar. Candidus Isaurus begins his History (which is now lost), and Victorius Aquitanus, his Canon Paschalis. Victory of Hengist over the Britons, at Crayford. Timotheus II. bishop of Alexandria. Death of Theodoret.
458	The Vandals land in Italy, and are defeated. Majorian prepares a fleet to attack them in Africa. He enacts many salutary laws, for improving the condition of the people and preserving public edifices. Antioch suffers by an earthquake. Sidonius Apoll. addresses his panegyric to Majorian. Gennadius, bishop of CP., Anastasius of Jerusalem, and Acacius, forty-fourth bishop of Antioch. Death of Yezdejerd II. of Persia.
459	Treaty of peace between Majorian and Theodoric. The war against the Suevi continues in Spain. Martyrius, forty-fifth bishop of Antioch.
460	Genseric destroys Majorian's fleet in the harbour of Carthagena. Peace is concluded between them. Death of Maldra. His son, Frumarius, invades Gallicia. Idatius, made prisoner, is released after three months' captivity. Timotheus III., bishop of Alexandria. Death of Eudoxia, Oct. 30, æt. 67.
461	Majorian is assassinated, Aug. 7, by Ricimer, who places Severus ostensibly on the throne, but exercises the imperial power himself. His authority is resisted by Marcellinus in Dalmatia, and Ægidius in Gaul.
462	Genseric restores Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian III., who had been carried away by him from Rome, A.D. 455, on condition, that a large dowry be given with her daughter Eudocia, to his son Hunneric; her other daughter, Placidia, is married to the senator, Olybrius, of the Anician family. The Vandals ravage the coasts of Italy and Sicily, and make themselves masters of Sardinia. Marcellinus equips a fleet in Dalmatia. The Franks banish Childeric, and make Ægidius for a short time their king. Narbonne taken by the Visigoths.
463	Ægidius defeats the Visigoths, in a battle near Orleans, in which Frederic, the brother of Theodoric, falls. Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, is sent as an hostage to Constantinople, where he remains ten years. Moses of Chorene writes his Armenian History. Prosper of Aquitaine still fl.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
464	Death of Ægidius. His son, Syagrius, inherits Soissons and a small territory around. Death of Frumarius. His brother, Remismund, unites the Spanish Suevi under his command. The Visigoths occupy the greater part of Gaul. Paris taken by Childeric. Marcellinus arrives in Sicily from Dalmatia, and expels the Vandals. The sun eclipsed, July 20.
465	Death of Severus. Ricimer governs without the title of emperor. A destructive fire at Constantinople, rages six days. Victory of Hengist over the Britons at Wippidsfleet.
466	The emperor Leo prepares an expedition against the Vandals in Africa. Theodoric II. is murdered by his brother Euric, who succeeds him as king of the Visigoths, and conquers a large part of Spain.
467	Ricimer solicits Leo to name an emperor of the West. Anthemius is appointed, and his daughter married to Ricimer. His intended religious toleration is prevented by Hilary. Earthquakes at Ravenna and Coimbra. The Vandals ravage the Peloponnesus.
468	The two empires unite to attack Genseric. Heraclius leads a large army from Egypt; Basiliscus commands the sea and land forces that proceed from CP. Marcellinus, who is reconciled to the emperors, assists with a numerous fleet from Dalmatia and Sicily. This formidable expedition totally fails. Misconduct of Basiliscus. Marcellinus assassinated. Panegyric of Anthemius, by Sidonius Apollinaris. The Chronicle of Idatius ends. Death of pope Hilary.
469	Euric completes the conquest of Spain. The Suevi remain in Gallicia, but subject to the Visigoths. Dengezic invades the Danubian provinces, where he is defeated and slain; the Huns cease to be a distinct power. Arvandus, prefect of Gaul, is banished for extortion and treachery. Sidonius Apollinaris becomes bishop of Clermont.
470	Aries and Marseilles taken by Euric. He defeats Riothamar, who had been hired by Anthemius to bring, for the defence of Gaul, 12,000 Bretons from Armorica, generally mistaken for an auxiliary force, from the island of Britain. The progress of Euric is checked in Auvergne by Ecdicius, son of the late emperor Avitus.
471	Aspar and his sons put to death by Leo. Ricimer quarrels with Anthemius, and withdraws to Milan. Epiphanius, bishop of Ticinum (Pavia), attempts to mediate between them. Acacius, bishop of CP., and Julianus forty-sixth of Antioch. Death of Orosius.
472	Walamir, advancing to support Anthemius with a body of Ostrogoths, is defeated and slain by Ricimer, who takes and plunders Rome. Anthemius is killed, July 11th, and the empire transferred to Olybrius, who dies Oct. 23. Death of Ricimer, Aug. 20. A great eruption of Vesuvius, Nov. 6; the ashes are said to have fallen in CP.
473	Gundibald, Ricimer's nephew, proclaims Glycerius emperor of the West. Leo associates his grandson, Leo the younger, with him in the Eastern empire. Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, is restored to his nation, but after an education of ten years at CP. is unable to read or write. His uncle, Widimir, invades Italy, and is paid by Glycerius to retire; he joins the Visigoths in Gaul. Malchus begins his History, of which only fragments remain.
474	Leo appoints Julius Nepos, nephew of Marcellinus, to be emperor of the West. Glycerius resigns, and is made bishop of Salona. Epiphanius negotiates between Nepos and Euric. Auvergne ceded to the Visigoths; Ecdicius withdraws. Death of Leo, Feb. 3. His grandson dies in Nov., and Zeno becomes emperor of the East. Nestorianus concludes his Chronology.
475	Orestes transfers the Western empire to his son, Romulus (called in derision Augustulus), and deposes Nepos, who retires into Dalmatia. Verina, widow of Leo, incites her brother Basiliscus to rebel. Flight of Zeno and his wife Ariadne into Isauria. Gelasius of Cyzicus, bishop of Cæsarea, writes his History of the Council of Nice.
476	Odoacer, with a promiscuous army, called Heruli, overthrows the Western empire, and makes himself king of Italy. Orestes defeated and slain at Placentia. Romulus is sent into Campania and pensioned. Zeno is besieged in Isauria by troops from CP. under Illus and Trachondas. Peter the Fuller, forty-seventh bishop of Antioch.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Kingdom of Italy.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
477	314. 1	1230	*Post Consulatum* Bas. II. et Armati.	4 Zeno.	2 Odoacer	20 Firoze.	10 Simplicius.
478	2	1231	Illus, *solus.*	5 ——	3 ——	21 ——	11 ——
479	3	1232	Fl. Zeno Aug. III., *solus.*	6 ——	4 ——	22 ——	12 ——
480	4	1233	Basilius, junior, *solus.*	7 ——	5 ——	23 ——	13 ——
481	315. 1	1234	Placidus, *solus.*	8 ——	6 ——	24 ——	14 ——
482	2	1235	Trocondus. Severinus.	9 ——	7 ——	1 Palasch.	15 ——
483	3	1236	Faustus, *solus.*	10 ——	8 ——	2 ——	1 Felix III.
484	4	1237	Theodericus. Venantius.	11 ——	9 ——	3 ——	2 ——
485	316. 1	1238	Qu. Aurelius Symmachus, *solus.*	12 ——	10 ——	4 ——	3 ——
486	2	1239	Decius. Longinus.	13 ——	11 ——	1 Cabades.	4 ——
487	3	1240	Fl. Boethius, *solus.*	14 ——	12 ——	2 ——	5 ——
488	4	1241	Dynamius. Sifidius.	15 ——	13 ——	3 ——	6 ——
489	317. 1	1242	Anicius Probinus. Eusebius.	16 ——	14 ——	4 ——	7 ——
490	2	1243	Longinus II. Faustus.	17 ——	15 ——	5 ——	8 ——
491	3	1244	Olybrius, *solus.*	1 Anastasius I.	16 ——	6 ——	9 ——
492	4	1245	Fl. Anastasius Aug. Rufus.	2 ——	17 ——	7 ——	1 Gelasius I.
493	318. 1	1246	Eusebius II. Albinus.	3 ——	1 Theodoric.	8 ——	2 ——
494	2	1247	Turcius Rufus Apronianus Asterius. Presidius.	4 ——	2 ——	9 ——	3 ——
495	3	1248	Viator, *solus.*	5 ——	3 ——	10 ——	4 ——
496	4	1249	Paulus, *solus.*	6 ——	4 ——	11 ——	1 Anastasius II
497	319. 1	1250	Fl. Anastasius Aug. II.	7 ——	5 ——	1 Zamasphes.	2 ——
498	2	1251	Joannes Scytha. Paullinus.	8 ——	6 ——	2 ——	1 Symmachus
499	3	1252	Joannes Gibbus (Scytha), *solus.*	9 ——	7 ——	3 ——	2 ——
500	4	1253	Patricius. Hypatius.	10 ——	8 ——	4 ——	3 ——
501	320. 1	1254	Pompeius. Rufus Magnus Faustus Avienus.	11 ——	9 ——	1 Cabades *restored.*	4 ——
502	2	1255	Probus. Faustus Avienus, junior.	12 ——	10 ——	2 ——	5 ——
503	3	1256	Dexicrates. Volusianus.	13 ——	11 ——	3 ——	6 ——
504	4	1257	Cethegus, *solus.*	14 ——	12 ——	4 ——	7 ——
505	321. 1	1258	Sabinianus. Theodorus.	15 ——	13 ——	5 ——	8 ——

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Reputed Dates.	Visigoths in Gaul and Spain.	Vandals in Africa.	Burgundians in Gaul.	Franks.	Britain. Sussex.	Britain. Kent.
477	12 Euric.	1 Hunneric.	12 Chilperic.	20 Childeric I.	Landing of Ælla and his sons.	24 Hengist.
478	13 ——	2 ——	13 ——	21 ——		25 ——
479	14 ——	3 ——	14 ——	22 ——		26 ——
480	15 ——	4 ——	15 ——	23 ——		27 ——
481	16 ——	5 ——	16 ——	1 Clovis I.		28 ——
482	17 ——	6 ——	17 ——	2 ——		29 ——
483	18 ——	7 ——	18 ——	3 ——		30 ——
484	19 ——	1 Gundamund.	19 ——	4 ——		31 ——
485	1 Alaric II.	2 ——	20 ——	5 ——	Battle of Mearcredsburn.	32 ——
486	2 ——	3 ——	21 ——	6 ——		33 ——
487	3 ——	4 ——	22 ——	7 ——		34 ——
488	4 ——	5 ——	23 ——	8 ——		1 Æsc.
489	5 ——	6 ——	24 ——	9 ——		2 ——
490	6 ——	7 ——	25 ——	10 ——	1 Ælla.	3 ——
491	7 ——	8 ——	1 Gundibald.	11 ——	2 ——	4 ——
492	8 ——	9 ——	2 ——	12 ——	3 ——	5 ——
493	9 ——	10 ——	3 ——	13 ——	4 ——	6 ——
494	10 ——	11 ——	4 ——	14 ——	5 ——	7 ——
495	11 ——	12 ——	5 ——	15 ——	6 ——	8 ——
496	12 ——	1 Thorismund.	6 ——	16 ——	7 ——	9 ——
497	13 ——	2 ——	7 ——	17 ——	8 ——	10 ——
498	14 ——	3 ——	8 ——	18 ——	9 ——	11 ——
499	15 ——	4 ——	9 ——	19 ——	10 ——	12 ——
500	16 ——	5 ——	10 ——	20 ——	11 ——	13 ——
501	17 ——	6 ——	11 ——	21 ——	12 ——	14 ——
502	18 ——	7 ——	12 ——	22 ——	13 ——	15 ——
503	19 ——	8 ——	13 ——	23 ——	14 ——	16 ——
504	20 ——	9 ——	14 ——	24 ——	15 ——	17 ——
505	21 ——	10 ——	15 ——	25 ——	16 ——	18 ——

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
477	The army that was besieging Zeno, conducts him back to CP., and restores him to the throne. Basiliscus, banished to Cappadocia, dies there. Death of Genseric. Peter causes discord at Antioch, and is deposed. John II. forty-eighth bishop.
478	Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, is employed by Zeno against another body of Goths, under Theodoric, son of Triarius. When the two armies meet, they make peace and coalesce. Odoacer relinquishes to Euric all beyond the Alps, preserves the Roman laws in Italy, and governs with prudence and humanity. Martyrius bishop of Jerusalem, and Stephen II. forty-ninth bishop of Antioch.
479	Marcian, son of Anthemius, and son-in-law of Leo, is encouraged by Verina to revolt against Zeno. Being defeated and made prisoner, he is allowed to retire into a monastery. Theodoric, son of Triarius, ravages the provinces to the gates of CP. The Ostrogoths take Epidamnus, and besiege Thessalonica, but are defeated by Sabinianus. Eustathius Syrus, hist. fl.
480	Julius Nepos, the ex-emperor, assassinated in Dalmatia. An earthquake of forty days' continuance, does great injury at CP. Stephen III. fiftieth bishop of Antioch.
481	Death of Theodoric, son of Triarius. All the Ostrogothic forces unite, under Theodoric, son of Theodemir. Odoacer conquers Dalmatia. Death of Childeric, king of the Franks. Accession of Clovis. Calandio, fifty-first bishop of Antioch.
482	Theodoric plunders Macedon and Thessaly. Death of Firoze, king of Persia. John Talaia, bishop of Alexandria, is deposed immediately after his election by Zeno, who appoints Peter Mongus in his place, and endeavours, by his Henoticon, to unite all sects.
483	Zeno invites Theodoric to CP. and confers dignities on him, with many rich gifts. Hunneric issues his summons to the bishops of Africa, to meet in the following year at Carthage.
484	Verina instigates Leontius to rebel at Tarsus. Illus, sent against him, assumes the purple himself. Eugenius, bishop of Carthage, defends the Athanasian faith, at the meeting of bishops there. After the conference, Hunneric issues his edict in favour of Arianism, and punishes its opponents. The sun eclipsed April 10. Felix of Rome, and Acacius of CP. excommunicate each other.
485	Death of Euric; his son Alaric, a minor, succeeds. Longinus, brother of Zeno, is sent to suppress the rebellion of Illus, who defeats him and takes him prisoner. Peter the Fuller restored to the bishopric of Antioch. Death of Proclus (see A.D. 437). Marinus writes his Life.
486	Battle of Soissons. Clovis conquers the territories of Syagrius, who takes refuge among the Visigoths, by whom he is slain. Death of Palasch, king of Persia. Salustius, bishop of Jerusalem.
487	Odoacer defeats the Rugi in Noricum, and takes their chieftain, Feva, prisoner. Theodoric, threatening to attack CP., is diverted to the conquest of Italy.
488	Leontius and Illus captured and put to death. March of Theodoric towards Italy. Death of Hengist. Palladius, fifty-second bishop of Antioch. Victor Vitensis writes his History of the Vandal persecution in Africa.
489	Theodoric defeats Odoacer at Aquileia, Aug. 28, and at Verona, Sept. 27, and takes Milan. Death of Acacius, bishop of CP. Fravitta, who succeeds him, dies in three months, and Euphemius is appointed.
490	Odoacer, defeated again, Aug. 11, on the banks of the Adda, retires into Ravenna. Zeno exercises great cruelties on those who are suspected of having favoured the late rebellion. Ælla having conquered Sussex, makes it a kingdom. Athanasius II. bishop of Alexandria. Cassiodorus, father of the senator, is *Comes Sacrarum* to Odoacer.
491	Death of Zeno, April 9, æt. 65. His widow, Ariadne, marries the Silentiary, Anastasius, and makes him emperor. Odoacer sallies from Ravenna, and sustains another defeat. Tumults at CP.; the Hippodrome burnt. Andreadsceaster taken by Ælla. Malchus and Candidus Syrus conclude their histories.
492	Rebellion of Zeno's brother, Longinus, in Isauria. Anastasius accords liberty of conscience, and remits oppressive taxes.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
493	Surrender and death of Odoacer. Theodoric is master of all Italy, and establishes the kingdom of the Ostrogoths. The statues of Anastasius thrown down at CP. Johannes Gibbus, or Scytha, conducts the war successfully against Longinus. Marriage of Clovis to Clotilda, niece of Gundibald, king of the Burgundians. Gennadius of Marseilles, script. ecc. fl.
494	The cities of Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Tripolis, are overthrown by an earthquake. Pope Gelasius asserts his divine right, as bishop of Rome, to universal supremacy. Timotheus of Gaza writes on Natural History. The distinction made by Gelasius, between the canonical and the apocryphal books of the Scriptures. Elias, bishop of Jerusalem.
495	Longinus protracts his rebellion in Isauria. Theudegotha, a natural daughter of Theodoric, is contracted in marriage to Alaric, the young king of the Visigoths, and her sister, Ostrogotha, to Sigismund, son of the Burgundian king. Cerdic and his son, Cynric, arrive with five ships, and land at Cerdics-ore (afterwards Cernemuth), now Charmouth, in Dorsetshire. Synods at Seleucia and other places, favour the marriages of priests.
496	Victory of Clovis over the Allemanni, at Tolbiac (Zulpich), followed by his conversion to Christianity and his baptism, by Remigius, bishop of Rheims. Deposition and banishment of Euphemius, bishop of CP.: Macedonius II. succeeds him. Avitus, bishop of Vienne, noted for his eloquent homilies, letters, and poems. John II. bishop of Alexandria. Theodoric marries Audefleda, sister of Clovis.
497	The war in Isauria is terminated by the capture and death of Athenodorus, the chief supporter of Longinus. Cabades expelled from the sovereignty of Persia, by Zamasphes, son of Firoze. Cassiodorus, æt. 18, secretary to Theodoric. The letter to Clovis (Variarum ii. 41) written. The Arabs (Saracens) invade Syria, and are repulsed by Eugenius. Thorismund banishes many Athanasian bishops from Africa to Sardinia. Fulgentius Ruspensis is eminent among them.
498	Longinus made prisoner and killed. Tumults at CP. Violent contest between Symmachus and Laurentius, for the episcopal throne at Rome, decided by Theodoric in favour of the former. Flavianus II. fifty-third bishop of Antioch. Theodoric sends an expert harper to Clovis at his request. (Cassiod. Var. II. 39, 40.)
499	The Bulgarians invade Thrace, and defeat the forces sent against them; three counts of the empire are slain in battle. A violent earthquake in Pontus. Nestorianism prevails among the Christians of Persia and the adjacent provinces.
500	Theodoric visits Rome; he issues edicts to stop the demolition of public edifices and works of art, and appoints an officer, with funds to restore and preserve them. Clovis defeats the Burgundians near Dijon, through the treachery of Godegesil, who is afterwards taken and killed by his brother, Gundibald. Basilius Cilix begins his controversial writings.
501	Strife of the Circus-factions at CP., 3000 slaughtered. Gundibald holds a conference of bishops at Lyons, without result. The Burgundian Code (*Lex Gambetta*) is framed and issued by him. Cabades restored in Persia by the Nephthalites or White Huns. Port and his sons, Bieda and Mægla, bring a band of Saxons in two ships, and land at Portsmouth.
502	Thrace again ravaged by the Bulgarians, and Syria and Palestine by the Saracens. Cabades invades Mesopotamia, and takes Amida, which begins the Persian war. The aqueduct of Ravenna constructed by Theodoric.
503	Areobindus, son of Dagalaiphus, is sent against the Persians, with Patricius, Hypatius, and Vitalianus. Their campaign is unsuccessful. A council held at Rome, declares the pope amenable to no human authority. Death of Eustathius. Theodoric sends to Gundibald a sun-dial and water-clock, made by Boethius. (Cassiod. Var. I. 45, 46.)
504	Tranquillity and prosperity of Italy, under the government of Theodoric. Boethius and Cassiodorus are his chief ministers. Celer conducts another army against Cabades, and lays siege to Amida. Theodoric defeats the Bulgarians, and retakes Sirmium. Tulum, a Goth of the Amali race, is distinguished in this war.
505	Amida is recovered, and peace restored between the Eastern empire and Persia.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Kingdom of Italy.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
506	321. 2	1259	Areobindus. Messala.	16 Anastasius I.	14 Theodoric.	6 Cabades	9 Symmachus.
507	3	1260	Fl. Anastasius Aug. III. Venantius.	17 ——	15 ——	7 ——	10 ——
508	4	1261	Celer. Venantius, junior.	18 ——	16 ——	8 ——	11 ——
509	322. 1	1262	Importunus, *solus.*	19 ——	17 ——	9 ——	12 ——
510	2	1263	Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, *solus.*	20 ——	18 ——	10 ——	13 ——
511	3	1264	Secundinus. Felix.	21 ——	19 ——	11 ——	14 ——
512	4	1265	Paulus. Muschianus.	22 ——	20 ——	12 ——	15 ——
513	323. 1	1266	Clementinus. Probus.	23 ——	21 ——	13 ——	16 ——
514	2	1267	Cassiodorus Senator, *solus.*	24 ——	22 ——	14 ——	1 Hormisdas.
515	3	1268	Anthemius. Florentius.	25 ——	23 ——	15 ——	2 ——
516	4	1269	Petrus, *solus.*	26 ——	24 ——	16 ——	3 ——
517	324. 1	1270	Fl. Anastasius. Agapetus.	27 ——	25 ——	17 ——	4 ——
518	2	1271	Magnus, *solus.*	1 Justin I.	26 ——	18 ——	5 ——
519	3	1272	Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. Eutharicus.	2 ——	27 ——	19 ——	6 ——
520	4	1273	Vitalianus. Rusticus.	3 ——	28 ——	20 ——	7 ——
521	325. 1	1274	Fl. Anicius Justinianus. Valerius.	4 ——	29 ——	21 ——	8 ——
522	2	1275	Symmachus. Boethius.	5 ——	30 ——	22 ——	9 ——
523	3	1276	Fl. Anicius Maximus, *solus.*	6 ——	31 ——	23 ——	1 John I
524	4	1277	Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. II. Opilio.	7 ——	32 ——	24 ——	2 ——
525	326. 1	1278	Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus. Probus, junior.	8 ——	33 ——	25 ——	3 ——
526	2	1279	Fl. Anicius Olybrius, *solus.*	9 ——	1 Athalaric.	26 ——	1 Felix IV
527	3	1280	Mavortius, *solus.*	1 Justinian I.	2	27 ——	2 ——
528	4	1281	Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. II., *solus.*	2 ——	3 ——	28 ——	3 ——
529	327. 1	1282	Decius, *solus.*	3 ——	4 ——	29 ——	4 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Visigoths in Gaul and Spain.	Vandals in Africa.	Burgundians in Gaul.	Franks.	Britain. Wessex.	Sussex.	Kent.
506	22 Alaric II.	11 Thorismond.	16 Gundabald.	26 Clovis.		17 Ælla.	19 Æsc.
507	1 Giselich & Amalarich.	12 ——	17 ——	27 ——		18 ——	20 ——
508	2 ——	13 ——	18 ——	28 ——		19 ——	21 ——
509	3 ——	14 ——	19 ——	29 ——		20 ——	22 ——
510	4 Amalarich, *alone.*	15 ——	20 ——	30 ——		21 ——	23 ——
511	5 ——	16 ——	21 ——	1 Thierry, 1 Chlotair, 1 Childebert I. 1 Chlodomir	Battle of Mount Badon. *Oxf. Tab.*	22 ——	24 ——
512	6 ——	17 ——	22 ——	2 ——		23 ——	1 Octa.
513	7 ——	18 ——	23 ——	3 ——		24 ——	2 ——
514	8 ——	19 ——	24 ——	4 ——	Stuffa and Witgar arrive with three ships at Charmouth.	1 Cissa.	3 ——
515	9 ——	20 ——	25 ——	5 ——		2 ——	4 ——
516	10 ——	21 ——	1 Sigismund.	6 ——		3 ——	5 ——
517	11 ——	22 ——	2 ——	7 ——		4 ——	6 ——
518	12 ——	23 ——	3 ——	8 ——		5 ——	7 ——
519	13 ——	24 ——	4 ——	9 ——	1 Cerdic.	6 ——	8 ——
520	14 ——	25 ——	5 ——	10 ——	2 ——	7 ——	9 ——
521	15 ——	26 ——	6 ——	11 ——	3 ——	8 ——	10 ——
522	16 ——	27 ——	7 ——	12 ——	4 ——	9 ——	11 ——
523	17 ——	1 Hilderic.	1 Gondemar.	13 ——	5 ——	10 ——	12 ——
524	18 ——	2 ——	2 ——	14 Thierry. Chlotair. Childebert I.	6 ——	11 ——	13 ——
525	19 ——	3 ——	3 ——	15 ——	7 ——	12 ——	14 ——
526	20 ——	4 ——	4 ——	16 ——	8 ——	13 ——	15 ——
527	21 ——	5 ——	5 ——	17 ——	9 ——	14 ——	16 ——
528	22 ——	6 ——	6 ——	18 ——	10 ——	15 ——	17 ——
529	23 ——	7 ——	7 ——	19 ——	11 ——	16 ——	18 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	The Gepidæ occupy part of the former possessions of the Huns, north of the Danube. Mundo collects a force of Gothic stragglers, and is aided by Theodoric against Sabinianus, the general sent by Anastasius to oppose him. Death of Eugenius, bishop of Carthage. Julian resigns his episcopal office at Bostra.
506	Alaric legislates for his people, and employs Anianus to adapt the Theodosian code to his purpose. Preparations for war between him and Clovis. Theodoric mediates by friendly letters. See Cassiod. Var. III. 1—4. Council of Agde held under the sanction of Alaric, to check the growth of monachism and regulate the discipline of the clergy. John III. bishop of Alexandria. Anastasius remits all taxes to Amida, for seven years. Ælla king of Sussex, the first Bretwalda, or wielder (chief) of Britain.
507	Battle of Vouglé, near Poitiers. Alaric defeated and slain, æt. 23, by Clovis, who conquers a great part of Aquitaine. Amalarich, the infant son of Alaric, and Giselich, his natural son, are proclaimed joint kings of the Visigoths, by Theodoric, who preserves for them all Spain and part of Gaul. He appoints Thiodes their guardian. Anastasius builds the "long wall," for the protection of CP., and fortifies Dara in Mesopotamia. Bloody encounters of the Circus-factions at CP. and Antioch.
508	Hibba, Theodoric's general, defeats Clovis near Arles. Romanus and Rusticus, with a fleet and army from CP., attack Tarentum. Proposals of peace made by Theodoric to Anastasius (Cassiod. Var. I. 1), and a treaty is concluded. The British prince, Natanleod, defeated and slain in a bloody battle by Cerdic.
509	Mammo, with a Gothic force, commits depredations in Gaul. A calamitous and extensive fire at CP. Flight of Giselich into Africa.
510	Clovis, by force or fraud, sets aside the Ripuarian and other minor Frank princes, and adds their lands to his own; he makes Paris his residence. The ensigns of the consulship are sent to him by Anastasius; but his name appears in no list of consuls. Theodoric (Cassiod. Var. II. 1) announces to Anastasius, that he had appointed Felix consul for the ensuing year. Boëthius, while consul, writes commentaries on Aristotle. Ennodius, bishop of Pavia, writes the Life of his predecessor, Epiphanius. Death of Giselich.
511	Death of Clovis at Paris, Nov. 27, æt. 45. His kingdom is divided equally among his four sons. Theodoric I. (Thierry) reigns at Metz, Chlodomir at Orleans, Childebert I. at Paris, and Chlotair, at Soissons. Theodoric remits a year's taxes to the citizens of Arles, for their fidelity (Cassiod. Var. III. 32). Joannes Lydus, æt. 21, comes to CP. The poet Christodorus of Coptos, and Agapius, the disciple of Proclus, fl. Anastasius expels and banishes Macedonius, and appoints Timotheus, bishop of CP. Council of Orleans, July 10.
512	A band of Heruli, under Rodolphus, permitted to settle in Thrace. Anastasius accused of heresy and persecution, because he checks the violence of the Athanasians. Flavius deposed, and Severus appointed fifty-fourth bishop of Antioch.
513	Anastasius, having relieved his subjects from many taxes, still by his economy accumulates a large sum in his treasury. Procopius of Gaza, sophist and scriptural commentator, writes a panegyric on him. Elias deposed at Jerusalem, and John II. made bishop in his place.
514	Vitalianus excites a religious war against Anastasius, and blockades CP. Priscian, the grammarian, fl.
515	Treaty between Anastasius and Vitalianus, who obtains the military prefecture of Thrace, and a promise to restore the deposed bishops. A body of Huns breaks through the Caspian gates and invades Cappadocia. Death of the empress Ariadne, æt. 60. Theodoric marries his daughter, Amalasontha, to Eutharic of the race of the Amali. The monastery of Agaunum, or St. Maurice, founded by Sigismund, son of Gundabald.
516	Tumults at Alexandria. Death of Gundabald, king of the Burgundians.
517	Troops of Goths ravage the country, from the Danube to Thermopylæ. Anastasius redeems the captives led away by them. Dioscorus II. bishop of Alexandria.
518	Death of Anastasius, July 9, æt. 88. His successor, Justin, puts to death Amantius for a conspiracy. Vitalianus in favour. The Henoticon of Zeno revoked. John II. bishop of CP. A riotous synod held there, condemns all heretics.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
519	The portion of Britain conquered by Cerdic is called Wessex, of which he takes the title of king. The Chronicon of Cassiodorus ends. The bishops who were banished by Anastasius are recalled. Severus is deposed, and Paulus II. is the fifty-fifth of Antioch, and Timotheus IV. replaces Dioscorus at Alexandria.
520	Justin, unable to read or write, yields to the influence of his nephew, Justinian. Vitalianus and his friends are assassinated. The Veneti, or blue faction of the circus, favoured at court, commit many acts of violence. These disorders cause an ordinance, which puts a stop to the Olympic games at Antioch. Basilius Clitx writes his *Hist. Ecc.* from the death of Simplicius (483) to that of Anastasius (518). Epiphanius, bishop of CP.
521	The consulship of Justinian celebrated with unusual pomp. Ineffectual negotiation with Cabades. Paul of Antioch abdicates, and Euphrasius succeeds, fifty-sixth bishop.
522	Sigismund, the Burgundian king, puts to death, unjustly, his son Segericus, and quiets his conscience by large donations to his monastery of St. Maurice. Trathus, or Zathus, a chief of the Lazi, a tribe near the river Phasis, comes to CP. and is converted to Christianity.
523	Sigismund assumes the monastic habit, and is betrayed into the hands of the Franks, who throw him, with his wife and children, into a well at Orleans. His brother, Gondemar, is elected king by the Burgundians. Death of the Vandal king, Thorismund. His successor, Hilderic, grants religious freedom, and allows the people of Carthage to have Bonifacius for their bishop. The edicts of Justin against Arians, provoke Theodoric to retaliate on the Catholics, and he suspects them of holding treasonable correspondence with the Eastern court. The senator, Albinus, is put to death, and Boethius arrested, who, while in prison writes "*De Consolatione Philosophiæ.*" Eutharic dies about this time, leaving a son, Athalaric
524	Chlodomir defeated and slain at Voiron, by Gondemar; his dominions divided among his brothers. War with Persia. Belisarius first employed. Boethius strangled at Calvenzano, near Pavia. Theodoric sends the bishop of Rome and four senators to intercede for the Arians with Justin. Peter, bishop of Jerusalem.
525	The patrician, Symmachus, father-in-law of Boethius, beheaded at Ravenna. Theodoric imprisons his ambassadors on their return from CP. Edessa overwhelmed by a flood, and Anazarbus in Cilicia, by an earthquake. At Antioch, an earthquake begins in October, and continues till the following May. Death of Isidore, the philosopher of Alexandria. Damascius writes his Life.
526	Death of Theodoric, Aug. 30. Athalaric, son of Eutharic, succeeds, under the guardianship of his mother, Amalasontha. Cassiodorus is her chief minister and adviser. Belisarius conducts the war in Armenia: Procopius attends him, as secretary. Johannes, rhetor, concludes his history. John, bishop of Rome, dies in prison, soon after Theodoric. Euphrasius, bishop of Antioch, perishes in the earthquake.
527	Justinian proclaimed joint Augustus, soon after which, by the death of Justin, Aug. 1, æt. 77, he becomes sole emperor. Palmyra restored. Ephraimius, fifty-seventh bishop of Antioch. The use of the Christian Era, introduced by the monk, Dionysius Exiguus. Battle of Cerdicsleas, between Cerdic and the Britons.
528	Unsuccessful campaign against the Persians; Belisarius is ordered to construct a strong fortress at Mindona. Justinian appoints Tribonian, the jurist, with eleven assistants, to prepare his code of laws. Another violent earthquake at Antioch. Amalarich marries Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, and makes Seville his residence.
529	The Saracens invade Syria. Julian, leader of a Jewish and Samaritan revolt, is made prisoner and beheaded. Cabades refuses to treat for peace. Justinian issues edicts against philosophers, heretics, and pagans. His code is promulgated, April 7, to be in force on the 16th. Benedict founds his new monastic order, the principal seat of which is Monte Casino, in Campania.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Kingdom of Italy.	Sassanides of Persia.	Bishops of Rome.
530	327. 2	1283	Postumus Lampadius. Orestes.	4 Justinian I.	5 Athalaric.	30 Cabades	1 Boniface II.
531	3	1284	*Post. Cons.* Lampadii et Orestis.	5 ——	6 ——	1 Chosroes I. or Nushirwan.	2 ——
532	4	1285	*Iterum II.*	6 ——	7 ——	2 ——	3 ——
533	328. 1	1286	Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. III., *solus.*	7 ——	8 ——	3 ——	1 John II
534	2	1287	Fl. Anicius Just. Aug. IV. Fl. Theodorus Paulinus, junior.	8 ——	1 Theodatus.	4 ——	2 ——
535	3	1288	Fl. Belisarius, *solus.*	9 ——	2 ——	5 ——	1 Agapetus.
536	4	1289	*Post. Cons.* Belisarii.	10 ——	1 Vitiges.	6 ——	1 Silverius.
537	329. 1	1290	*Post. Cons.* Belisarii II.	11 ——	2 ——	7 ——	1 Vigilius
538	2	1291	Fl. Joannes Cappadox, *solus.*	12 ——	3 ——	8 ——	2 ——
539	3	1292	Apio, *solus.*	13 ——	4 ——	9 ——	3 ——
540	4	1293	Fl. Justinus, junior, *solus.*	14 ——	1 Hildibald.	10 ——	4 ——
541	330. 1	1294	Fl. Basilius, *solus.*	15 ——	1 Totila.	11 ——	5 ——
542	2	1295	*Post. Cons.* Basilii.	16 ——	2 ——	12 ——	6 ——
543	3	1296	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. II.	17 ——	3 ——	13 ——	7 ——
544	4	1297	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. III.	18 ——	4 ——	14 ——	8 ——
545	331. 1	1298	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. IV.	19 ——	5 ——	15 ——	9 ——
546	2	1299	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. V.	20 ——	6 ——	16 ——	10 ——
547	3	1300	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. VI.	21 ——	7 ——	17 ——	11 ——
548	4	1301	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. VII.	22 ——	8 ——	18 ——	12 ——
549	332. 1	1302	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. VIII.	23 ——	9 ——	19 ——	13 ——
550	2	1303	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. IX.	24 ——	10 ——	20 ——	14 ——
551	3	1304	*Post. Cons.* Basilii. X.	25 ——	11 ——	21 ——	15 ——

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ge-ign rs.	Visigothe in Gaul and Spain.	Vandals in Africa.	Burgundians in Gaul.	Franks.	North-umberland.	Britain. Essex.	Wessex.	Sussex.	Kent.
30	24 Amalarich.	8 Hilderic.	8 Gondemar.	20 Thierry. Chlotair. Childebert I.		1 Erchenwin.	12 Cerdic.	17 Cissa.	19 Octa.
31	1 Thiodes.	1 Gelimer.	9 ——			2 ——	13 ——	18 ——	20 ——
32	2 ——	2 ——	10 ——	22 ——		3 ——	14 ——	19 ——	21 ——
33	3 ——	3 ——	11 ——	23 ——		4 ——	15 ——	20 ——	22 ——
34	4 ——	Conquered by Belisarius.	Conquered by the Franks.	1 TheodebertI. 24 Chlotair. Childebert I. 24.		5 ——	1 Cynric.	21 ——	23 ——
35	5 ——			2——25		6 ——	2 ——	22 ——	24 ——
36	6 ——			3——26		7 ——	3 ——	23 ——	25 ——
37	7 ——			4——27		8 ——	4 ——	24 ——	26 ——
38	8 ——			5——28		9 ——	5 ——	25 ——	27 ——
39	9 ——			6——29		10 ——	6 ——	26 ——	28 ——
40	10 ——			7——30		11 ——	7 ——	27 ——	29 ——
41	11 ——			8——31		12 ——	8 ——	28 ——	30 ——
42	12 ——			9——32		13 ——	9 ——	29 ——	1 Ermenric.
43	13 ——			10——33		14 ——	10 ——	30 ——	2 ——
44	14 ——			11——34		15 ——	11 ——	31 ——	3 ——
45	15 ——			12——35		16 ——	12 ——	32 ——	4 ——
46	16 ——			13——36		17 ——	13 ——	33 ——	5 ——
47	17 ——			14——37	1 Ida.	18 ——	14 ——	34 ——	6 ——
48	1 Theudisculus.			1 Theodebald.	2——	19 ——	15 ——	35 ——	7 ——
49	1 Agila.	Survi in Spain.		2——38	3——	20 ——	16 ——	36 ——	8 ——
50	2 ——	1 Carisric.		3——40	4——	21 ——	17 ——	37 ——	9 ——
51	3 ——	2 ——		4——41	5——	22 ——	18 ——	38 ——	10 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
530	Belisarius defeats the Persians at Dara. Mundo expels the Bulgarians from Thrace Thierry conquers the Thuringians, and adds their lands to his own. The kingdom of the East Saxons (Essex) founded by Erchenwin. Cerdic conquers the Isle of Wight. Jornandes, bishop of Ravenna. A comet appears.
531	The Persians and Saracens, under Alamundarus, defeat Belisarius, who maintains his ground against their overwhelming force. Death of Cabades, Sept. 13 æt. 32. League of Justinian with the Abyssinians and Homerites. The progress of the Persians checked. Gelimer deposes and imprisons his brother Hilderic at Carthage. Justinian prepares for war against him, and gives the command to Belisarius. Amalarich falls in battle against Childebert; Thiodes is chosen king of the Visigoths.
532	A truce of three months with Chosroes, leads to a treaty of peace. The violent contest of the circus-factions, called *Nike*, is quelled by the military forces of Belisarius and Mundo. Justinian employs the architect, Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus, to build the new church of St. Sophia. Armenia plundered by the Huns, who are driven out by Dorotheus. Damascius, Simplicius and other philosophers, expelled by Justinian's edict (see a. 529), seek a refuge at the court of Chosroes.
533	Justinian ratifies the treaty with Persia. Belisarius lands in Africa and achieves his first victories. He is accompanied by his wife, Antonina, and his secretary Procopius. John of Cappadocia, prætorian prefect, oppresses the East by his rapacity. The Pandects and Institutes of Justinian published. Cassiodorus (Var. IX. 25), describes the twelve books of his Gothic history (afterwards abridged by Jornandes). The philosophers, disappointed, return from Persia.
534	Final defeat and surrender of Gelimer. Africa becomes a Roman province again. Return and triumph of Belisarius. Gelimer lives in retirement on an estate given to him in Galatia. Death of Athalaric. Amalasontha associates Theodatus with her in the kingdom of Italy; through her murder he becomes sole sovereign. Missions of Peter of Thessalonica to him from CP. Death of Thierry and accession of his son. The three kings of the Franks overpower Gondemar king of the Burgundians, and divide his territories among them. Solomon, left by Belisarius to command in Africa, defeats the Moors. Death of Cerdic, king of Wessex. Cassiodorus, prætorian prefect; his official letters, Var. X. XI. XII. Marcellinus ends his Chronicle. Liberatus visits Rome. Justinianus, bishop of Valentia.
535	Belisarius occupies Sicily. Justinian's first *Novellæ* published. Anthimus, bishop of CP. through the influence of the empress Theodora. Justinian grants the demand of the council of Carthage, for the restitution of the church-property which had been seized by the Vandals.
536	Belisarius quells a mutiny in Africa, returns to Sicily, takes Naples and enters Rome. Procopius joins him at Syracuse. Incapacity of Theodatus; he is deposed by his people and slain. Vitiges elected king of Italy. Cassiodorus is still the official secretary. Mission of Agapetus to CP. A council held there, deposes Anthimus, and appoints Menas in his place. Simplicius writes his commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle.
537	Belisarius besieged in Rome by Vitiges. Great distress of the city. The bishop Silverius is accused of treachery, deposed, and banished. Gaianus, bishop of Alexandria, after a few months succeeded by Theodosius.
538	Mission of Antonina and Procopius from Rome to Naples. Retreat of Vitiges. After an unsuccessful attack on Rimini, he takes shelter in Ravenna. Belisarius advances and makes himself master of Clusium and Urbino. A Gothic and Burgundian force besieges Milan. A council, held at Orleans, inflicts indignities on Jews. Theodosius banished, and Paulus, a monk of Tabenne, succeeds him as bishop of Alexandria. A large comet visible above forty days in Sagittarius. The sun eclipsed on the morning of Feb. 16. *Chron. Sax.*
539	Milan taken and pillaged. The Franks, under Theodebert, invade Italy and plunder Genoa; they are attacked by disease and return into Gaul. Fæsulæ and Auximum surrender to Belisarius; he prepares to besiege Ravenna. Chosroes collects his forces for war. Cassiodorus retires from the world to the monastery of Squillace.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
540	Vitiges surrenders Ravenna, and is sent a prisoner to CP. Belisarius is recalled from Italy. The Ostrogoths elect Hildibald for their king. Chosroes invades Syria and takes Antioch. Solomon restores peace in Africa. Hesychius of Miletus, hist. fl. The parents of Evagrius, flying from Antioch, take their son, æt. 15, to Apamea. A total eclipse of the sun, June 20. *Chron. Sax.*
541	Belisarius takes the command against the Persians. Hildibald is slain, and Totila made king of the Ostrogoths. Basilius the last consul appointed by Justinian; a series of years follows, dated from his consulship. Paulus is deposed by the council of Gaza, and Zoilus appointed bishop of Alexandria. John of Cappadocia banished, and becomes a priest.
542	Totila recovers a great part of Italy. Belisarius compels the Persians to abandon their conquests and recross the Euphrates. The great plague spreads from Egypt and rages for many years in Asia and Europe. Evagrius studies at Antioch.
543	Naples surrenders to Totila, who then advances against Rome. Belisarius recalled from the East, after which the Persians again advance and defeat the Romans. The Moors renew the war in Africa; Solomon is slain in battle against them; incompetence of his successor, Sergius.
544	Perplexity of Justinian. Belisarius is sent again to Italy, but without supplies, and with very inadequate forces. Chosroes unsuccessful in his attack on Edessa. Stotzas, leader of the Moors, defeats the Romans, but falls in the battle. Edict of Justinian against the Origenists and the "Three Chapters." Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem.
545	While Belisarius is awaiting reinforcements, Totila takes Asculum and Spoletum, and lays siege to Rome. A truce for five years with Chosroes. Gontharis, the leader of the Moors, defeats and kills Areobindus; after which he is slain at a banquet by Artasires. The Turks begin their conquests in Asia. Facundus writes in defence of the "Three Chapters." Jacobus Baradæus, bishop of Edessa, founds the sect of Jacobites. Domnus III. fifty-eighth bishop of Antioch.
546	Rome is betrayed to Totila, Dec. 17. Belisarius is joined by fresh troops, but arrives too late to prevent the capture.
547	Belisarius retakes Rome and repairs the walls; three attacks of Totila are repulsed. The Sclavonians enter Illyricum. Ida founds the kingdom of Bernicia, in Northumberland, and builds Bamborough. Vigilius is summoned to CP. by Justinian, and prevailed upon to join in condemning the "Three Chapters."
548	Belisarius takes Crotona and Tarentum, after which he is recalled to CP. Rusciа surrenders to Totila. Death of the empress Theodora, June 28. Thiodes, king of the Visigoths, assassinated at Barcelona. Cosmus Indicopleustes writes his "*Christian Topography*." John of Cappadocia returns to CP., but is not restored to his office.
549	Ilauph, who had served under Belisarius, joins Totila, and conquers Dalmatia. Second capture of Rome by Totila. Ariminum, Tarentum, and Rhegium, submit to him. The army of the East occupies the country of the Lazi in Colchis. First siege of Petra.
550	Vigilius, still at CP., urges Justinian to rescue Italy from the dominion of Arians. Another army is sent under Germanus, whose marriage with Theodoric's grand-daughter, Malasuentha, interests the Ostrogothic people in his favour. He dies at Sardica, on his march to the seat of war. The Sclavonians are driven out of Illyricum Lech the first duke of Poland. Totila prepares to invade Sicily. Chorianes leads a Persian expedition into Lazica. Besas begins the second siege of Petra. Peter of Thessalonica sent to treat with Chosroes, for a renewal of the truce. Defeat of the Gepidæ by the Longobardi. Synod of Mopsuesta. Vigilius binds himself by an oath to oppose the "Three Chapters."
551	Totila restores the senate at Rome. Narses is appointed to command the army of the East in Italy. Petra surrenders, after which another truce for five years is concluded between the Romans and Persians. Silk-worms said to have been first reared in Europe, from eggs brought from the East. Jornandes writes "*de Regnorum Successione*." The Western Church adheres to the "Three Chapters." Zoilus is deposed and Apollinarius succeeds him as bishop of Alexandria.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy.	Bishops of Rome.	Sassanides of Persia
552	332. 4	1305	*Post. Cons.* Basil. XI.	26 Justinian I.			16 Vigilius.	22 Chosroes I. or Nushirwan.
553	333. 1	1306	*Post Cons.* Basil. XII.	27 ——			17 ——	23 ——
554	2	1307	*Post Cons.* Basil. XIII.	28 ——			18 ——	24 ——
555	3	1308	*Post Cons.* Basil. XIV.	29 ——			1 Pelagius I.	25 ——
556	4	1309	*Post Cons.* Basil. XV.	30 ——			2 ——	26 ——
557	334. 1	1310	*Post Cons.* Basil. XVI.	31 ——			3 ——	27 ——
558	2	1311	*Post Cons.* Basil. XVII.	32 ——			4 ——	28 ——
559	3	1312	*Post Cons.* Basil. XVIII.	33 ——			5 ——	29 ——
560	4	1313	*Post Cons.* Basil. XIX.	34 ——			1 JohnIII.	30 ——
561	335. 1	1314	*Post Cons.* Basil. XX.	35 ——			2 ——	31 ——
562	2	1315	*P.C.* Basil. XXI.	36 ——			3 ——	32 ——
563	3	1316	*Post Cons.* Basil. XXII.	37 ——			4 ——	33 ——
564	4	1317	*Post Cons.* Basil. XXIII.	38 ——			5 ——	34 ——
565	336. 1	1318	*Post Cons.* Basil. XXIV.	1 Justin. II.			6 ——	35 ——
566	2	1319	Fl. Justinus August. *solus.*	2 ——			7 ——	36 ——
567	3	1320	*Post Cons.* Justini. I.	3 ——			8 ——	37 ——
568	4	1321	*Post Cons.* Justini. II.	4 ——	1 Longinus.	1 Alboin.	9 ——	38 ——
569	337. 1	1322	*Post Cons.* Justini. III.	5 ——	2 ——	2 ——	10 ——	39 ——
570	2	1323	*Post Cons.* Justini. IV.	6 ——	3 ——	3 ——	11 ——	40 ——
571	3	1324	*Post Cons.* Justini. V.	7 ——	4 ——	4 ——	12 ——	41 ——
572	4	1325	*Post Cons.* Justini. VI.	8 ——	5 ——	5 ——	13 ——	42 ——
573	338. 1	1326	*Post Cons.* Justini. VII.	9 ——	6 ——	1 Cleoph.	No bishop.	43 ——
574	2	1327	*Post Cons.* Justini. VIII.	10 ——	7 ——	2 ——	1 Benedictus I.	44 ——
575	3	1328	*Post Cons.* Justini. IX.	11 ——	8 ——	1 Autharis.	2 ——	45 ——
576	4	1329	*Post Cons.* Justini. X.	12 ——	9 ——	2 ——	3 ——	46 ——
577	339. 1	1330	*Post Cons.* Justini. XI.	13 ——	10 ——	3 ——	4 ——	47 ——
578	2	1331	*Post Cons.* Justini. XII.	1 Tiberius II.	11 ——	4 ——	1 Pelagius II.	48 ——

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Dionysian Dates.	Visigoths in Spain.	Suevi in Spain.	Franks.	Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Britain. Essex.	Wessex	Sussex.	Kent.
552	4 Angila.	3 Cariaric.	5 Theodebald. Chlotair 42 Childebert I. 42	6 Ida.		23 Erchenwin.	19 Cynric.	39 Cissa.	11 Ermenric.
553	5 ——	4 ——	6 —— 43	7 ——		24 ——	20 ——	40 ——	12 ——
554	1 Athanagildus.	5 ——	7 —— 44	8 ——		25 ——	21 ——	41 ——	13 ——
555	2 ——	6 ——	—— 45	9 ——		26 ——	22 ——	42 ——	14 ——
556	3 ——	7 ——	—— 46	10 ——		27 ——	23 ——	43 ——	15 ——
557	4 ——	8 ——	—— 47	11 ——		28 ——	24 ——	44 ——	16 ——
558	5 ——	9 ——	Chlotair *alone* 48	12 ——		29 ——	25 ——	45 ——	17 ——
559	6 ——	1 Theodemir.	—— 49	13 ——		30 ——	26 ——	46 ——	18 ——
560	7 ——	2	—— 50 Charibert I. 1	1 Adda Ella 1		31 ——	1 Ceawlin.	47 ——	1 Ethelbert.
561	8 ——	3 ——	Gontran. 1 Sigeb. I. 1 Chilper. I. 1	2 —— 2		32 ——	2 ——	48 ——	2 ——
562	9 ——	4 ——	—— 2	3 —— 3		33 ——	3 ——	49 ——	3 ——
563	10 ——	5 ——	—— 3	4 —— 4		34 ——	4 ——	50 ——	4 ——
564	11 ——	6 ——	—— 4	5 —— 5		35 ——	5 ——	51 ——	5 ——
565	12 ——	7 ——	—— 5	6 —— 6		36 ——	6 ——	52 ——	6 ——
566	13 ——	8 ——	—— 6	7 —— 7		37 ——	7 ——	53 ——	7 ——
567	1 Liuva I.	9 ——	Gontran. 7 Sigeb. I. 7 Chilpe. I. 7	1 Clappa Ella. 8		38 ——	8 ——	54 ——	8 ——
568	2 ——	10 ——	—— 8	2 —— 9		39 ——	9 ——	55 ——	9 ——
569	3 ——	1 Mirva.	—— 9	3 —— 10		40 ——	10 ——	56 ——	10 ——
570	4 ——	2 ——	—— 10	4 —— 11		41 ——	11 ——	57 ——	11 ——
571	5 ——	3 ——	—— 11	5 —— 12	1 Uffa.	42 ——	12 ——	58 ——	12 ——
572	1 Leovigild.	4 ——	—— 12	1 Heodwulf. Ella. 13	2 ——	43 ——	13 ——	59 ——	13 ——
573	2 ——	5 ——	—— 13	1 Freodwulf. Ella. 14	3 ——	44 ——	14 ——	60 ——	14 ——
574	3 ——	6 ——	—— 14	2 —— 15	4 ——	45 ——	15 ——	61 ——	15 ——
575	4 ——	7 ——	Gontran. 15 Chilper. 15	3 —— 16	5 ——	46 ——	16 ——	62 ——	16 ——
576	5 ——	8 ——	1 Childebert II.	4 —— 17	6 ——	47 ——	17 ——	63 ——	17 ——
577	6 ——	9 ——	3 —— 17	5 —— 18	7 ——	48 ——	18 ——	64 ——	18 ——
578	7 ——	10 ——	4 —— 18	6 —— 19	1 Tityla.	49 ——	19 ——	65 ——	19 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
552	Totila defeated and slain by Narses, to whom the greater part of Italy submits The Ostrogoths make Teias their king. Battle of Searobyrig (Sarum), in whic the Britons are put to flight by Cynric. Jornandes abridges the History of th Goths by Cassiodorus (see A.D. 583), and continues it to the death of Vitiges Vigilius addresses his "Encyclic Letters" to the church. Eutychius, bisho of CP., and Eustathius of Jerusalem.
553	The kingdom of the Ostrogoths in Italy is terminated, by the defeat and death of Teias. Narses restores and administers the government of Justinian. Th Persian general, Mermeroes, conquers a great part of the country of the Lazi Procopius ends, and Agathias begins, his History. Joannes Lydus writes "D Magist. Rom." The second council of CP. (fifth general) condemns Origen an the "Three Chapters."
554	The Franks and Allemanni invade Italy, and are defeated by Narses. Gubazes king of the Lazi, is treacherously slain by the Romans, who, after this, sustai another defeat. Death of Mermeroes. Earthquakes at CP., Nicomedia, and An tioch. Theodebald dies of the plague; his dominions are added to those of hi uncle, Chlotair. Death of Agila. Athanagild makes Toledo the capital o the Visigothic kingdom. Vigilius, released from CP., is stopped in Sicily by dis ease.
555	Tzathes declared king of the Lazi. Nachoragan, the Persian general, defeated by the Romans at Phasis. War between Chlotair and the Saxons. Vigiliu dies at Syracuse. Liberatus writes his "Breviarium." Victor Tunnunensis i banished and imprisoned for his defence of the "Three Chapters."
556	The Persians again invade Colchis, without effect, and retire into Iberia. Justi nian punishes the assassin of Gubazes. Chlotair defeated by the Saxons. Hi natural son, Chramnus, rebels against him. Victory of Cynric and Ceawlin a Beranbyrig (Banbury).
557	Justin is appointed to command the Roman army in Colchis. Nachoragan is re called, and put to death by Chosroes. The truce renewed between the Roman and Persians. Embassy of the Avars to Justinian. Another earthquake at CP.
558	The pestilence still rages. Pontus and Armenia are plundered by the Tzani Death of Childebert; his daughters being excluded by the Salic law, his domi nions are inherited by his brother Chlotair, who thus becomes sole king of th Franks. The restoration of the church of St. Sophia, by the architect Isodorus is celebrated in hexameter verse by Paulus Silentiarius.
559	The Bulgarians advance to the river Atyras, within twenty miles of CP. The las achievement of Belisarius is the victory by which he expels these barbarians Procopius writes his "Anecdota," and Agathias the fifth book of his History Anastasius I. fifty-ninth bishop of Antioch.
560	Chramnus, in his rebellion, applies to the Bretons of Armorica for aid. He i made prisoner, and, with all his family, burnt alive by his father, Chlotai Northumberland divided into two kingdoms; Bernicia, under Adda, and Deir under Ælla. Chosroes obtains the Fables of Pilpay from India.
561	The services of Belisarius excite the jealousy of Justinian and his courtiers Death of Chlotair. His dominions are divided among his sons; Charibert ha Paris, Gontran Orleans, Sigebert Metz, and Chilperic Soissons. Tumults of th blue and green factions at CP. Martin bishop of Braga.
562	Conspiracy of Marcellus and Sergius against Justinian; Belisarius falsely accuse of having joined in the plot. Peter of Thessalonica negotiates a peace for fift years, between the Romans and Persians. Cassiodorus prepares his "Computu Paschalis." The History of Agathias ends, and that of Menander begins. Th Suevi, in Spain, renounce Arianism.
563	Belisarius is acquitted of the charge brought against him, and restored to his h noura. Joannes Malalas of Antioch writes his History. Macarius is restore as bishop of Jerusalem.
564	Peter of Thessalonica, Master of the Offices; he dies soon after. Justinian is a cused of heresy. Gildas Badonicus "De Excidio Britanniæ."
565	Death of Belisarius, March 13. Death of Justinian, November 13, æt. 83. H is succeeded by his nephew Justin, who receives an embassy from the Avar

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	seven days after his accession. Eutychius is deposed, and John III. appointed bishop of CP. The monastery of Iona founded by Columba.
566	Justin restores the office of consul for one year, from which another series of dates begins. He refuses to assist the Gepidæ in their wars with the Longobardi. Victor Tununensis ends his Chronicle and dies, still imprisoned in a monastery at CP. Corippus celebrates the praises and the consulship of Justin. Marriage of Sigebert to Brunehild, daughter of Athanagild, the Visigothic king.
567	Narses is deprived of his command, and retires to Naples. The Longobardi, under Alboin, overcome the Gepidæ; their king, Cunimund, falls, and his daughter, Rosamund, is married to the conqueror. Death of Charibert; his dominions are divided by his three brothers.
568	Alboin invades Italy, and founds the kingdom of Lombardy. The Avars succeed the Longobardi and Gepidæ in Pannonia. A Turkish envoy arrives at CP. Longinus, the successor of Narses, is styled Exarch of Ravenna. War in Britain, between the kings of Kent and Wessex. Battle of Wibbandune (supposed to be Wimbledon). Liuva associates his brother Leovigild with him, in the Visigothic kingdom of Spain. Joannes Philoponus writes against Joannes, CP.
569	Alboin takes Milan and conquers Liguria. Mission of Zemarchus to the Turks of Mount Altai. Joannes Gerundensis, or Biclarensis, writes his chronicle. John III. bishop of Alexandria. Birth of Mohammed at Mecca.
570	The Avars invade Thrace, and are driven back by Tiberius, Justin's general. Ticinum (Pavia) still resists Alboin. Anastasius I. is banished, and Gregorius, the friend of Evagrius, is appointed sixtieth bishop of Antioch. Venantius Fortunatus, now a presbyter, addresses poems to Justin, to the empress Sophia, and to Childebert. Death of Narses (between 568 and 573).
571	The Armenians, persecuted by Chosroes, place themselves under the protection of Justin, which leads to a war between the Romans and Persians. Pavia is surrendered to Alboin. Ceawlin, king of Wessex, is the second Bretwalda. Uffa founds the kingdom of East Anglia. (Ost Engeland, *the Eastern Narrow-land*, between the fens of the Wash and the sea.) Theophanes Byzantinus writes his History.
572	Marcianus is sent to conduct the war against the Persians. By the death of Liuva, Leovigild becomes sole king of the Visigoths. Alboin grants to his chief captains, with the titles of princes or dukes, allotments of territory, for which they are bound to render military service.
573	The Persians take Dara and plunder Syria; Marcianus is recalled from the command against them. Alboin is murdered by Rosamund; she flies to Ravenna with her lover, Helmichis, where she poisons him; before he dies, he compels her to drain the cup. Cleoph is elected king of Lombardy. Cassiodorus, æt. 93, writes "De Orthographia." After the death of Joannes III., Rome is nearly a year without a bishop. Another Joannes III. is bishop of Jerusalem.
574	Tiberius is appointed Cæsar, and concludes a truce with Chosroes. He sustains a defeat from the Avars on the Danube. Cleoph, king of Lombardy, is assassinated: his son, Autharis, being a child, many of the dukes assume royal power, and great anarchy prevails. Gregory of Tours enters on his episcopate. Benedictus I. is elected bishop of Rome.
575	Justinian, the son of Germanus, defeats the Persians, and advances to the Araxes. Chosroes agrees to a truce for three years. War between Sigebert and Chilperic: the former is slain, and succeeded by his son Childebert. Death of Cassiodorus, æt. 95. (The kingdom of E. Anglia dates from this year, in Ox. Tables and Univ. Hist.)
576	Mission of Valentine to Dilzibulus, ruler of the Turks. The Persians occupy Armenia, which Justinian is too late to prevent.
577	Maurice is sent to command the Roman army in the East. Ceawlin extends the kingdom of Wessex, by taking Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. On the death of John III. Eutychius is restored to the bishopric of CP.
578	Death of Justin, Oct. 5. Negotiations between Tiberius and Chosroes. Columbanus founds his monastery of Luxovium.

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A.D.	Olym.	A.U.C.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy.	Bishops of Rome.	Sassanides of Persia
579	339. 3	1332	Tiberius Aug. *solus.*	2 Tiberius II.	12 Longinus.	5 Autharis.	2 Pelagius II.	1 Hormisda or Hormouz I.
580	4	1333	*Post Cons.* Tiberii. I.	3 ——	13 ——	6 ——	3 ——	2 ——
581	340. 1	1334	*Post Cons.* Tiberii. II.	4 ——	14 ——	7 ——	4 ——	3 ——
582	2	1335	*Post Cons.* Tiberii. III.	1 Maurice	15 ——	8 ——	5 ——	4 ——
583	3	1336	*Sine. Cons.* or *Post Cons.* Tib. IV.	2 ——	16 ——	9 ——	6 ——	5 ——
584	4	1337	Mauricius Aug. *solus.*	3 ——	1 Smaragdus.	10 ——	7 ——	6 ——
585	341. 1	1338	*Post Cons.* Mauricii. I.	4 ——	2 ——	11 ——	8 ——	7 ——
586	The Olympiads, and years of Rome, being now seldom used, are from this time omitted.		*Post Cons.* Mauricii. II.	5 ——	3 ——	12 ——	9 ——	8 ——
587			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. III.	6 ——	4 ——	13 ——	10 ——	9 ——
588			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. IV.	7 ——	5 ——	14 ——	11 ——	10 ——
589			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. V.	8 ——	6 ——	15 ——	12 ——	11 ——
590			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. VI.	9 ——	1 Romanus.	16 ——	1 Gregory I.	1 Chosroes Purvis.
591			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. VII.	10 ——	2 ——	1 Agilulph.	2 ——	2 ——
592			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. VIII.	11 ——	3 ——	2 ——	3 ——	3 ——
593			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. IX.	12 ——	4 ——	3 ——	4 ——	4 ——
594			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. X.	13 ——	5 ——	4 ——	5 ——	5 ——
595			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XI.	14 ——	6 ——	5 ——	6 ——	6 ——
596			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XII.	15 ——	7 ——	6 ——	7 ——	7 ——
597			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XIII.	16 ——	1 Callinicus.	7 ——	8 ——	8 ——
598			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XIV.	17 ——	2 ——	8 ——	9 ——	9 ——
599			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XV.	18 ——	3 ——	9 ——	10 ——	10 ——
600			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XVI.	19 ——	4 ——	10 ——	11 ——	11 ——
601			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XVII.	20 ——	5 ——	11 ——	12 ——	12 ——
602			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XVIII.	1 Phocas.	1 Smaragdus *reinstated.*	12 ——	13 ——	13 ——
603			*Post Cons.* Mauricii. XIX.	2 ——		13 ——	14 ——	14 ——

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Dependencies Dates	Visigoths in Spain.	Suevi in Spain.	Franks.	Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Britain. Essex.	Wessex.	Sussex.	Kent.
579	8 Leovigild.	11 Mirva.	Gontran 19 Chilper. 19 5 Childebert II.	7 Freodwulf. Ella. 20	2 Tityus.	50 Erchenwin.	20 Ceawlin.	66 Cissa.	20 Ethelbert.
580	9 ——	12 ——	—— 20 6 ——	1 Theodoric. Ella. 21	3 ——	51 ——	21 ——	67 ——	21 ——
581	10 ——	13 ——	—— 21 7 ——	2 —— 22	4 ——	52 ——	22 ——	68 ——	22 ——
582	11 ——	1 Eburic.	—— 22 8 ——	3 —— 23	5 ——	53 ——	23 ——	69 ——	23 ——
583	12 ——	1 Andica.	—— 23 9 ——	4 —— 24	6 ——	54 ——	24 ——	70 ——	24 ——
584	13 ——	2 —— Subdued by Leovigild.	Gontran 24 10 Child. II Chlot. II. 1	5 —— 25	7 ——	55 ——	25 ——	Conquered by Ceawlin.	25 ——
585	14 ——		—— 25 11 —— 2	6 —— 26	8 ——	56 ——	26 ——		26 ——
								Mercia.	
586	1 Recared I.		—— 26	7 —— 27	9 ——	57 ——	27 ——	1 Cridda.	27 ——
587	2 ——		12 —— 3 —— 27	8 —— 28	10 ——	1 Sledda.	28 ——	2 ——	28 ——
588	3 ——		13 —— 4 —— 28	1 Ethelric.	11 ——	2 ——	29 ——	3 ——	29 ——
589	4 ——		14 —— 5 —— 29	2 ——	12 ——	3 ——	30 ——	4 ——	30 ——
590	5 ——		15 —— 6 —— 30	3 ——	13 ——	4 ——	31 ——	5 ——	31 ——
591	6 ——		16 —— 7 —— 31	4 ——	14 ——	5 ——	32 ——	6 ——	32 ——
592	7 ——		17 —— 8 —— 32	5 ——	15 ——	6 ——	33 ——	7 ——	33 ——
593	8 ——		18 —— 9 —— 33	1 Ethelfrid.	16 ——	7 ——	1 Ceolric.	Cridda slain;	34 ——
594	9 ——		19 —— 10 20 —— 11	2 ——	17 ——	8 ——	2 ——	usurpation of	35 ——
595	10 ——		21 —— 12	3 ——	18 ——	9 ——	3 ——	Ceolric.	36 ——
596	11 ——		—— 13 1 Theod. II. Thier. II. 1	4 ——	19 ——	10 ——	4 ——		37 ——
597	12 ——		—— 14 2 —— 2	5 ——	20 ——	1 Sabert	1 Ceolwulf.	1 Wibba	38 ——
598	13 ——		—— 15 3 —— 3	6 ——	21 ——	2 ——	2 ——	2 ——	39 ——
599	14 ——		—— 16 4 —— 4	7 ——	1 Redwald.	3 ——	3 ——	3 ——	40 ——
600	15 ——		—— 17 5 —— 5	8 ——	2 ——	4 ——	4 ——	4 ——	41 ——
601	1 Liuva II.		—— 18 6 —— 6	9 ——	3 ——	5 ——	5 ——	5 ——	42 ——
602	2 ——		—— 19 7 —— 7	10 ——	4 ——	6 ——	6 ——	6 ——	43 ——
603	1 Witteric.		—— 20 8 —— 8	11 ——	5 ——	7 ——	7 ——	7 ——	44 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
579	Victories of Maurice over the Persians. Death of Chosroes. Marriage of Hermenegild, son of Leovigild, with Ingundis, daughter of Sigebert and Brunehild.
580	Maurice obtains farther successes in Mesopotamia and Assyria. Death of Austregildis, Gontran's queen. Buzurg Mihir, the tutor and friend of Hormisdas, introduces into Persia from India, the game of chess. Eulogius, bishop of Alexandria.
581	Maurice concludes his fourth campaign, and returns to CP., where he is honourably welcomed.
582	Death of Tiberius, Aug. 14, having previously given his daughter Constantina in marriage to Maurice, and proclaimed him heir to the throne. Hermenegild converted by his wife Ingundis, and by Leander, the bishop of Seville, renounces Arianism, and endeavours, by rebelling against his father, to establish the Nicene faith in Spain. John IV. succeeds Eutychius as bishop of CP. The five extant books of Agathias written.
583	The retirement of Buzurg Mihir leaves Hormisdas under the influence of evil counsellors. Menander writes his History.
584	Maurice appoints Philippicus, the husband of his sister Gordia, to command the army in the East. The Dukes of Lombardy, distressed by ten years of anarchy unite in recognising Autharis as their king, and order is restored among them. Fredegonda kills her husband, Chilperic, and reigns in the name of her son Chlotair. The Suevi of Spain are finally overcome, and their territories occupied, by Leovigild. He also puts an end to the rebellion of his son Hermenegild, who is put to death by him, and receives from the catholic church the honours of a martyr and saint. Longinus is recalled, and Smaragdus appointed exarch of Ravenna. The Latin language is modified in Italy, Gaul and Spain, by admixture with Gothic dialects. Many native Gauls retire into Armorica, where they preserve their Celtic tongue. Ceawlin defeats the Britons at Fethanlea.
585	Philippicus harasses the Persians, while on another side, their country is invaded by the Turks.
586	The Persian general, Bahram, repels the Turks. Death of Leovigild. Cridda founds the last Saxon kingdom of Mercia. The British warriors retire to the western side of the island, from Cornwall to the Clyde, and uniting in a general league, call themselves Cymri.
587	The Avars, under their chagan (khan) Baian, harass Thrace, and threaten the empire; Comentiolus is appointed to resist them. John of CP. assumes the title of "Œcumenical bishop," which leads to angry discussions between him and Pelagius of Rome. Gregory of Antioch tried and acquitted by a synod at CP.
588	Philippicus is superseded by Priscus. War between Recared and Gontran; the Franks are defeated near Carcassone. A destructive fire at Paris. Ethelric, son of Ida, succeeds in Bernicia; by the marriage of his son, Ethelfrid, with Acca, daughter of Ella, king of Deira, the two kingdoms are united, and form that of Northumberland. Death of Ella.
589	Comentiolus is placed at the head of the Roman army in the East, and Bahram at that of the Persians. The latter receives a total defeat, after which he revolts, in consequence of having been reproved and insulted by Hormouz. Council of Toledo; Recared and the Visigoths conform to the Nicene creed. Priests are forbidden to accuse each other before a civil magistrate.
590	Maurice crowns his son, Theodosius, æt. 9. Hormouz is deposed and slain, with many of his family. His eldest son, Chosroes, is saved and proclaimed king. He flies to Circesium, and places himself under the protection of Maurice. Bahram for a time usurps the regal power. Joannes Gerundensis, or Biclarensis (see A.D. 569), ends his Chronicle.
591	A Roman army under Narses restores Chosroes, who makes peace with Maurice. Bahram retires among the Turks, and dies soon afterwards. Agilulph, duke of Turin, marries Theudelinda, widow of Autharis, and is acknowledged king of the Lombards.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
592	Maurice recalls his forces from the East, to strengthen his army in Thrace against the Avars. He marches with them as far as Anchialus, whence he retires to CP., and leaves Priscus to command. An eclipse of the sun, March 19. Gregory claims authority over foreign bishops and churches.
593	Priscus drives the Avars across the Danube, and compels Baian to make peace. Peter, the brother of Maurice, is sent to take the command. Evagrius concludes and publishes his history. Anastasius I. restored at Antioch (see A.D. 559, 570).
594	Peter breaks the peace with the Avars, and is defeated by them. Priscus is reinstated in the command. Maurice attempts to reduce the pay of the soldiers; their mutiny appeased by revoking the edict. Death of Gontran; his territories descend to Childebert. Amos, bishop of Jerusalem. Mohammed enters into the service of Cadijah, and soon afterwards marries her. Ethelbert is the third Bretwalda.
595	Conference between Priscus and Baian, after which hostilities are resumed; the Avars are defeated, and remain inactive for many months. The Lombards lay waste the country round Rome, and cause great distress in the city. Gregory prevails on them to withdraw. Cyriacus, bishop of CP. Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poictiers.
596	Gregory sends Augustin and a train of monks to preach Christianity in Britain (see his Ep. VI. 57, addressed to them, July 23); they are favourably received by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and his queen, Bertha, daughter of the late Frank king, Charibert (she being already a Christian). Dwellings are assigned to them in Canterbury. Death of Childebert; his dominions are divided between his two sons, under the tutelage of their grandmother, Brunehild. Cyriacus claims the title of "Œcumenical bishop," and is opposed by Gregory, who in his letters styles himself "*Servant of the servants of God.*" Isidore appointed bishop of Seville.
597	Ceolwulf, great grandson of Cerdic, regains the throne of Wessex, and Wibba that of Mercia. The missionaries make many converts in Kent and Essex. Augustin goes to Arles, and is ordained bishop of the English.
598	Baian attacks Tomi, which is defended by Priscus. Death of Fredegonda. Columbanus, expelled from Luxovium by Theodoric, takes refuge with Chlotair.
599	Comentiolus is defeated by the Avars. The Chagan offers to release twelve thousand prisoners for a ransom. Maurice refuses to pay this, on which they are massacred by their captors. Through the degeneracy of the Frank monarchs, the mayors of the palace gradually encroach on the royal authority. The Gregorian chant introduced. Anastasius II. sixty-first, and last bishop of Antioch.
600	Priscus defeats the Avars, but is again superseded in the command by Comentiolus. Marriage of the Cæsar, Theodosius, æt. 19. Death of Venantius Fortunatus.
601	Peter is again appointed to the command of the army on the Danube. Death of Recared. Paulinus, Mellitus, and others, are sent to assist in the conversion of Britain. Greg. Epist. xi. 76, June 17, to Mellitus, orders heathen temples not to be destroyed, but used as Christian churches; xi. 65, June 22, to Augustin (*episc. Anglorum*); xi. 66, same date, to Ethelbert; and xi. 68, same date, to Virgilius, bishop of Arles. Isacius, bishop of Jerusalem.
602	Revolt of Phocas; he is proclaimed emperor. Flight of Maurice with his family; they are taken and put to death; as also, are Peter, Comentiolus, Germanus, and others, Nov. 22. Maurice, æt. 63. Augustin founds the cathedral and abbey of Canterbury. Peter, the first abbot, is drowned on a voyage to France. Agilulph and the Lombards renounce Arianism.
603	Chosroes declares war against Phocas, to revenge the death of his benefactor, Maurice. Liuva, a promising young prince, is assassinated, æt. 22, by Witteric, who usurps the Visigothic throne. Ethelfrid defeats the Scots at Degsastan, (Egesanstane, *Chron. Sax.*) and the Cymri, near Caerlegion (Chester). Gregory places the statues of Phocas and his empress, Leontia, in the Lateran, and congratulates him on his elevation, Epist. xiii. 31. "*Phocæ Augusto. Gloria in Excelsis.*"

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A.D.	Hegira.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy	Bishops of Rome.	Arabia.	Sassanides or Persia
604		Phocas Aug.	3 Phocas.	3 Smaragdus (2nd time).	14 Agiluiph.	1 Sabinianus.		15 Chosroes Purvis
605		*Post Cons.* Phocæ I.	4 ——	4 ——	15 ——	2 ——		16 ——
606		*Post Cons.* Phocæ II.	5 ——	5 ——	16 ——	3 ——		17 ——
607		*Post Cons.* Phocæ III.	6 ——	6 ——	17 ——	1 Boniface III.		18 ——
608		*Post Cons.* Phocæ IV.	7 ——	7 ——	18 ——	1 Boniface IV.		19 ——
609		*Post Cons.* Phocæ V.	8 ——	8 ——	19 ——	2 ——		20 ——
610		*Post Cons.* Phocæ VI.	1 Heraclius.	9 ——	20 ——	3 ——		21 ——
611		Heraclius Aug.	2 ——	1 Joannes Lemigius.	21 ——	4 ——		22 ——
612		*Post Cons.* Heraclii I.	3 ——	2 ——	22 ——	5 ——		23 ——
613		*Post Cons.* Heraclii II.	4 ——	3 ——	23 ——	6 ——		24 ——
614		*Post Cons.* Heraclii III.	5 ——	4 ——	24 ——	7 ——		25 ——
615		*Post Cons.* Heraclii IV.	6 ——	5 ——	1 Adalwald.	1 Deusdedit.		26 ——
616		*Post Cons.* Heraclii V.	7 ——	1 Eleutherius.	2 ——	2 ——		27 ——
617		*Post Cons.* Heraclii VI. *sec.* Chron. Pasch. Constantinus Cæs. *sec.* Epiphan.	8 ——	2 ——	3 ——	3 ——		28 ——
618		*Post Cons.* Heraclii VII.	9 ——	3 ——	4 ——	4 ——		29 ——
619		*Post Cons.* Heraclii VIII.	10 ——	1 Isaac.	5 ——	1 Boniface V.		30 ——
620		*Post Cons.* Heraclii IX.	11 ——	2 ——	6 ——	2 ——		31 ——
621		*Post Cons.* Heraclii X.	12 ——	3 ——	7 ——	3 ——		32 ——
622	1	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XI.	13 ——	4 ——	8 ——	4 ——	1 Mohammed	33 ——
623	2	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XII.	14 ——	5 ——	9 ——	5 ——	2 ——	34 ——
624	3	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XIII.	15 ——	6 ——	10 ——	6 ——	3 ——	35 ——
625	4	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XIV.	16 ——	7 ——	1 Ariwald.	1 Honorius I.	4 ——	36 ——
626	5	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XV.	17 ——	8 ——	2 ——	2 ——	5 ——	37 ——
627	6	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XVI.	18 ——	9 ——	3 ——	3 ——	6 ——	38 ——

*** For an explanation of the correspondence between the years of the Hegira and those of the Vulgar Era, see Preface.

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Repetition Dates.	Visigoths in Spain.	Franks.	Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Britain. Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
604	2 Witteric.	Chlotair II. 21 9 Theodebert II. Thierry II. 9	12 Ethelfrid.	6 Redwald.	8 Sabert.	8 Ceolwulf.	8 Wibba.	45 Ethelbert.
605	3 ——	—— 22	13 ——	7 ——	9 ——	9 ——	9 ——	46 ——
		10 ——						
		—— 10						
606	4 ——	—— 23	14 ——	8 ——	10 ——	10 ——	10 ——	47 ——
		11 ——						
		—— 11						
607	5 ——	—— 24	15 ——	9 ——	11 ——	11 ——	11 ——	48 ——
		12 ——						
		—— 12						
608	6 ——	—— 25	16 ——	10 ——	12 ——	12 ——	12 ——	49 ——
		13 ——						
		—— 13						
609	7 ——	—— 26	17 ——	11 ——	13 ——	13 ——	13 ——	50 ——
		14 ——						
		—— 14						
610	1 Gundemar.	—— 27	18 ——	12 ——	14 ——	14 ——	14 ——	51 ——
		15 ——						
		—— 15						
611	2 ——	—— 28	19 ——	13 ——	15 ——	1 Cynegils.	15 ——	52 ——
		16 ——						
		—— 16						
612	1 Sisebert.	—— 29	20 ——	14 ——	16 ——	2 ——	16 ——	53 ——
613	2 ——	Thierry II. 17 Chlotair II. *alone.* 30	21 ——	15 ——	17 ——	3 ——	17 ——	54 ——
614	3 ——	—— 31	22 ——	16 ——	1 Saxred. Sigebert Seward.	4 ——	18 ——	55 ——
615	4 ——	—— 32	23 ——	17 ——	2 ——	5 ——	1 Ceorl.	56 ——
616	5 ——	—— 33	24 ——	18 ——	3 ——	6 ——	2 ——	1 Eadbald.
617	6 ——	—— 34	1 Edwin.	19 ——	4 ——	7 ——	3 ——	2 ——
618	7 ——	—— 35	2 ——	20 ——	5 ——	8 ——	4 ——	3 ——
619	8 ——	—— 36	3 ——	21 ——	6 ——	9 ——	5 ——	4 ——
620	1 Recared II.	—— 37	4 ——	22 ——	7 ——	10 ——	6 ——	5 ——
621	1 Suintilla.	—— 38	5 ——	23 ——	8 ——	11 ——	7 ——	6 ——
622	2 ——	—— 39	6 ——	24 ——	9 ——	12 ——	8 ——	7 ——
623	3 ——	—— 40	7 ——	25 ——	1 Sigebert *the Little.*	13 ——	9 ——	8 ——
624	4 ——	—— 41	8 ——	1 Eorpwald.	2 ——	14 ——	10 ——	9 ——
625	5 ——	—— 42	9 ——	2 ——	3 ——	15 ——	11 ——	10 ——
626	6 ——	—— 43	10 ——	3 ——	4 ——	16 ——	1 Penda.	11 ——
627	7 ——	—— 44	11 ——	1 Richbert.	5 ——	17 ——	2 ——	12 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
604	Chosroes invades the Roman provinces. Phocas gives his daughter in marriage to Priscus. Sabert and his subjects embrace Christianity. Mellitus, first bishop of London, and Justus of Rochester. The church of St. Paul, in London, built by Ethelbert. Augustin dies, May 26, and is succeeded by Laurentius. Death of Gregory I.
605	Phocas begins his cruelties. Constantina, the widow of Maurice, is tortured, and afterwards beheaded with her daughters. Narses is decoyed to CP. and burnt alive. The hippodrome is defaced by the heads and mangled bodies of the tyrant's numerous victims.
606	Chosroes conquers Mesopotamia. Columbanus visits Theodebert, and is protected by him. Ethelbert gives his people a code of laws.
607	Chosroes crosses the Euphrates and overruns Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia. Phocas concedes to Boniface III. the supremacy of Rome over all Christian churches. Death of Cyriacus; Thomas, bishop of CP., and Theodorus succeeds Eulogius at Alexandria.
608	The atrocities of Phocas cause his son-in-law Priscus to invite Heraclius, the younger, from Africa, for the purpose of putting a stop to them. The Pantheon (built by Agrippa, B.C. 25) is consecrated by Boniface IV. as the church of Sta. Maria ad Martyres (o della Rotonda).
609	The Persians are masters of Asia Minor, and penetrate to the Bosphorus. The Avars occupy Thrace. The mal-administration and tyranny of Phocas produce universal misery. John IV. bishop of Alexandria, and Zacharias, of Jerusalem.
610	Heraclius proceeds to CP. with the African navy, and a part of the army; Nicetas marches with the remaining forces by land. On the arrival of the former, Phocas is given up to him and beheaded, Oct. 5. Heraclius is proclaimed Emperor. Priscus, at first entrusted with the command in Cappadocia, retires into a monastery. Nicetas is married to a daughter of Heraclius. Witteric is slain, and Gundemar succeeds him as king of the Visigoths. On the approach of the Persians, the Jews of Antioch attack the Christians, and kill the bishop, Anastasius; the see remains vacant nineteen years. Sergius succeeds Thomas, as bishop of CP. Theophylactus Simocatta writes his History; after the fall of Phocas, he recites a Monody on the death of Maurice, "interrupted by the tears of his audience." Mohammed announces himself as a prophet, and begins to teach Islamism.
611	The Persians take Apamea and Edessa. Birth of Epiphania, daughter of Heraclius and Eudocia. Joannes Philoponus (see A.D. 568) still writes on philosophy, astronomy, grammar, and theology.
612	Birth of Constantine, son of Heraclius. Death of the empress Eudocia. Coronation of the infant princess Epiphania. Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, taken by the Persians. Theodebert murdered at the instigation of Brunehild; his dominions seized by his brother Thierry. Columbanus, having reproved them for the bloody deed, saves his life by flight. Agilulf gives him the valley, in which he founds the monastery of Bobium. Isidore, bishop of Seville, writes his History.
613	Heraclius crowns his son Constantine. Syria is invaded by the Saracens. Death of Thierry. Chlotair unites under his government all the territories of the Franks; he puts to death the guilty Brunehild. The youthful Ali (æt. 14) becomes Mohammed's vizir. The Koreish begin their opposition to the prophet.
614	Damascus and Jerusalem taken by the Persians. Distressed state of the Eastern empire. Heraclius makes an ineffectual attempt to negotiate with Chosroes. He marries his niece, Martina. Defeat of the Cymri at Beandune, by Cynegils and Cuicheim. On the death of Sabert, his three sons reign conjointly in Essex, and relapse into heathenism. Death of Columbanus in his retreat at Bobium.
615	Birth of another prince, to whom the name of Constantine is given. Death of Agilulph; his widow, Theudelinda, governs Lombardy in the name of their son Adalwald.
616	The Persians conquer Alexandria and Egypt, while another army encamps at Chalcedon. Their general, Saen, introduces to Chosroes an embassy from Heraclius, for which he is flayed alive, and the ambassador imprisoned. Death of

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Ethelbert. His son, Eadbald, restores the Pagan worship. Redwald is the fourth Bretwalda. The bishops Mellitus and Justus leave England, but are recalled by Laurentius, who succeeds in converting Eadbald to Christianity. On the approach of the Persians, the bishop John flies from Alexandria to Cyprus, and George is appointed in his place.
617	The Persians take Chalcedon. Ethelfrid is defeated and slain by Redwald, who places Edwin on the throne of Northumberland. Joannes Philoponus writes his Commentary on Aristotle, æt. 92.
618	Heraclius, still inactive at CP., makes another vain effort to conclude a treaty of peace with Chosroes.
619	Heraclius, while holding a conference with Baian, is treacherously attacked by the Avars, and escapes with difficulty. The exarch Eleutherius fails in an attempt to make himself emperor, and is killed. On the death of Laurentius, Mellitus is the third archbishop of Canterbury.
620	Ancyra taken by the Persians. Peace concluded with the Avars. Death of Sisebert; he is succeeded on the throne of the Visigoths by his son Recared, yet a child.
621	Heraclius is roused from his inactivity by the danger of the empire, and makes vigorous efforts to contend with the Persians. Recared survives his father only seven months; the Visigoths elect Suintilla in his place.
622	Heraclius departs from CP. April 5, and lands at Alexandria on the Issus (Scanderoon), recovers Cilicia, defeats the Persians, places his army in secure winter quarters, on the banks of the Halys, and returns to CP. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Yathreb, afterwards called Medina, where he is received as a prophet and prince. The Era of the Hegira commences July 16. George of Pisidia, who was present in this year's campaign, celebrates the success of Heraclius.
623	Heraclius, accompanied by the empress Martina, leaves CP. in March, crosses the Euxine, lands at Trebizond, occupies Armenia, takes Thebarma (Opramiah), the birth-place of Zoroaster, reconquers Colchis and Iberia, and winters in Albania, having released 50,000 captives. Chosroes declines either to fight or treat for peace. Mohammed achieves his first victory over the Koreish, in the vale of Beder; is afterwards defeated by them on Mount Ohud. He overcomes and expels the Jews of Medina. Suintilla takes the few remaining places in Spain, that were still held by the Greek empire. Edwin is the fifth Bretwalda.
624	Heraclius penetrates into Persia, and takes Ispahan; he surprizes and defeats Sarbaraza, at Salban, where he rests during the winter. On the death of Mellitus, Justus is translated to Canterbury from Rochester, where Romanus succeeds him.
625	In the spring, Heraclius carries away an immense booty from Persia, crosses the Tigris and Euphrates, recovers Amida and Samosata, and returns to the banks of the Halys. The Koreish are foiled by Mohammed, in their third expedition of "the Nations," or "the Ditch." Paulinus, bishop of the Northumbrians. Letters of Boniface V. before his death, to Edwin and his queen Ethelberga. Isidore of Seville is still employed in writing his History.
626	Chosroes raises three armies, one of which, under Sarbar, encamps at Chalcedon, to besiege CP. On the other side, the Avars break through the long wall and advance to the gates of the city. After many unsuccessful assaults, the siege is abandoned, Aug. 8. Heraclius also divides his army into three parts, one of which, under his brother Theodorus, gains an important victory. He contracts an alliance with the Turks, who pass through the Caspian gates, and invade Persia. Eumer, a West Saxon, fails in his attempt to assassinate Edwin, king of Northumberland. George of Pisidia addresses to the patriarch Sergius his poem on the siege of CP.
627	Heraclius, with his Turkish allies, penetrates into Assyria, defeats and kills the Persian general, Rhazates, near the site of Nineveh, and occupies the palace of Dastagerd. Consternation and flight of Chosroes. Rebellion of his son, Siroes. Edwin, king of Northumberland, embraces Christianity, and builds the first minster of wood, at York. His example is followed by Eorpwald, of East Anglia, who is soon afterwards slain, and his throne usurped by the pagan, Richbert.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Consuls of Rome.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy	Bishops of Rome.	Arabia.	Sassanides of Persia.
628	7	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XVII.	19 Heraclius.	10 Isaac.	4 Ariwald.	4 Honorius I.	7 Mohammed.	1 Siroes. 1 Ardshir.
629	8	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XVIII.	20 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	1 Tooran-dokht.
630	9—10	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XIX.	21 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	2 —
631	10—11	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XX.	22 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	1 Cesra.
632	11—12	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXI.	23 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	1 Abubeker.	1 Yezdejerd III.
633	12—13	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXII.	24 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	2 —	2 —
634	13—14	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXIII.	25 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	1 Omar I.	3 —
635	14—15	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXIV.	26 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	2 —	4 —
636	15—16	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXV.	27 —	18 —	1 Rotharis.	12 —	3 —	5 —
637	16—17	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXVI.	28 —	19 —	2 —	13 —	4 —	6 —
638	17—18	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXVII.	29 —	1 Plato.	3 —	14 —	5 —	7 —
639	18—19	*Post Cons.* Herac. XXVIII.	30 —	2 —	4 —	No bishop.	6 —	8 —
640	19—20	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXIX.	31 —	3 —	5 —	Severinus, 2 *months.* 1 John IV.	7 —	9 —
641	20—21	*Post Cons.* Heraclii XXX.	Constantine III. (*or Heraclius II.*) 103 *days* Heracleonas, 8 *mths.* 1 Constans II.	4 —	6 —	2 —	8 —	10 —
642	21—22	Constans Aug.	2 —	5 —	7 —	1 Theodorus.	9 —	11 —
643	22—23	The dating of years by Consulships ceases. *Muratori.*	3 —	6 —	8 —	2 —	10 —	12 —
644	23—24		4 —	7 —	9 —	3 —	1 Othman.	13 —
645	24—25		5 —	8 —	10 —	4 —	2 —	14 —
646	26		6 —	9 —	11 —	5 —	3 —	15 —
647	27		7 —	10 —	12 —	6 —	4 —	16 —
648	28		8 —	1 Theodorus.	13 —	7 —	5 —	17 —
649	29		9 —	1 Olympius.	14 —	1 Martin I.	6 —	18 —
650	30		10 —	2 —	15 —	2 —	7 —	19 —

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Reputation Dates.	VISIGOTHS IN SPAIN.	FRANKS.	BRITAIN. NORTHUMBERLAND.	EAST ANGLIA,	ESSEX.	WESSEX.	SUSSEX.	MERCIA.	KENT.
628	8 Suintilla.	1 Dagobert I.	12 Edwin.	2 Richbert.	6 Sigebert *the Little.*	18 Cynegils.		3 Penda.	13 Eadbald.
629	9 ——	2 ——	13 ——	1 Sigebert.	7 ——	19 ——		4 ——	14 ——
630	10 ——	3 ——	14 ——	2 ——	8 ——	20 ——		5 ——	15 ——
631	1 Sisenand.	4 ——	15 ——	3 ——	9 ——	21 ——		6 ——	16 ——
632	2 ——	5 ——	16 ——	1 Ecgric.	10 ——	22 ——		7 ——	17 ——
633	3 ——	6 ——	17 ——	2 ——	11 ——	23 ——		8 ——	18 ——
634	4 ——	7 ——	1 Oswald.	3 ——	12 ——	24 ——		9 ——	19 ——
635	5 ——	8 ——	2 ——	1 Anna.	13 ——	25 ——		10 ——	20 ——
636	1 Chintilla.	9 ——	3 ——	2 ——	14 ——	26 ——		11 ——	21 ——
637	2 ——	10 ——	4 ——	3 ——	15 ——	27 ——		12 ——	22 ——
638	3 ——	1 Sigebert II. Clovis I	5 ——	4 ——	16 ——	28 ——		13 ——	23 ——
639	4 ——	2 —— 2	6 ——	5 ——	17 ——	29 ——		14 ——	24 ——
640	1 Tulga.	3 —— 3	7 ——	6 ——	18 ——	30 ——		15 ——	1 Earconbert.
641	1 Chintasainthus.	4 —— 4	8 ——	7 ——	19 ——	31 ——		16 ——	2 ——
642	2 ——	5 —— 5	1 Oswy.	8 ——	20 ——	32 ——		17 ——	3 ——
643	3 ——	6 —— 6	2 ——	9 ——	21 ——	1 Kenwalk.		18 ——	4 ——
644	4 ——	7 —— 7	3 ——	10 ——	22 ——	2 ——		19 ——	5 ——
645	5 ——	8 —— 8	4 ——	11 ——	23 ——	3 ——		20 ——	6 ——
646	6 ——	9 —— 9	5 ——	12 ——	24 ——	4 ——		21 ——	7 ——
647	7 ——	10 —— 10	6 ——	13 ——	25 ——	5 ——		22 ——	8 ——
648	8 ——	11 —— 11	7 ——	14 ——	26 ——	6 ——	1 Ethelwalch.	23 ——	9 ——
649	9 ——	12 —— 12	8 ——	15 ——	27 ——	7 ——	2 ——	24 ——	10 ——
650	10 ——	13 —— 13	9 ——	16 ——	28 ——	8 ——	3 ——	25 ——	11 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
628	Chosroes deposed and slain, Feb. 28. Siroes, by a treaty of peace, restores to the Romans all that had been taken from them. Heraclius returns in triumph to CP. George of Pisidia writes his Heraclias. Siroes, after a reign of seven months, is murdered, and Ardshir placed on the throne of Persia. Death of Chlotair; his son Dagobert refuses to divide the kingdom with his brothers. Battle of Cirencester, between the West Saxons and Mercians, followed by a treaty of peace.
629	Heraclius visits Jerusalem. Ardshir is slain by Shakriah, who in a few days meets the same fate, and Toorandokht, a daughter of Chosroes, is made queen of Persia. Mohammed conquers Mecca; many Arabian tribes submit to him: he invades Palestine; his first war against the Romans; battle of Muta. Sigebert, son of Redwald, recovers the throne of East Anglia; he introduces Christianity, and founds schools. Modestus succeeds Zacharias, bishop of Jerusalem.
630	Heraclius, in a conference at Hierapolis, originates the Monothelite controversy. Mohammed makes peace with Heraclius, and is acknowledged in all the country between the Euphrates and the Red Sea. Cyrus, the last bishop of Alexandria.
631	After many revolutions in Persia, Cesra is made king. Felix, bishop of East Anglia, fixes his see at Dummoc (Dunwich). Fursey builds a monastery at Cnobersburg (Burgh Castle, in Suffolk).
632	Death of Mohammed, June 7, æt. 63. His successor, Abu Beker, sends an army into Syria, under Abu Obeidah and Caled. They reduce Anbar and Hira. Siege and capture of Bosra. The Persians depose Cesra and elect Yezdejerd for king. The Era of Yezdejerd commences, June 17, 3624 days after the Hegira. Sigebert, king of East Anglia, retires into a monastery, and is succeeded by Ecgric.
633	The Mohammedans besiege Damascus, and defeat the army of Heraclius at Ajnadin. Penda the Mercian, and Cadwalla the Briton, make war on Edwin, king of Northumberland, who is defeated and slain, Oct. 12, in the battle of Heathfield (Hatfield Chase). His widow, Ethelberga, flies to her brother Eadbald in Kent, accompanied by Paulinus, who is appointed bishop of Rochester. Sophronius, the last bishop of Jerusalem.
634	Damascus taken by the Saracens. Death of Abu Beker, Aug. 23, æt. 63. On the death of Edwin, his nephew Osric, and Eanfrid, son of Ethelfrid, divide the kingdom of Northumberland, but are soon overcome and slain by Cadwalla. He, too, then falls in battle against Oswald, who, having rallied the Northumbrians, is, after his victory, made their king and the sixth Bretwalda. Birinus preaches Christianity to the West Saxons.
635	Abu Obeidah and Caled lay siege to Emesa. Their operations are stopped by a truce for a year, concluded with Heraclius. Penda attacks East Anglia; Sigebert is dragged from his monastery to take the field against him, and is slain in battle, together with Ecgric. Anna succeeds to the throne. Oswald builds the first minster of stone in York. Cynegils, king of Wessex, is baptized, and makes Birinus bishop of Dorcic (Dorchester, near Oxford). Oswald gives Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, to be the see of bishop Aidan.
636	The Roman army destroyed by the Saracens in a battle of several days, near the river Hieromax, or Yermuk. The greatest part of Syria subdued. Another Moslem army defeats the Persians at Cadesia. Bassorah founded. The council of Toledo recognises Chintilla king of the Visigoths, and fixes the succession in his family. On the death of Ariwald, his widow, Gundeberga, marries Rotharis, duke of Brescia, and raises him to the throne of Lombardy. Baptism and death of Cuichelm, son of Cynegils. Death of Isidore of Seville, April 4.
637	Emesa, Balbec, and Jerusalem taken by the Saracens. Said crosses the Tigris, and plunders Ctesiphon, or Modain, which is deserted for the new city of Cufa. The Persians are defeated near Jaloulah, and Yezdejerd retires to Ferganah.
638	Heraclius, unable to resist the Mohammedans, retires to CP. Antioch, Cæsarea, and Berœa (Aleppo) surrender; the conquest of Syria is completed. Heraclius occupies himself with the Monothelite controversy, and publishes his Ecthesis, or Exposition of Faith. Rotharis takes Perusia, and in a bloody battle defeats the Exarch Isaac, who is replaced by Plato. Death of Dagobert; his two sons

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	succeed, Clovis to Neustria and Burgundy, Sigebert to Austrasia. Death of Honorius, Oct. 16, after which Rome had no bishop for 19 months.
639	The plague rages in Syria; death of Abu Obeidah, æt. 58. Amrou invades Egypt: his progress is aided by the Jacobite or Monophysite Copts. The mayors of the palace are all-powerful in France. Anna enlarges and endows the monastery of Fursey at Cnobersburg. Pyrrhus, bishop of CP.
640	Alexandria taken by the Saracens, Dec. 22. (The reported interview between Amrou and Joannes Philoponus, and the destruction of the great library. *Very doubtful.*) Death of Eadbald, king of Kent. His son, Earconbert, destroys all idols in his dominions. Severinus, consecrated bishop of Rome, May 28, resists the Ecthesis of Heraclius; he dies after a short pontificate, and is succeeded, with an interval of five months, by John IV. Omar forbids Mohammedans to navigate the sea.
641	Death of Heraclius, Feb. 10. His joint successors are Constantine III. (his son by Eudocia), and Heracleonas (his son by Martina). The former dies, May 24, supposed to have been poisoned: the latter is banished, with his mother, Oct. 5, and Constans II., son of Constantine III., is declared emperor, æt. 12. Conquests of Rotharis in the north-western parts of Italy. Death of Arechis or Arigisus, who, during a reign of fifty years, had much enlarged the duchy of Beneventum. Pyrrhus deposed, and Paul appointed bishop of CP.
642	The Mohammedans continue their conquests in Persia, and defeat Yezdejerd at Nehavend. Istria and Dalmatia are invaded by the Sclavonians. Ajo, duke of Beneventum, is slain by them, and succeeded by Radoaldo, who repulses the invaders. Oswald, king of Northumberland, falls in battle against Penda; his brother, Oswy, succeeds him, and is the seventh Bretwalda.
643	Rotharis publishes his code of laws for the Lombards. Death of Cynegils, king of Wessex. His son, Kenwalk, succeeds him.
644	The Persian Mohammedans venerate Ali, and form the sect of *Shiites*, in opposition to the *Sonnites*, or orthodox Moslem. The caliph Omar assassinated by a Persian. Egypt flourishes under the administration of Amrou; he is recalled by the new caliph, Othman, and Abdallah appointed in his place. Oswin, son of Osric (see A.D. 634), claims the kingdom of Deiri; but finding himself unable to contend with Oswy, he disbands his forces and takes refuge with Earl Hunwald. Death of Paulinus; Ithamar succeeds him as bishop of Rochester.
645	Constans and Paul favour the Monothelites. Pyrrhus, the deposed bishop of CP., recants his heresy at Rome. The reputation of Rotharis keeps the Avars and Slavonians quiet, and preserves peace in Italy. Penda conquers Wessex; Kenwalk takes refuge in East Anglia. Chintasuinthus wishes to encourage learning in Spain, and deputes the bishop of Saragossa to obtain from Pope Theodorus the works of Gregory the Great: he reforms the Visigothic code.
646	Gregory, the prætorian prefect of Africa, assumes the purple. Theodorus excommunicates Paul of CP., and Cyrus, the expelled bishop of Alexandria.
647	Abdallah advances from Egypt into Roman Africa. Defeat and death of Gregory. Grimoald succeeds his brother Radoaldo, as duke of Beneventum.
648	Moawiyah conquers Cyprus. The Saracens advance into Khorasan. Constans issues his "Type," or model of faith. Kenwalk recovers Wessex, and builds Winchester cathedral. Sussex again independent under Ethelwalch. On the death of Felix, Thomas, from the province of the Gervii, is appointed bishop of the East Angles.
649	The island of Aradus, on the coast of Phœnicia, is taken by Moawiyah. Constans orders the new Exarch Olympius, to enforce the adoption of his "Type." by the Western Church. It is rejected by the First Lateran Council, at which the celibacy of the clergy is also more strictly ordained.
650	Isauria subdued by the Saracens. Constans plunders many orthodox churches in Italy; his attempt on that of St. Michael, on Mount Garganus, in Apulia, is repelled by Grimoaldo, duke of Beneventum. Oswin, the titular king of Deiri, is murdered by Oswy, at Ingethlingum (Gilling). Death of Aidan, bishop of Lindisfarne; Finan succeeds him. Agilbert made bishop of Dorcic, on the death of Birinus.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy	Bishops of Rome.	Arabia.	Sassanides of Persia.	Visigoths in Spain
651	31	11 Constans II.	3 Olympius.	16 Rotharis.	3 Martin I.	8 Othman.	Finally subdued by the Saracens.	11 Chintasuinthus
652	32	12 ——	1 Theodorus, *reinstated.*	1 Rodoald.	4 ——	9 ——		12 ——
653	33	13 ——	2 ——	1 Aribert I.	5 ——	10 ——		1 Recheswinthus.
654	34	14 ——	3 ——	2 ——	6 ——	11 ——		2 ——
655	35	15 ——	4 ——	3 ——	1 Eugenius I.	1 Ali.		3 ——
656	36	16 ——	5 ——	4 ——	2 ——	2 ——		4 ——
657	37	17 ——	6 ——	5 ——	1 Vitalianus.	3 ——		5 ——
658	38	18 ——	7 ——	6 ——	2 ——	4 ——		6 ——
659	39	19 ——	8 ——	7 ——	3 ——	5 ——		7 ——
660	40	20 ——	9 ——	8 ——	4 ——	6 ——		8 ——
661	41	21 ——	10 ——	1 Bertaridus and Gondibert.	5 ——	1 Hasan. 1 Moawiyah I.		9 ——
662	42—43	22 ——	11 ——	1 Grimoald	6 ——	2 ——		10 ——
663	43—44	23 ——	12 ——	2 ——	7 ——	3 ——		11 ——
664	44—45	24 ——	13 ——	3 ——	8 ——	4 ——		12 ——
665	45—46	25 ——	14 ——	4 ——	9 ——	5 ——		13 ——
666	46—47	26 ——	1 Gregory.	5 ——	10 ——	6 ——		14 ——
667	47—48	27 ——	2 ——	6 ——	11 ——	7 ——		15 ——
668	48—49	1 Constantine IV. or *Pogonatus.*	3 ——	7 ——	12 ——	8 ——		16 ——

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Repetition Dates.	France.	Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Britain. Essex.	Wessex.	Sussex.	Mercia.	Kent.
651	14 Sigebert II. Clovis II. 14	10 Oswy.	17 Anna.	29 Sigebert *the Little.*	9 Kenwalk.	4 Ethelwalch.	26 Penda.	12 Earconbert.
652	15 —— 15	11 ——	18 ——	30 ——	10 ——	5 ——	27 ——	13 ——
653	16 —— 16	12 ——	19 ——	31 ——	11 ——	6 ——	28 ——	14 ——
654	17 —— 17	13 ——	1 Ethelhere.	32 ——	12 ——	7 ——	29 ——	15 ——
655	18 —— 18	14 ——	1 Ethelwald.	1 Sigebert *the Good.*	13 ——	8 ——	1 Peada.	16 ——
656	Chlotair III. 1	15 ——	2 ——	2 ——	14 ——	9 ——	2 ——	17 ——
657	—— 2	16 ——	3 ——	3 ——	15 ——	10 ——	1 Wulfhere.	18 ——
658	—— 3	17 ——	4 ——	4 ——	16 ——	11 ——	2 ——	19 ——
659	—— 4	18 ——	5 ——	5 ——	17 ——	12 ——	3 ——	20 ——
660	—— 5	19 ——	6 ——	6 ——	18 ——	13 ——	4 ——	21 ——
661	1 Childeric II. 2 —— 6	20 ——	7 ——	1 Suidhelm.	19 ——	14 ——	5 ——	22 ——
662	3 —— 7	21 ——	8 ——	2 ——	20 ——	15 ——	6 ——	23 ——
663	4 —— 8	22 ——	9 ——	1 Sighere and Sebbi.	21 ——	16 ——	7 ——	24 ——
664	5 —— 9	23 ——	1 Aldwulf.	2 ——	22 ——	17 ——	8 ——	1 Egbert.
665	6 ——10	24 ——	2 ——	3 ——	23 ——	18 ——	9 ——	2 ——
666	7 ——11	25 ——	3 ——	4 ——	24 ——	19 ——	10 ——	3 ——
667	8 ——12	26 ——	4 ——	5 ——	25 ——	20 ——	11 ——	4 ——
668	9 ——13	27 ——	5 ——	6 ——	26 ——	21 ——	12 ——	5 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
651	Death of Yezdejerd, and end of the Persian kingdom. Grasolfo, duke of Friuli, is succeeded by Ago; and Deodelapio, duke of Spoleto, by Azzo. Oswy sends to Kent for Eanfleda, daughter of his predecessor, Edwin, and marries her. Penda invades Northumberland, and retires, after a vain attempt to burn Bamborough. Emmeran preaches Christianity to the Bavarians. Origin of the Paulician sect at Samosata.
652	Death of Rotharis, king of the Lombards. Kenwalk defeats the Britons at Bradford on the Avon. Olympius, having failed in his attempt to introduce the "Type," is recalled by Constans, and Theodorus re-appointed Exarch of Ravenna.
653	Rhodes taken by the Mohammedans; the remains of the Colossus (erected B.C. 286, and thrown down B.C. 227) are broken up and carried away. Death of Chintasuinthus, king of Spain. Rodoald, son and successor of Rotharis, is assassinated by one of his subjects, whose wife he had violated; the Lombards elect Aribert, a Bavarian, for their king. The Exarch with an armed force seizes Martin, and conveys him to the island of Naxos. Peada, the eldest son of Penda, is converted to Christianity, with many of the Middle Saxons or Mercians; he marries Elfleda, daughter of Oswy. Honorius dies and is succeeded by Deus-dedit, sixth Archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of Thomas, Bertgils or Boniface, is appointed bishop of the East Angles. The eighth council of Toledo, composed of bishops and nobles, enacts, with the concurrence of the new king, Rechesuinthus, many laws both for Church and State.
654	Martin is conducted to CP., publicly stripped of his pontifical robes, and imprisoned. After long hesitation, the Roman clergy elect Eugenius in his place. The Saracens begin to be generally discontented with their caliph, Othman, many letters and orders having been forged in his name by his secretary Merwan. Anna, king of the East Angles, falls in battle against Penda. Botolph builds the church of Ycanho (Boston).
655	Constans is defeated by Moawiyah in a naval battle off the coast of Syria. The caliph, Othman, is assassinated June 18. æt. 82. Ali is elected to succeed him. Martin is banished to Chersonesus, where he soon afterwards dies. Victory of Oswy at Winwidfield, near Leeds; Penda, king of Mercia, and Ethelhere of East Anglia, are slain. Peada succeeds to the throne of Mercia, and introduces Christianity there. He appoints Diuma bishop of Repington, and founds the monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough). Ninth council of Toledo. Pyrrhus, restored as bishop of CP., dies in five months, and is succeeded by Peter.
656	Moawiyah revolts against Ali, and is supported by Ayesha, the widow of Mohammed, Amron, Telha, and Zobeir. These dissensions suspend the conquests of the Saracens. Victory of Ali on "the day of the Camel." Telha and Zobeir slain. Ayesha, made prisoner, is sent to Medina. Grimoald, mayor of the palace, endeavours to raise his son to the throne of Austrasia, on the death of Sigebert. This attempt involves him in destruction. Clovis II. dies soon after, and his son Chlotair III. is for a time sole king of France. The new patriarch of CP. sends to Eugenius an unsatisfactory exposition of his faith which causes great commotions at Rome among priests and people.
657	Campaign of Ali and Moawiyah on the plain of Saffein. Vain efforts to settle their quarrel by single combat or arbitration. Insurrection of the Karegites against Ali. Peada treacherously murdered; his brother Wulphere becomes king of Mercia. Ildefonso appointed bishop of Toledo.
658	Constans takes the field against the Slavonians and repulses them. Amron is sent by Moawiyah into Egypt, and expels Ali's partizans. Kenwalk defeats the Britons at Peonna (Pen). The abbot Maximus, a zealous opponent of the Monothelites, is condemned by Constans to amputation of his tongue, and banishment.
659	Ali subdues the Karegites. Moawiyah fails in his attempt to take Bassorah; he offers terms of peace to the emperor Constans, which are rejected. The two rival caliphs publicly pray for each other, while they are waging fierce war. Cedd appointed bishop of the East Saxons by Sigebert; he builds churches at Tilsbury (Tilbury), and Ythancestær (probably Witham).

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
660	Constans, having first compelled his brother Theodosius to be ordained a deacon, puts him to death, and is ever after tormented by the keenest remorse. Ali, æt. 63, is assassinated by a Karegite; another attempts the life of Moawiyah, but fails. Hasan the eldest son of Ali, is elected caliph. Aribert finishes and endows the church of S. Salvatore at Pavia. Agilbert goes to France, and is made bishop of Paris. Wini succeeds him at Winchester; Colman is made bishop of Lindisfarne, on the death of Finan.
661	Hasan resigns the caliphate, and Moawiyah becomes the undisputed sovereign of the Saracenic empire. Another rebellion of the Karegites is quelled. Amrou governor of Egypt. Death of Aribert, and division of Lombardy between his two sons. Wulphere takes the Isle of Wight, and gives it to Ethelwalch, king of Sussex; Eappa is sent to preach Christianity there.
662	Constans, detested by all classes, leaves CP. and goes to Italy. The Senate and people detain the empress and his sons. Strife between the two young kings of Lombardy. Gondibert applies to Grimoald, duke of Beneventum, for assistance, and is murdered by him. Bertaridus seeks the protection of the Avars in Pannonia. Grimoald, left master of Lombardy, is chosen king.
663	Constans collects an army and invades Beneventum. On the approach of Grimoald, he abandons the enterprise, but during his retreat, is attacked and defeated by Micola, Count of Capua. He after this visits Rome, and carries away whatever he can seize, among other things the brazen tiles of the Pantheon. With this booty he retires to Syracuse. Death of Amrou. Vitalianus enjoins the services of the church to be read in Latin, throughout all Christendom.
664	Bertaridus surrenders himself to Grimoald and is kindly received; but afterwards, fearing for his life, he withdraws secretly into France. The attendants, who had assisted his escape, are pardoned and rewarded by Grimoald, and allowed to follow their master. Moawiyah appoints as his lieutenant in Persia, India, and the East, his half-brother, Ziyad, "the greatest man of the age." Hilda, abbess of Streaneshalch (Sinus Fari, *Bede*. Littoris Angulus. *Sonner*: now Whitby). A Synod held in this abbey to fix the proper time for celebrating Easter. Colman's opinion being over-ruled there, he retires into Scotland. Tuda, who succeeds him as bishop of Lindisfarne, dies of the pestilence now raging in Britain. The kings Earconbert and Ethelwald, and Deus-dedit, archbishop of Canterbury, are carried off by it. The sun eclipsed, May 1st.
665	Chlotair attempting to restore Bertaridus is defeated near Asti, by Grimoald. Constans distresses Sicily and southern Italy by heavy taxes. Okbah or Akbah, sent by Moawiyah to conquer Africa. Wilfrid, abbot of Rhypum (Ripon), is ordained bishop of Lindisfarne, afterwards archbishop of York; Chad, abbot of Lestingau (Lastingham), bishop of Repton, and then removes the see to Lichfield.
666	Grimoald, having invited the Avars to repress the rebellion of Lupus, duke of Friuli, is obliged to expel these allies from his kingdom. During an altercation between Vitalianus and Maurus, bishop of Ravenna, Constans declares the latter exempt from the authority of Rome, and instructs the new Exarch, Gregory, to enforce his edict. Abdarrhaman, the son of Caled, is poisoned in Syria, and Hejer, a noted follower of Ali, beheaded. Council of Emerita (Merida), held by Ildefonso. Thomas II. patriarch of CP.
667	The Exarch Gregory falls in an effort to arrest the progress of the Mohammedans in Africa; they conquer Numidia, and advance into Mauritania. Recheswinthus reduces the Basque provinces in Spain, and revises the laws of his kingdom. Wighard is sent to Rome, to be consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and dies there of the plague.
668	Moawiyah revokes Omar's interdict against navigation, and sends his son Yezib, by sea, with a powerful army to besiege CP. In fruitless attacks, the Mohammedans lose many men, and among them Abu Jyub. On the approach of winter, they retire to Cyzicus. Constans assassinated in a bath at Syracuse, July 15, æt. 56. The Sicilians set up a handsome youth, named Mecezius, as emperor. Grimoald revises and extends the code of Rotharis; his son, Romoald, adds Tarentum and Brundusium, to the duchy of Beneventum. Theodore, of Tarsus, consecrated at Rome, archbishop of Canterbury. John V. patriarch of CP.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy	Bishops of Rome.	Arabia.	Visigoths in Spain.	France.
669	49—50	2 Constantine IV. or *Pogonatus.*	4 Gregory.	8 Grimoald.	13 Vitalianus.	9 Moawiyah I.	17 Recheswinthus.	Chlotair III. 14 10 Childeric II.
670	50—51	3 ——	5 ——	9 ——	14 ——	10 ——	18 ——	11 ——
671	51—52	4 ——	6 ——	1 Bertaridus restored.	15 ——	11 ——	19 ——	Thierry III. 1 12 —— 2
672	52—53	5 ——	7 ——	2 ——	1 Adeodatus.	12 ——	1 Wamba.	13 —— 3
673	53—54	6 ——	8 ——	3 ——	2 ——	13 ——	2 ——	14 —— 4
674	54—55	7 ——	9 ——	4 ——	3 ——	14 ——	3 ——	—— 5 1 Dagobert II.
675	55—56	8 ——	10 ——	5 ——	4 ——	15 ——	4 ——	2 —— 6
676	56—57	9 ——	11 ——	6 ——	1 Domnus I.	16 ——	5 ——	3 —— 7
677	57—58	10 ——	12 ——	7 ——	2 ——	17 ——	6 ——	4 —— 8
678	59	11 ——	1 Theodorus II.	8 —— Cunibert 1	1 Agatho.	18 ——	7 ——	5 —— 9
679	60	12 ——	2 ——	9 —— 2	2 ——	19 ——	8 ——	6 —— 10
680	61	13 ——	3 ——	10 —— 3	3 ——	1 Yezid I.	1 Ervigius.	Thierry III. 11 1 Martin & Pepin Dukes.
681	62	14 ——	4 ——	11 —— 4	4 ——	2 ——	2 ——	—— 12 1 Pepin alone.
682	63	15 ——	5 ——	12 —— 5	1 Leo II.	3 ——	3 ——	2 —— 13
683	64	16 ——	6 ——	13 —— 6	None.	1 Moawiyah II.	4 ——	3 —— 14
684	65	17 ——	7 ——	14 —— 7	1 Benedict II.	1 Merwan I.	5 ——	4 —— 15
685	66	1 Justinian II.	8 ——	15 —— 8	1 John V.	1 Abdalmelik.	6 ——	5 —— 16
686	67	2 ——	9 ——	16 —— 9	1 Conon.	2 ——	7 ——	6 —— 17
687	68	3 ——	1 Joannes Plato.	17 ——10	1 Sergius I.	3 ——	1 Egica.	7 —— 18
688	69	4 ——	2 ——	11 Cunibert.	2 ——	4 ——	2 ——	8 —— 19
689	70	5 ——	3 ——	12 ——	3 ——	5 ——	3 ——	9 —— 20

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Repetition Dates.	Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Britain or England. Essex.	Wessex.	Sussex.	Mercia.	Kent.
669	28 Oswy.	6 Aldwulf.	7 Sighere and Sebbi.	27 Kenwalk.	22 Ethelwalch.	13 Wulfhere.	6 Egbert.
670	1 Egfrid.	7 —	8 —	28 —	23 —	14 —	7 —
671	2 —	8 —	9 —	29 —	24 —	15 —	8 —
672	3 —	9 —	10 —	1 Sexburga.	25 —	16 —	9 —
673	4 —	10 —	11 —	2 —	26 —	17 —	1 Lothere.
674	5 —	11 —	12 —	1 Escwin.	27 —	18 —	2 —
675	6 —	12 —	13 —	2 —	28 —	1 Ethelred.	3 —
676	7 —	13 —	14 —	1 Kentwin.	29 —	2 —	4 —
677	8 —	14 —	15 —	2 —	30 —	3 —	5 —
678	9 —	15 —	16 —	3 —	31 —	4 —	6 —
679	10 —	16 —	17 —	4 —	32 —	5 —	7 —
680	11 —	17 —	18 —	5 —	33 —	6 —	8 —
681	12 —	18 —	19 —	6 —	34 —	7 —	9 —
682	13 —	19 —	20 —	7 —	35 —	8 —	10 —
683	14 —	20 —	21 —	8 —	36 —	9 —	11 —
684	15 —	21 —	22 —	9 —	37 —	10 —	12 —
685	1 Alfrid.	22 —	23 —	1 Cædwalla.	38 —	11 —	1 Edric.
686	2 —	23 —	24 —	2 —	1 Berthun and Audhun.	12 —	2 —
687	3 —	24 —	25 —	3 —	2 —	13 —	3 —
688	4 —	25 —	26 —	1 Ina.	3 —	14 —	4 —
689	5 —	26 —	27 —	2 —	Subject to Wessex.	15 —	5 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
669	Constantine arrives in Sicily with a fleet and army, subdues and kills Mecenius. From the growth of his beard during this expedition he is called Pogonatus. The Saracens invade Sicily and take Syracuse. Putta bishop of Rochester. The church of Reculver built.
670	Death of Chlotair III. The mayor of the palace, Ebroin, proclaims as king of Neustria and Burgundy, Theodoric, or Thierry III., a younger brother of Childeric II. Bertaridus leaves France and seeks protection in Britain. Grimoald plants a colony of Bulgarians in Beneventum. Akbah founds Cairoan, near Carthage. Death of Oswy, the last Bretwalda, Feb. 15, æt. 58. Eleutherius, or Hlothere, succeeds Wini, as bishop of Winchester. Hadrian appointed abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, encourages learning among his monks.
671	Death of Grimoald; his son Garibald set aside by the Lombards, who recal Bertaridus, and place him on the throne. The Franks compel Ebroin and Thierry to retire into a monastery, and Childeric for a time reigns alone.
672	Death of Rechesuinthus. Death of Ziyad; his son Obeidollah, appointed by Moawiyah lieutenant of Khorassan, penetrates into Bockhara, and defeats the Turks. On the decease of Kenwalk, his widow Sexburga governs Wessex.
673	The Saracens year after year repeat their attacks on CP.; the Greek fire invented by Callinicus, is used successfully in its defence. Assassination of Childeric II. and his queen Bilichilda. Thierry III. and Ebroin leave their monastery and resume the government of Neustria. Death of Egbert, king of Kent. Synod held at Hertford. Etheldrida, Egfrid's queen, founds the minster of Ely. Birth of Bede at Wearmouth.
674	Revolts of the Gascons and duke Paulus repressed by Wamba; Narbonne and Nismes taken by him. Dagobert, son of Sigebert II., who had been sent to Ireland on his father's death, is brought back and placed on the throne of Austrasia, by Wulfoald. Sexburga retires into a monastery, and Escwin, of the race of Kerdic, ascends the throne of Wessex. The Bavarians, Thuringians, and some other German subjects of Austrasia regain their independence. Constantine patriarch of CP.
675	The Saracens, attempting to invade Spain, are defeated by Wamba in a naval battle. Moawiyah appoints his son Yezid to be his successor, and makes the caliphate hereditary in his family. Wulfhere defeated at Beadan-head by Escwin. Death of Wulfhere. Pilgrimage to Rome becomes very prevalent. The siege of CP. finally abandoned by the Mohammedans.
676	Hosein, son of Ali, and three of his friends, protest against the succession of Yezid. Italy peaceful and prosperous under Bertaridus. Ethelred, king of Mercia, ravages Kent, and destroys Rochester. Hedda succeeds Eleutherius as bishop of Winchester. Death of Escwin. Kentwin, son of Cyneglis, king of Wessex. Theodore I. patriarch of CP. Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth.
677	Revolt of the Mardaites of Mount Libanon, against the Saracens; the latter conclude a treaty of peace for thirty years with the Romans, and agree to pay an annual tribute. Death of Ayesha. Death of Romoaldo, duke of Beneventum, and accession of his son, Grimoald II. Domnus restores the authority of Rome over the church of Ravenna.
678	The Bulgarians establish themselves in the north of Thrace, between the Danube and Mount Hæmus. Bertaridus makes his son Cunibert joint king with himself. Egfrid expels Wilfrid from York, and divides his diocese. Wilfrid retires to Rome, and obtains from pope Agatho an order for his restoration. Egfrid resists the papal interference. Theodorus I. deposed and George I. appointed patriarch of CP. A large comet visible for three months, from August to October.
679	A council held at Rome for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. The clergy of Ravenna quarrel with their archbishop and secede to Classe; they are reconciled by the Exarch Theodorus. War between Egfrid and Ethelred. Egfrid's brother Elfwin slain in a battle near the Trent; death of his queen Etheldrida. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, mediates a peace between them. The monastery of Coldingham burnt.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
680	Death of Moawiyah. Mecca and Medina refuse to acknowledge Yezid. Hosein, son of Ali, slain. Abdallah proclaimed caliph at Medina. Dagobert II. murdered; after which, Pepin of Heristal, and Martin, rule Austrasia, with the title of dukes. Attempt to poison Wamba; he resigns his crown and retires into a monastery; Ervigius succeeds him as king of the Visigoths. The sixth general council held at CP. confirms all previous decisions against the Monothelites, and for a time reconciles the Eastern and Western churches. An English synod held at Heathfeld (Bishop's Hatfield, Herts), concurs in this exposition of faith. Cædmon, the Anglo-Saxon poet, is a monk at Whitby. Death of the abbess Hilda. Bede educated by Benedict Biscop.
681	Cruelty of Constantine to his brothers. He gives the title of Augustus to his son Justinian, and obtains the favour of the church by remitting the payment made on the election of a new pope. Ervigius recognized by the council of Toledo. Medina taken by Yezid's lieutenant, Meslem, who dies on his way to attack Abdallah, in Mecca. The mayor of the palace, Ebroin, assassinated. Pepin becomes all powerful in France. The council of CP. deposes Macarius, titular bishop of Antioch, and condemns the former pope Honorius, and other deceased prelates, who had favoured Monothelite opinions. Wilfrid returns to England and completes the conversion of the South Saxons.
682	Hosein presses the siege of Mecca. Kentwin extends his kingdom into many lands still held by the Cymri.
683	Death of Yezid, æt. 39. His son Moawiyah II. æt. 21, succeeds him, but after a reign of six weeks, wishes to resign. Hosein abandons the siege of Mecca. Theodore I. restored to be patriarch of CP. The papacy vacant twelve months after the death of Leo II.
684	Constantine sends to Rome locks of hair of his two sons, in token of their adoption by the church. On the resignation of Moawiyah, Merwan is elected caliph by the Ommiyahs, but dies at the end of two hundred and ninety-eight days. Abdallah still supported by a powerful party. Egfrid sends Beort with an army into Ireland, and lays waste the country.
685	Death of Constantine Pogonatus. Accession of Merwan's son, Abdalmelik. Egfrid attacks the Cymri of Strath-cluyd, by whom he is slain in battle, May 20, æt. 40; he is succeeded by his brother Alfrid. Cædwalla obtains the kingdom of Wessex. Edric, son of Egbert, assisted by the South Saxons, overcomes Lothere, and makes himself king of Kent. Cuthbert appointed bishop of Lindisfarne and Hexham.
686	Abdalmelik, by a treaty with Justinian, continues his tribute to the empire, but stipulates, that the Romans shall repress the revolt of the Mardaites. Continued civil war among the Saracens. Deaths of Obeidollah and Al Moktar. Abdallah taken prisoner. Cædwalla conquers the Isle of Wight, and invades Sussex. Ethelwalch slain; his generals, Berthun and Andhun, expel the invaders and rule the kingdom. Paul III. patriarch of CP. Contention of the clergy and soldiers of Rome, for the appointment of a pope, after the death of John V. Wilfrid restored by Alfrid.
687	Justinian removes a large part of the Mardaites into Armenia. Syria and Spain suffer by a great famine. Pepin confirms his power by the defeat of Thierry III. at Testry. Death of Ervigius, Nov. 15; his son-in-law, Egica, succeeds to the throne of Spain. Cædwalla makes an attempt on Kent; his brother, Mul, is taken prisoner and burnt alive, with twelve others. Intrigues and struggles again for the papal chair. The new exarch demands a hundred pounds in gold, as the price for confirming the election of Sergius.
688	Unsuccessful expedition of Justinian against the Bulgarians. Revolt of Amrou, son of Said; he is overcome and killed by Abdalmelik. Death of Bertaridus. Cuuibert sole king of Lombardy; his queen, Ermelinda, is daughter of one of the Anglo-Saxon kings, probably Cædwalla. Egica punishes the conspirators, who had deposed Wamba, and holds the fifteenth council of Toledo. Cædwalla resigns the crown of Wessex to Ina and goes to Rome.
689	Campaign of Justinian in Syria. Death of Cædwalla, at Rome. John, called St. John of Inderawood (Deirwald or Beverley), bishop of York. Ceolfrid, abbot of Wearmouth, one of Bede's instructors.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy	Bishops of Rome.	Arabia.	Visigoths in Spain.	France.
690	71	6 Justinian II.	4 Joannes Plato.	13 Cunibert.	4 Sergius I.	6 Abdalmelik.	4 Egica.	Thierry III. 21 10 Pepin.
691	72	7 ——	5 ——	14 ——	5 ——	7 ——	5 ——	11 —— Clovis III. 1
692	73	8 ——	6 ——	15 ——	6 ——	8 ——	6 ——	12 —— 2
693	74—75	9 ——	7 ——	16 ——	7 ——	9 ——	7 ——	13 —— 3
694	75—76	10 ——	8 ——	17 ——	8 ——	10 ——	8 ——	14 —— 4
695	76—77	1 Leontius.	9 ——	18 ——	9 ——	11 ——	9 ——	15 —— Childebert III. 1
696	77—78	2 ——	10 ——	19 ——	10 ——	12 ——	10 ——	16 —— 2
697	78—79	3 ——	11 ——	20 ——	11 ——	13 ——	11 ——	17 —— 3
698	79—80	1 Tiberius III., or Absimar.	12 ——	21 ——	12 ——	14 ——	12 ——	18 —— 4
699	80—81	2 ——	13 ——	22 ——	13 ——	15 ——	13 ——	19 —— 5
700	81—82	3 ——	14 ——	1 Liutbert.	14 ——	16 ——	14 ——	20 —— 6
701	82—83	4 ——	15 ——	1 Ragimbert. 1 Aribert II.	1 John VI.	17 ——	1 Witiza.	21 —— 7
702	83—84	5 ——	1 Theophylactus.	2 ——	2 ——	18 ——	2 ——	22 —— 8
703	84—85	6 ——	2 ——	3 ——	3 ——	19 ——	3 ——	23 —— 9
704	85—86	7 ——	3 ——	4 ——	4 ——	20 ——	4 ——	24 —— 10
705	86—87	1 Justinian II. *restored.*	4 ——	5 ——	1 John VII.	1 Walid I.	5 ——	25 —— 11
706	87—88	2 ——	5 ——	6 ——	2 ——	2 ——	6 ——	26 —— 12
707	88—89	3 ——	6 ——	7 ——	3 ——	3 ——	7 ——	27 —— 13
708	89—90	4 ——	7 ——	8 ——	1 Sisinnius. 1 Constantine.	4 ——	8 ——	28 —— 14
709	90—91	5 ——	8 ——	9 ——	2 ——	5 ——	9 ——	29 —— 15
710	91—92	6 ——	1 Joannes Rizocopus.	10 ——	3 ——	6 ——	10 ——	30 —— 16
711	92—93	1 Philippicus Bardanes.	1 Eutychius.	11 ——	4 ——	7 ——	1 Roderic. The Visigothic kingdom is overthrown. Years of confusion ensue.	31 —— Dagobert III. 1
712	93—94	2 ——	2 ——	1 Ansprando. 1 Liutprand.	5 ——	8 ——		32 —— 2
713	94—95	1 Anastasius II.	1 Scholasticus.	2 ——	6 ——	9 ——		33 —— 3

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	BRITAIN OR ENGLAND. NORTHUMBERLAND.	EAST ANGLIA.	ESSEX.	WESSEX.	MERCIA.	KENT.
690		6 Alfrid.	27 Aldwulf.	28 Sighere and Sebbi.	3 Ina.	16 Ethelred.	6 Edric.
691		7 —	28 —	29 —	4 —	17 —	7 —
692		8 —	29 —	30 —	5 —	18 —	8 —
693		9 —	30 —	1 Sighard and Sufred.	6 —	19 —	1 Wictred.
694		10 —	31 —	2 —	7 —	20 —	2 —
695		11 —	32 —	3 —	8 —	21 —	3 —
696		12 —	33 —	4 —	9 —	22 —	4 —
697	1 Anafestus.	13 —	34 —	5 —	10 —	23 —	5 —
698	2 —	14 —	35 —	6 —	11 —	24 —	6 —
699	3 —	15 —	36 —	7 —	12 —	25 —	7 —
700	4 —	16 —	37 —	1 Offa.	13 —	26 —	8 —
701	5 —	17 —	38 —	2 —	14 —	27 —	9 —
702	6 —	18 —	39 —	3 —	15 —	28 —	10 —
703	7 —	19 —	40 —	4 —	16 —	29 —	11 —
704	8 —	20 —	41 —	5 —	17 —	1 Cænred.	12 —
705	9 —	1 Osred.	42 —	6 —	18 —	2 —	13 —
706	10 —	2 —	43 —	7 —	19 —	3 —	14 —
707	11 —	3 —	44 —	8 —	20 —	4 —	15 —
708	12 —	4 —	45 —	9 —	21 —	5 —	16 —
709	13 —	5 —	46 —	1 Suebricht.	22 —	1 Ceolred.	17 —
710	14 —	6 —	47 —	2 —	23 —	2 —	18 —
711	15 —	7 —	48 —	3 —	24 —	3 —	19 —
712	16 —	8 —	49 —	4 —	25 —	4 —	20 —
713	17 —	9 —	1 Selred.	5 —	26 —	5 —	21 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
690	Alachis, duke of Trent and Brescia, rebels against Cunibert, and falls in battle. Abdallah's brother, Musab, defeated and slain at Masken, by Abdalmelik; all Irak submits to him. Death of Theodore; he is succeeded by Berthwald, the first Saxon archbishop of Canterbury. Two Anglo-Saxon missionaries, Kilian and Wilbrord, of Ripon, preach in Germany. First appearance of the Obotrites in Northern Germany.
691	Justinian attempts to transplant the whole population of Cyprus. Abdalmelik recovers Persia. Pepin allows Clovis III. to succeed Thierry III. as nominal king of Neustria. Council of CP. called "Quinisextum in Trullo;" not acknowledged by the Western church. Wilfrid again expelled.
692	The Mohammedans defeat the army collected by Justinian at Sebastopolis. Capture of Mecca, and death of Abdallah. Abdalmelik undisputed caliph. Sergius resists Justinian's summons to CP. Ina gives a code of laws to the West Saxons. Bede receives deacon's orders from John, bishop of York.
693	The Mohammedans conquer Armenia. Hassan, governor of Egypt, renews the war in Africa. Sisbertus, archbishop of Toledo, deposed by Egica, and the sixteenth council held there. Felix, bishop of Seville, appointed primate in his place. A form of prayer, for the sovereign and his family, first ordained by this council. Callinicus I. patriarch of CP. Tobias succeeds Gebmund, bishop of Rochester.
694	Justinian's two ministers, Stephen and Theodotus, provoke his subjects by their oppressions; Leontius imprisoned. The Kentish-men pay a legal compensation in money to Ina, for the death of Mul. Wictred holds a council at Baccancelde (Beckenham).
695	Leontius, released from prison, is proclaimed emperor. Justinian, with his nose cut off (Rhinotmetus), is banished to Cherson, in the Crimea. Abdalmelik coins the first Arabian money; Somyor, a Jew, is his mint-master.
696	The seventeenth and last council of Toledo. Continued persecution of the Jews in Spain. Revolt of Shebib suppressed by Hejaj. Pepin favours the preaching of the Anglo-Saxon missionaries among the Franks and Frisians. He appoints Wilbrord, under the name of Clemens, bishop of Utrecht. Rupert bishop of Worms.
697	Carthage taken by Hassan; recovered by an army sent from CP. by Leontius, under the prefect John, assisted by Visigothic forces from Spain. Commerce flourishes in the Venetian isles; they unite for self-government, and elect their first Doge, with a council of tribunes and judges.
698	Hassan storms and destroys Carthage. The Greeks retire to Candia, where they make Absimar emperor, under the name of Tiberius. On their return to CP. Leontius is deposed, deprived of his nose, and sent to a monastery in Dalmatia.
699	The Berbers, or wild shepherds of Mount Atlas, resist successfully the progress of the Mohammedans. Beort, the ealdorman of Northumberland, defeated and slain by the Britons of Strathclwyd.
700	Death of Cunibert; his young son, Liutbert, succeeds him, under the guardianship of Ansprando. The Mohammedans, repulsed from Antaradus, retire to Mopsuestia.
701	Rebellion and death of Abdarrhaman. Ragimbert, son of Gondibert (see A.D. 662) expels Liutbert and seizes the throne of Lombardy; dying a few months after this, he is succeeded by his son Aribert.
702	Ansprando defeated in an attempt to expel Aribert; Liutbert made prisoner and put to death. Witiza renders himself unpopular by his vices. Gisolfo II. duke of Beneventum, invades Campania.
703	Aribert drives Ansprando from an island in the Lake of Como, to which he had fled; he is received, with his young son Liutprand, by the Bavarians and protected by them. Alfrid encourages learning. Adamnan, abbot of Iona, presents to him his book "On the Holy Places." On the death of Hedda his diocese is divided; Daniel succeeds him as Bishop of Winchester, and the new see of Sherborne is given to Aldhelm, abbot of Malmesbury, a noted scholar. Bede ordained priest.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
704	Justinian having escaped from Cherson, and passed through many adventures among the Chozars, takes refuge with the Bulgarians. Ethelred retires into a monastery, and leaves the crown of Mercia to Cœnred. Alfrid resists the papal mandate to restore Wilfrid.
705	Terbelis, with an army of Bulgarians, restores Justinian to his throne; he inflicts bloody vengeance for his expulsion; Leontius and Absimar are beheaded. Death of Abdalmelik, æt. 60. Death of Alfrid, king of Northumberland. Callinicus deposed and banished by Justinian. Cyrus patriarch of CP. Wilfrid restored by Osred.
706	The pope John VII. refuses to accept, or even revise, the acts of the council of CP. (A.D. 691), which Justinian requires him to adopt. Ferdulfo, duke of Friuli, slain in an encounter with a band of Slavonians.
707	The Mohammedans, under Musa, overcome the Berbers, and are masters of all Northern Africa; they establish themselves in the valley of the Indus under Catibah, conquer Karisme, Bokhara and Samarcand, whence they introduce the manufacture of paper. Aribert gives (or restores) the patrimony of the Cottian Alps to the church of Rome.
708	Justinian, unmindful of his obligations to Terbelis, attacks the Bulgarians, and is defeated by them at Anchialus. Sisinnius, elected pope on the death of John VII., dies, after holding the pontificate twenty days.
709	Theodorus, by order of Justinian, plunders Ravenna, and sends the principal citizens prisoners to CP., where they are cruelly murdered. Tyana taken by the Mohammedans. Offa, king of Essex, and Cœnred of Mercia, abdicate and retire to Rome. Ina compiles his code of laws. Death of Aldhelm; Forthere bishop of Sherborne. Death of Wilfrid at Undalum (Oundle). Albinus, abbot of St. Augustin's, Canterbury, a friend of Bede.
710	First landing of the Mohammedans in Spain at Tarifa; after an inroad as far as Algeziras, they return to Ceuta. Pope Constantine, by order of Justinian, sets out for CP. Ina defeats the British chieftain, Geraint. Acca succeeds Wilfrid as bishop of Hagulstad, or Hexham. Naitan, a king of the North Britons, applies to Ceolfrid, abbot of Wearmouth, for spiritual advice and architects to build churches.
711	Tarik, with a larger force, lands at Calpe, now called Gibraltar (*Gebel al Tarik*—the mountain of Tarik). Roderic, "the last of the Goths," succeeds Witiza, whose two sons, with their uncle, the archbishop of Toledo, and Count Julian, conspire against the new king and assist the invaders. Battle of Xeres, July 19—26. Death of Roderic and end of the Visigothic kingdom in Spain. The cruelties of Justinian provoke a revolt at Ravenna; he dispatches a fleet and army to destroy Cherson and massacre its inhabitants. Constantine, honourably received by the emperor, is dismissed back to Rome, without any apparent cause for his journey. The people of Cherson proclaim Bardanes emperor, under the name of Philippicus; the fleet and army espouse his cause, and conduct him to CP., where he is universally acknowledged, and Justinian put to death.
712	Aided by the oppressed and disaffected Jews, Tarik subdues Spain; Musa, jealous of his lieutenant's success, takes the command himself. Ansprando, with a Bavarian army, overcomes Aribert, who is drowned in his flight; after a reign of three months, the conqueror dies, and is succeeded by his son Liutprand. The emperor Philippicus causes great discontent, by attempting to annul the acts of the sixth general council. Cyrus ejected from CP., and John VI. made patriarch.
713	Thrace plundered by the Bulgarians, and Pisidia conquered by the Mohammedans. Philippicus assassinated; his secretary Artemius raised to the throne with the name of Anastasius II. Musa crosses the Pyrenees and conquers as far as Narbonne; his son Abdelaxis obtains, by treaty with Theodemir of Murcia, full possession of Valencia, Alicant, and other neighbouring cities. The Gothic fugitives begin to collect and defend themselves in the mountains of the Asturias. Liutprand adds new laws to those of Rotharis and Grimoald. Abdelaxis marries Egilona, widow of Roderic.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy.	Bishops of Rome.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.
714	95— 96	2 Anastasius II.	2 Scholasticus.	3 Liutprand.	7 Constantine.			34 Pepin. Dagobert III. 4
715	96— 97	3 ——	3 ——	4 ——	1 Gregory II.			1 Charles Martel. Chilperic II. 1
716	97— 98	1 Theodosius III.	4 ——	5 ——	2 ——	1 Pelayo.	Abdelazis.	2 —— 2
717	99	1 Leo III. the Isaurian.	5 ——	6 ——	3 ——	2 ——	Ayoub.	3 —— 3
718	100	2 ——	6 ——	7 ——	4 ——	3 ——	Alhaûr or Alchame.	4 —— 4
719	101	3 ——	7 ——	8 ——	5 ——	4 ——		5 —— 5
720	101—102	4 ——	8 ——	9 ——	6 ——	5 ——	Zama or Alsama.	6 —— Thierry IV. 1
721	102—103	5 ——	9 ——	10 ——	7 ——	6 ——	Abderahman.	7 —— 2
722	103—104	6 ——	10 ——	11 ——	8 ——	7 ——	Ambisa.	8 —— 3
723	104—105	7 ——	11 ——	12 ——	9 ——	8 ——		9 —— 4
724	105—106	8 ——	12 ——	13 ——	10 ——	9 ——		10 —— 5
725	106—107	9 ——	13 ——	14 ——	11 ——	10 ——	Hodeira.	11 —— 6
726	107—108	10 ——	14 ——	15 ——	12 ——	11 ——	Yahia.	12 —— 7
727	108—109	11 ——	1 Paul.	16 ——	13 ——	12 ——	Othman. Hodaifa.	13 —— 8
728	109—110	12 ——	1 Eutychius, *reinstated.*	17 ——	14 ——	13 ——	Alhaitan.	14 —— 9
729	110—111	13 ——	2 ——	18 ——	15 ——	14 ——	Muhammed, Ben Abdallah.	15 —— 10
730	112	14 ——	3 ——	19 ——	16 ——	15 ——	Abderahman.	16 —— 11
731	113	15 ——	4 ——	20 ——	1 Gregory III.	16 ——		17 —— 12
732	114	16 ——	5 ——	21 ——	2 ——	17 ——	Abdelmelic.	18 —— 13
733	115	17 ——	6 ——	22 ——	3 ——	18 ——		19 —— 14
734	116—117	18 ——	7 ——	23 ——	4 ——	19 ——		20 —— 15
735	117—118	19 ——	8 ——	24 ——	5 ——	20 ——		21 —— 16
736	118—119	20 ——	9 ——	25 ——	6 ——	21 ——	Okbah, or Ocba.	22 —— 17

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Repetition Dates.	Arabia.	Doges of Venice.	Britain or England. Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
714	10 Walid I.	18 Anafestus.	10 Osred.	2 Selred.	6 Suebricht.	27 Ina.	6 Ceolred.	22 Wictred.
715	1 Soliman.	19 ——	11 ——	3 ——	7 ——	28 ——	7 ——	23 ——
716	2 ——	20 ——	1 Kenric.	4 ——	8 ——	29 ——	1 Ethelbald.	24 ——
717	1 Omar II.	1 Marco Tegliano.	2 ——	5 ——	9 ——	30 ——	2 ——	25 ——
718	2 ——	2 ——	1 Osric.	6 ——	10 ——	31 ——	3 ——	26 ——
719	3 ——	3 ——	2 ——	7 ——	11 ——	32 ——	4 ——	27 ——
720	1 Yezid II.	4 ——	3 ——	8 ——	12 ——	33 ——	5 ——	28 ——
721	2 ——	5 ——	4 ——	9 ——	13 ——	34 ——	6 ——	29 ——
722	3 ——	6 ——	5 ——	10 ——	14 ——	35 ——	7 ——	30 ——
723	4 ——	7 ——	6 ——	11 ——	15 ——	36 ——	8 ——	31 ——
724	1 Hashem, or Hixem.	8 ——	7 ——	12 ——	16 ——	37 ——	9 ——	32 ——
725	2 ——	9 ——	8 ——	13 ——	17 ——	38 ——	10 ——	1 Eadbert.
726	3 ——	1 Orso.	9 ——	14 ——	18 ——	39 ——	11 ——	2 ——
727	4 ——	2 ——	10 ——	15 ——	19 ——	40 ——	12 ——	3 ——
728	5 ——	3 ——	11 ——	16 ——	20 ——	1 Ethelard.	13 ——	4 ——
729	6 ——	4 ——	1 Ceolwulf.	17 ——	21 ——	2 ——	14 ——	5 ——
730	7 ——	5 ——	2 ——	18 ——	22 ——	3 ——	15 ——	6 ——
731	8 ——	6 ——	3 ——	19 ——	23 ——	4 ——	16 ——	7 ——
732	9 ——	7 ——	4 ——	20 ——	24 ——	5 ——	17 ——	8 ——
733	10 ——	8 ——	5 ——	21 ——	25 ——	6 ——	18 ——	9 ——
734	11 ——	9 ——	6 ——	22 ——	26 ——	7 ——	19 ——	10 ——
735	12 ——	10 ——	7 ——	23 ——	27 ——	8 ——	20 ——	11 ——
736	13 ——	11 ——	8 ——	24 ——	28 ——	9 ——	21 ——	12 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
714	Anastasius prepares an armament against the Saracens. Tarik and Musa recalled from Spain and disgraced; the command is given to Abdallah and Abdelaziz sons of the latter. Death of Pepin of Heristal and Grimoald, the mayor of Neustria; strife and confusion prevail for some time in France. A conspiracy against Liutprand detected and foiled.
715	Death of Walid I. Charles Martel gains the ascendancy in Austrasia, and contends against Childeric II., the successor of Dagobert in Neustria. Treaty between Liutprand and the doge of Venice. Winifred, a monk of Wessex, under the name of Boniface, proceeds on his first mission in Germany. Battle of Wanburg between Ina and Ceolred. Germanus I. patriarch of CP.
716	The fleet and army, sent by Anastasius against the Saracens, revolt at Rhodes and proclaim Theodosius emperor; Anastasius resigns. Soliman sends his brother Mosleimah with a powerful army to besiege CP. First passage of the Hellespont by the Mohammedans. A new Nilometer erected by Asama. Abdelaziz assassinated at Cordova. The Asturian refugees choose Pelagius (Pelayo) of the royal Visigothic race, for their leader. Faroaldus, duke of Spoleto, seizes Classis, the port of Ravenna; the remonstrances of Liutprand make him relinquish his prize. Death of Ceolred, king of Mercia; Osred of Northumberland falls in battle. Radbod achieves the independence of the Frisons. Charles Martel defeats Raginfried, mayor of Neustria, at Amblef.
717	Theodosius retires into a monastery, and Leo the Isaurian becomes emperor. He defends CP. vigorously. A powerful fleet, sent to assist in the siege, is totally destroyed by the Greek fire-ships. Death of Soliman. Liutprand submits further improvements in the laws for the approbation of his subjects; the happiness of his people contrasts strikingly with the wretched condition of the Roman empire. Charles Martel, by his victory at Vincy, establishes his authority over Neustria. Aquitain an independent duchy under Eudes.
718	After suffering from a severe winter, and losing another fleet, the Mohammedans abandon the siege of CP. The empire of the caliphs extends two hundred days journey, from Tartary and India in the East, to the shores of the Atlantic. Birth of the emperor Leo's son, Constantine, afterwards surnamed Copronymus. Pelayo begins a regular system of government, and receives the title of king. Gregory II. restores the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Casino. Cuthburga, Ina's sister, founds that of Wimburn, and Ina the minster of Glastonbury.
719	Anastasius, attempting, by the aid of the Bulgarians, to regain his throne, is given up by them to Leo and put to death. Alchama and archbishop Oppas (Witiza's brother) proceed against Pelayo, who obtains his first victory and takes Gijon. Alchama is slain, and Oppas made prisoner. Zama has the command of the Saracenic or Moorish forces in Spain. Boniface preaches in Hesse and Thuringia.
720	Leo crowns his young son Constantine. Omar II. poisoned by his own family, for favouring the descendants and sect of Ali. Zama invades Southern Gaul. Death of Chilperic II. Thierry IV. is allowed by Charles Martel to assume the title of King of Neustria.
721	Zama defeated and slain in the battle of Toulouse by Eudes, duke of Aquitain. Pelayo recovers parts of Gallicia and Leon. Egbert, abbot of Iona, translates the four Gospels into Anglo-Saxon. Wilfrid II. archbishop of York.
722	Pelayo takes the city of Leon. Alfonso, a descendant of king Recared, brings a band from Cantabria (Biscay) to join the Asturians, and marries Pelayo's daughter, Ormisinda. In this and the preceding year, Liutprand adds thirty-five new laws to his code. Ina defeats an attempt of Ealdbert to restore the kingdom of Sussex. Iva Vidfame, a petty Scandinavian prince, conquers Upsal and founds a kingdom, which afterwards becomes Sweden. Yezid prohibits images in Christian churches.
723	The Slavonians defeated by Pemmone, duke of Friuli. Boniface created archbishop by the pope, and supported in his mission by Charles Martel.
724	Death of the caliph Yezid II. Liutprand promulgates the sixth book of his laws.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
725	Expedition of Charles Martel against the Bavarians. The Saracens renew their attacks on Gaul, and reduce Antun; Eudes prevents their passing the Rhone: their leader, Ambisa, is slain; Hodeira succeeds him. Death of Wictrid, king of Kent, April 23. Ealdbert loses his life in again attempting to recover Sussex from Ina.
726	Leo issues his edict against the worship of images; he is suspected also of discrediting the virtue of relics and the intercession of saints. Great agitation in the church, followed by commotions of the superstitious people. The islands of the Cyclades rebel and set up an emperor; their fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire, and their mock Augustus beheaded. Death of Marcello, or Marco Tegliano, doge of Venice; he is succeeded by Orso Ipato, a courageous and prudent ruler. A submarine volcano throws up a small island near Thera, in the Archipelago. A rapid succession of Arab governors in Spain, through their own and the caliph's jealousies.
727	Germanus, patriarch of CP., and pope Gregory resist the edict of Leo; he attempts to enforce the observance of it, and sends a new exarch to depose the pope. The Mohammedans besiege Nice in Bithynia. Death of Tobias, bishop of Rochester; Aldwulf succeeds him.
728	Continued tumults in Italy against the Iconoclasts. The exarch Paul is killed at Ravenna, and Esilarato, duke of Naples, at Rome. Liutprand takes Ravenna and most part of the Exarchate. Ina resigns the crown of Wessex and goes to Rome, where he endows an Anglo-Saxon school.
729	Liutprand restores Ravenna to the exarch Eutychius; they unite their forces to attack Rome, but are persuaded by Gregory to abandon their design. Death of Osric, king of Northumberland, and Egbert, abbot of Iona. A comet appears.
730	Leo confiscates the patrimony of the church of Rome, wherever his power extends, deposes Germanus, and appoints Anastasius I. patriarch of CP. Eudes gives his daughter in marriage to Munusa, a Saracen chief in the Pyrenees, and enters into a league with him for the protection of their mutual independence. John of Damascus, surnamed Chrysorrhoas, writes against Leo and the Iconoclasts, and cultivates the philosophy of Aristotle. Felix writes a history of Croyland Abbey. Corbinian, bishop of Utrecht.
731	Munusa overcome and slain by Abderahman at Cerdagne. Eudes sustains a great defeat at Arles, and having collected another army near Bordeaux, is again routed. The Saracens occupy Angoulême, Perigord, Saintonges, and Poitou. Bede concludes his Hist. Ecc. Death of Berthwald, archbishop of Canterbury: Tatwine succeeds him. Fredegarius continues the History left by Gregory of Tours.
732	Charles Martel and Eudes unite their forces, and give battle to the Saracens between Tours and Poictiers. Abderahman signally defeated and killed. The Mohammedans are arrested in their course of conquest and driven out of Aquitaine. Gregory III. assembles a council at Rome, in which all Iconoclasts are excommunicated. Death of the Abbot Albinus, Bede's friend.
733	Leo marries his son Constantine to a Tartar, or Turkish, princess, who at her baptism takes the name of Irene. A fleet, dispatched by him against the Pope and the refractory Italians, is destroyed by a storm in the Hadriatic. Abdelmelik, the successor of Abderahman, remains inactive in Spain. Acca expelled from his bishopric of Hexham. The sun eclipsed, Aug. 15. Aldwich, bishop of Sidnaceaster and Sigfrid of Selsey.
734	Death of Tatwine, archbishop of Canterbury; Nothelm is appointed in his place. Egbert succeeds Wilfrid II. at York.
735	Death of Eudes; his sons make an ineffectual resistance to the occupation of Aquitaine and Gascony by Charles Martel. Pepin visits Pavia, and is adopted by Liutprand. Death of Bede in the monastery of Jarrow, May 26, æt. 62. Birth of Alcuin. Frithwald, bishop of Whitherne.
736	Liutprand being attacked by a dangerous illness, his nephew, Hildebrand, is elected for his colleague by the Lombard diet. Hunald, son of Eudes, is allowed the title of Duke of Aquitaine, on his doing homage to Charles Martel and his sons.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Exarchs of Ravenna.	Kingdom of Lombardy.	Popes.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.
737	119—120	21 Leo III. the Isaurian.	10 Eutychius.	26 Liutprand.	7 Gregory III.	1 Favila.		23 Charles Martel.
738	120—121	22 ——	11 ——	27 ——	8 ——	2 ——		24 ——
739	121—122	23 ——	12 ——	28 ——	9 ——	1 Alfonso I.		25 ——
740	122—123	24 ——	13 ——	29 ——	10 ——	2 ——		26 ——
741	123—124	1 Constantine V. *Copronymus.*	14 ——	30 ——	1 Zachary.	3 ——	Abdelmelic.	1 Carloman and Pepin.
742	124—125	2 ——	15 ——	31 ——	2 ——	4 ——	Baleg, *6 months.* Thaalaba, *5 months.*	2 —— Chilperic III. 1
743	125—126	3 ——	16 ——	32 ——	3 ——	5 ——	Husam, or Abulkatur	3 —— 2
744	126—127	4 ——	17 ——	1 Hildebrand. 1 Rachis.	4 ——	6 ——		4 —— 3
745	127—128	5 ——	18 ——	2 ——	5 ——	7 ——	Thueba, or Toba.	5 —— 4
746	129	6 ——	19 ——	3 ——	6 ——	8 ——	Yussef, or Jusuf.	6 —— 5
747	130	7 ——	20 ——	4 ——	7 ——	9 ——		7 Pepin, *alone.* Chilperic III. 6
748	131	8 ——	21 ——	5 ——	8 ——	10 ——		8 —— 7
749	132	9 ——	22 ——	1 Astolfo.	9 ——	11 ——		9 —— 8
750	132—133	10 ——	23 ——	2 ——	10 ——	12 ——		10 —— 9
751	133—134	11 ——	24 ——	3 ——	11 ——	13 ——		11 ——10
752	134—135	12 ——	Conquered by the Lombards	4 ——	1 Stephen II. *3 days.* 1 Stephen III.	14 ——		1 Pepin, king of France.
753	135—136	13 ——		5 ——	2 ——	15 ——		2 ——
754	136—137	14 ——		6 ——	3 ——	16 ——		3 ——
755	138	15 ——		7 ——	4 ——	17 ——	1 Abderahman Ben Moawiyah.	4 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Arabia.	Venice.	Britain or England. Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
737	14 Hashem, or Hixem.	*Maestri di Militi.* Domenico Leone.	1 Eadbert.	25 Selred.	29 Suebricht.	10 Ethelard.	22 Ethelbald.	13 Eadbert.
738	15 ——	Felice Cornicola.	2 ——	26 ——	1 Swithred.	11 ——	23 ——	14 ——
739	16 ——	Diodato.	3 ——	27 ——	2 ——	12 ——	24 ——	15 ——
740	17 ——	Giuliano. *Ipato.*	4 ——	28 ——	3 ——	13 ——	25 ——	16 ——
741	18 ——	Giovanni Fabriciato. Dooes *restored.*	5 ——	29 ——	4 ——	1 Cuthred.	26 ——	17 ——
742	19 ——	1 Diodato, *Ipato.*	6 ——	30 ——	5 ——	2 ——	27 ——	18 ——
743	1 Walid II.	2 ——	7 ——	31 ——	6 ——	3 ——	28 ——	19 ——
744	2 —— 1 Yezid III. 5 *months.* 1 Ibrahim 3 *months.* 1 Merwan II.	3 ——	8 ——	32 ——	7 ——	4 ——	29 ——	20 ——
745	2 ——	4 ——	9 ——	33 ——	8 ——	5 ——	30 ——	21 ——
746	3 ——	5 ——	10 ——	1 Alfwuld.	9 ——	6 ——	31 ——	22 ——
747	4 ——	6 ——	11 ——	2 ——	10 ——	7 ——	32 ——	23 ——
748	5 ——	7 ——	12 ——	3 ——	11 ——	8 ——	33 ——	1 Ethelbert II.
749	6 ——	8 ——	13 ——	1 Beorna and Ethelred.	12 ——	9 ——	34 ——	2 ——
750	1 Abul-Abbas.	9 ——	14 ——	2 ——	13 ——	10 ——	35 ——	3 ——
751	2 ——	10 ——	15 ——	3 ——	14 ——	11 ——	36 ——	4 ——
752	3 ——	11 ——	16 ——	4 ——	15 ——	12 ——	37 ——	5 ——
753	4 ——	12 ——	17 ——	5 ——	16 ——	13 ——	38 ——	6 ——
754	1 Almansor.	13 ——	18 ——	6 ——	17 ——	1 Sigebert.	39 ——	7 ——
755	2 ——	1 Galla of Malamocco.	19 ——	7 ——	18 ——	1 Cynewulf.	1 Bernred. 1 Offa.	8 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
737	Death of Pelayo; his son, Favila, succeeds him. Aznar, a son of Eudes, drives out the Saracens, and erects an independent power in Arragon. Death of Thierry IV. Charles Martel rules France without any nominal king. Okbah makes an effort to retrieve the late disasters of the Saracens, and gains possession of Avignon, but is expelled by Charles Martel, who defeats him in a great battle in Languedoc, takes Nismes, and lays siege to Narbonne. Popular tumults at Venice. The doge Orso killed. The republic is thenceforth governed for several years by an annually elected "Master of the military." Ceolwulf retires into a monastery, and leaves the kingdom of Northumberland to his nephew Eadbert. Death of Ethelwald, bishop of Lindisfarne; Conwulf consecrated in his place. Death of Acca, late bishop of Hexham.
738	Boniface visits Rome for the third time, and is honourably entertained by Liutprand at Pavia. Deusdedit, or Diodato, son of the murdered doge, is recalled from exile, and returns to Venice. Charles Martel exacts a tribute from the Saxons of the Lippe.
739	Favila, a weak prince, is killed by a bear while hunting. Alfonso is elected chief of the Asturians. Charles Martel and Liutprand unite their forces against the Saracens, and expel them from the greatest part of France. Rachis, duke of Friuli, successfully attacks the Slavonians in Carniola. Abbo, a private citizen, founds and richly endows the monastery of Novalesa, at the foot of Mount Cenis. Death of Wilbrord, the apostle of the Frisians.
740	Disturbed state of Italy, through the rebellion of Trasmund, duke of Spoleto, against Liutprand. The Saracens in Spain are weakened by intestine factions. Alfonso extends his little kingdom in Gallicia and Castile.
741	Death of the Emperor Leo, June 18. His son and successor, Constantine, is troubled by the rebellion of Artavasdus. The dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum being supported by the pope, Liutprand invades the Roman State. Gregory invites the protection of Charles Martel, but dying at this crisis, his successor, Zachary, assists the Lombard king in reducing his two rebellious vassals, and peace is restored in Italy. Death of Charles Martel, Oct. 22. His sons, Carloman and Pepin, divide between them the government of France, leaving only a few small domains to their half-brother, Gripho. Death of Ethelard, king of Wessex. War between his successor Cuthred and Ethelbald, king of Mercia. Death of Nothelm; Cuthbert is consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and Dun, bishop of Rochester. York burnt.
742	Interview between Liutprand and pope Zachary at Terni. Godescalc, duke of Beneventum, murdered by his people. Chilperic III. made nominal king of France. Birth of Charles, son of Pepin and Bertha, afterwards called Charlemagne. Synod of Cloveshoo. The office of doge restored at Venice, with the title attached to it of Ipato or Consul.
743	Final defeat of Artavasdus. Zachary prevails on Liutprand to abandon his design of annexing Ravenna and the Exarchate to his kingdom. Constantine forbids the worship of images; but Rome still maintains allegiance to him in civil matters. Continued discord among the Saracens in Spain; Abdelmelic put to death at Cordova. A council held by Boniface at Leptines (now Estines, in Hainault). The kings of Mercia and Wessex unite their arms against the Cymri of Wales.
744	The caliph Walid II. slain by conspirators. His successor, Yezid III., dies in five months of the plague. Then, Ibrahim, after a reign of three months, is deposed, and Merwan II. occupies his throne. Death of Liutprand. His nephew, Hildebrand, after holding the government seven months, is set aside, and Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected by the Lombard nobles. The History of Paul Warnefrid (Paulus Diaconus) closes. Council of Soissons presided over by Pepin. The abbey of Fulda built by Sturmio. Daniel resigns the see of Winchester, and is succeeded by Hunferth.
745	Victories of Carloman in Saxony, and of Pepin in Southern Germany. The archbishopric of Mentz founded by Boniface. Death of Daniel, ex-bishop of Winchester.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
746	Italy tranquil. Rachis legislates for his people. Ansprando, duke of Spoleto, succeeded by Lupo, whom the Lombards call *Welfo*; probable origin of the family of the Guelphs. Ibrahim and Abul-Abbas (descendants of Mohammed's uncle, Abbas) emerge from obscurity, and claim the caliphate; black adopted as the colour of the Abbassides. Selred, king of East Anglia, slain. A pestilence depopulates the East.
747	Carloman resigns his share of power to his brother Pepin, and builds a monastery for himself on Mount Soracte, near Rome, from which he retires to that of Monte Casino. Ibrahim, made prisoner on his pilgrimage to Mecca, dies in captivity. His brother, Abul-Abbas (afterwards called Saffah, or the bloody), remains leader of the Abbassides. Yussef restores order among the Saracens of Spain, divides it into six provinces, and constructs public works. A council held at Cloveshoo, decrees that portions of the liturgy should be taught to the people in English (Anglo Saxon).
748	Venetian merchants having purchased slaves to be sold in Africa to the Saracens, Zachary forbids the traffic. Death of Eadbert, king of Kent. Virgilius, a priest, convicted of heresy for believing in the existence of antipodes.
749	Battle of the Zab. Merwan, defeated by the Abbassides, flies into Egypt. Rachis invades the Exarchate and lays siege to Perugia. He is induced by Zachary to withdraw his forces, after which he gives up the crown of Lombardy to his brother, Astolfo, and retires to Monte Casino. Christianity supplanted in Africa by the Mohammedan faith.
750	Final defeat and death of Merwan, in a battle on the banks of the Nile. The dynasty of the Abbassides begins with Abul-Abbas. All the family of the Ommiades are put to death, except Abderahman, who escapes into the valleys of Mount Atlas. Yussef aims at making himself independent in Spain. Constantine defeated by the Bulgarians at Batagaba. Birth of his son, afterwards Leo IV.
751	Constantine gives the title of Augustus to his infant son. Pepin overcomes a rebellion of Gripho, and defeats the Saxons and Bavarians. He prepares to make himself king of France, and by an embassy invites the concurrence of the pope. Alfonso extends his conquests over the north-west of Spain, along the Douro, from Sentica (Zamora) to Calle (Oporto).
752	The reign of the Merovingian race terminates by the deposition of Chilperic III., who is shut up for the rest of his days in the monastery of St. Bertin. Pepin crowned king of France at Soissons by Boniface; he crosses the Pyrenees and recovers part of Catalonia from the Saracens. Astolfo makes himself master of the whole Exarchate of Ravenna, and threatens Rome. On the death of Pope Zachary, his first successor, Stephen, dies three days after his election, of a fit of apoplexy; another Stephen is chosen in his place, who is called Stephen III. by Onuphrius Panvinius and Cardinal Baronius, and Stephen II. by Sigonius, Muratori and others. Constantine makes new efforts to abolish image-worship, and check the increase of monasteries. Cuthbert, king of Wessex, defeats Ethelbald of Mercia, at Burford.
753	Journey of pope Stephen to France, and interview with Pepin. Civil war in Spain between Yussef, Samail, Ben Amru, and other generals. War between Cuthbert and the Britons. Boniface resigns the archbishopric of Ments, and is succeeded by Lull.
754	Pepin crowned by Stephen. He marches an army into Italy. Astolfo surrenders the Exarchate of Ravenna, which Pepin gives to the church, and the papacy becomes a temporal sovereignty. Eighty of the Xeques, or principal Saracens, decide on making Spain an independent State, and choose Abderahman Ben Moawiyah, still a fugitive in Africa, to be their ruler. Death of Abul Abbas. Almansor introduces learning among the Arabians. Council of CP. ordains the removal of images from churches. Constantine II. patriarch of CP.
755	Astolfo breaks his engagements and attacks Rome. On the approach of Pepin, he withdraws his forces and is besieged in Pavia; he is compelled to execute the former treaty, and also to give up Commachio. Fruitless embassy of Constantine to claim the Exarchate. Abderahman lands in Spain, defeats Yussef and

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Kingdom of Lombardy.	Popes.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Arabia.
756	139	16 Constantine V. *Copronymus.*	8 Astolfo.	5 Stephen III.	18 Alfonso I.	2 Abderahman Ben Moawiyah.	5 Pepin.	3 Almansor.
757	140—141	17 ——	1 Desiderius.	1 Paul I.	1 Froila.	3 ——	6 ——	4 ——
758	141—142	18 ——	2 ——	2 ——	2 ——	4 ——	7 ——	5 ——
759	142—143	19 ——	3 ——	3 ——	3 ——	5 ——	8 ——	6 ——
760	143—144	20 ——	4 ——	4 ——	4 ——	6 ——	9 ——	7 ——
761	144—145	21 ——	5 ——	5 ——	5 ——	7 ——	10 ——	8 ——
762	145—146	22 ——	6 ——	6 ——	6 ——	8 ——	11 ——	9 ——
763	146—147	23 ——	7 ——	7 ——	7 ——	9 ——	12 ——	10 ——
764	147—148	24 ——	8 ——	8 ——	8 ——	10 ——	13 ——	11 ——
765	148—149	25 ——	9 ——	9 ——	9 ——	11 ——	14 ——	12 ——
766	149—150	26 ——	10 ——	10 ——	10 ——	12 ——	15 ——	13 ——
767	150—151	27 ——	11 ——	1 Constantine.	11 ——	13 ——	16 ——	14 ——
768	151—152	28 ——	12 ——	1 Stephen IV. (or III. *Murat.*)	1 Aurelius.	14 ——	1 Charlemagne and Carloman.	15 ——
769	152—153	29 ——	13 ——	2 ——	2 ——	15 ——	2 ——	16 ——
770	153—154	30 ——	14 ——	3 ——	3 ——	16 ——	3 ——	17 ——
771	154—155	31 ——	15 ——	4 ——	4 ——	17 ——	4 Charlemagne, *alone.*	18 ——
772	155—156	32 ——	16 ——	1 Hadrian I.	5 ——	18 ——	5 ——	19 ——
773	156—157	33 ——	17 ——	2 ——	6 ——	19 ——	6 ——	20 ——
774	157—158	34 ——	Subject to Charlemagne.	3 ——	1 Silo.	20 ——	7 ——	21 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Britain or England. Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
756	1 Domenico Monegario.	20 Eadbert.	8 Beorna and Ethelred.	19 Swithred.	2 Cynewulf.	2 Offa.	9 Ethelbert II.
757	2 ——	1 Oswulf.	9 ——	20 ——	3 ——	3 ——	10 ——
758	3 ——		10 Beorna, *alone.*	21 ——	4 ——	4 ——	11 ——
759	4 ——	1 Moll Ethelwald.	11 ——	22 ——	5 ——	5 ——	12 ——
760	5 ——	2 ——	12 ——	23 ——	6 ——	6 ——	1 Alric.
761	6 ——	3 ——	1 Ethelred.	24 ——	7 ——	7 ——	2 ——
762	7 ——	4 ——	2 ——	25 ——	8 ——	8 ——	3 ——
763	8 ——	5 ——	3 ——	26 ——	9 ——	9 ——	4 ——
764	1 Maurizio of Eraclea.	6 ——	4 ——	27 ——	10 ——	10 ——	5 ——
765	2 ——	1 Alcred.	5 ——	28 ——	11 ——	11 ——	6 ——
766	3 ——	2 ——	6 ——	29 ——	12 ——	12 ——	7 ——
767	4 ——	3 ——	7 ——	30 ——	13 ——	13 ——	8 ——
768	5 ——	4 ——	8 ——	31 ——	14 ——	14 ——	9 ——
769	6 ——	5 ——	9 ——	32 ——	15 ——	15 ——	10 ——
770	7 ——	6 ——	10 ——	33 ——	16 ——	16 ——	11 ——
771	8 ——	7 ——	11 ——	34 ——	17 ——	17 ——	12 ——
772	9 ——	8 ——	12 ——	35 ——	18 ——	18 ——	13 ——
773	10 ——	9 ——	13 ——	36 ——	19 ——	19 ——	14 ——
774	11 ——	1 Ethelred.	14 ——	37 ——	20 ——	20 ——	15 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Samail at Musara, takes Cordova, and is acknowledged as king. Sigebert, king of Wessex, for his cruelty, is slain by Cynewulf, who succeeds him. Ethelbald, king of Mercia, killed by Bernred, who, after a short usurpation of the throne, is put to death by Offa. Boniface murdered by the pagans among whom he was preaching. Galla of Malamocco obtains for a year the office of doge at Venice, by the assassination of Diodato. The deposed Chilperic, the last of the Merovingians, dies in his monastery.
756	Yussef and Samail, again defeated by Abderahman, agree to a treaty of peace, which is soon broken by the former. Birth of Abderahman's son Hixem. A Saracen army under Suleiman Ben Xihab, endeavouring to enter France, is cut to pieces in the passes of the Pyrenees. Astolfo killed by a wild boar; Rachis leaves his monastery and claims the crown of Lombardy again; he is opposed by Desiderius, who obtains the support of the pope by giving up Ancona. The Venetians depose Galla, and limit the power of succeeding doges, by the appointment of two annual tribunes.
757	The emperor Constantine courts the favour of Pepin, and among other presents sends him the first organ known in France. Pope Stephen and his successor, Paul, establish Desiderius on the throne of Lombardy. Death of Alfonso; his son Froila founds Oviedo. Abderahman invites many of his former friends from Syria and Egypt, and gives them honourable appointments; he makes Cordova the capital of his kingdom. Samail enters into his service, but Yussef persists in rebellion. Eadbert retires into a monastery; his son Oswulf king of Northumberland.
758	Abderahman gives a letter of protection to the Christians in Spain, and fixes the annual tribute to be paid by them. Yussef defeated and slain at Loxa. Samail retires to live privately at Siguenza, soon afterwards arrested and put to death. Pepin conquers Narbonne and expels the last of the Saracens from France. Oswuld slain; the throne of Northumberland vacant for a year. Death of Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury. Bagdad built by Almansor.
759	Toledo and Seville are surprised by the sons of Yussef, but soon recovered by Abderahman; the eldest son falls in battle; the two younger are made prisoners and kept in confinement. Paul takes advantage of the favourable disposition of Pepin to extend both the secular and ecclesiastical immunities of the Roman see. Bregowin archbishop of Canterbury.
760	Pepin causes the dukes of Naples and Gaeta to submit to the demands made on them by the pope. Hixem Ben Adra rebels in Toledo, and sets Casim, the son of Yussef, at liberty; Abderahman subdues and pardons them, replacing Casim in his prison. Death of Ethelbert II. king of Kent. Alcuin studies at York.
761	Constantine threatens to recover by force his lost Italian provinces. Ali, governor of Africa, lands with an army in Spain and proclaims Almansor. Froila repulses the Saracens, while besieging Pax Julia (Beja); he marries Menina, sister of Aznar the Arragonese. A severe winter.
762	Failure of the African expedition against Abderahman; Ali, its leader, is killed, and his head sent to Cairoan. Hunald, duke of Aquitaine, having retired into a monastery, his son Waifar carries on an obstinate war against Pepin. Pope Paul protests vainly against Constantine's persecution of image-worshippers. Death of Bregowin, archbishop of Canterbury.
763	The Roman Senate and people address a letter of thanks to Pepin, patrician of Rome. Hixem Ben Adra again collects bands of insurgents, and is besieged with them in Medina Sidonia. Lambert archbishop of Canterbury. Petwin succeeds Frithweld, bishop of Whitherne.
764	Embassy of Constantine to Pepin, relative to image-worship. Thassilo, duke of Bavaria, having revolted against Pepin, solicits the mediation of the pope. Surrender of Medina Sidonia; Hixem Ben Adra beheaded. The Venetians depose Domenico Monegario; the inhabitants of Malamocco elect Maurice, a nobleman of Heraclea, for doge, who restores concord among the citizens. The Turks invade Armenia. A severe frost in Jan. and Feb., and the Bosphorus at Cl[p]. crossed on the ice.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
765	Pepin still occupied by his wars against the duke of Aquitaine and the Saxons. Toledo again recovered by Abderahman from the insurgents, who had seized it; Casim, the son of Yussef, escapes.
766	Constantine loses by shipwreck a large fleet conveying troops to oppose the Bulgarians. Death of Egbert, thirty-two years archbishop of York, and of Frithbert, bishop of Hexham; the first succeeded by Ethelbert, and the last by Alhmund. Nicetas I. patriarch of CP.
767	Death of Paul I. Constantine surreptitiously occupies the papal throne; some exclude him from the list of popes. Many disaffected Saracens assemble in the Sierras of Ronda under El Meknesi; being reinforced by others who land at Tortosa from Africa, they seize the city of Seville. Froila renders himself unpopular in the Asturias by the murder of his brother, Bimaranus, a virtuous young prince. Paul Warnefrid (Diaconus) employed and patronized by Desiderius.
768	Conquest of Aquitaine by Pepin, and death of Waifar. Pepin dies Sept. 24; his two sons divide his dominions. Froila assassinated by Aurelius, who succeeds him on the throne. Pope Constantine deposed and Stephen elected, generally styled the *fourth* of that name, but by some the *third*. (See A.D. 752.) The sons of Pepin crowned Oct. 9; Charles (Charlemagne) at Noyon, and Carloman at Soissons. Eadbert, ex-king of Northumberland, dies in his monastery. Alcuin teaches theology in England.
769	Hunaid leaves his monastery and claims the duchy of Aquitaine; defeated and made prisoner by Charlemagne. Carloman refusing to assist his brother, discord is engendered between them. The Saracen rebels maintain a tedious partisan warfare. Aurelius, too weak to control the intestine divisions of his subjects, and awed by the power of Abderahman, obtains peace by paying him tribute. Council of Rome annuls all the acts of the deposed pope, who, though blinded by the people, is led into the assembly, insulted, and beaten. Laymen are declared incapable of being made bishops. The council of CP. (A.D. 754) is anathematized, and all who condemn the worship of images are excommunicated. Among the Gallican prelates at this council are Lull, archbishop of Mentz, and Tilpin (more known as Turpin), bishop of Rheims. Marriage of Constantine's son, Leo, to Irene.
770	The two kings of France are reconciled by their mother, Bertha; she visits Bavaria and Lombardy, for the maintenance of peace with those powers, and proposes the marriage of her sons to two daughters of Desiderius, and that of his son Adelgisus to her daughter. The pope interferes to prevent these alliances; none of them take place but that of Charlemagne.
771	Charlemagne divorces Desiderata, whom he sends back to her father, and marries Ildegard. Death of Carloman, Dec. 3, æt. 20; his brother seizes his dominions and becomes sole monarch of all France and great part of Germany. Gilberga, the widow of Carloman, and her two infant sons, seek the protection of Desiderius. Eginhard secretary to Charlemagne. Aurelius gives his sister Adosinda in marriage to Silo, and makes him heir to the throne.
772	Charlemagne begins his long war against the Saxons. Contest between the archbishops of Grado and Ravenna, for ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Istria. Desiderius invades the Roman States. The rebellious Saracens in Spain totally defeated near Ecija; death of El Meknesi. Abderahman fits out a fleet to guard his coasts, and appoints an *admiral* to command it. Death of Milred, bishop of Worcester.
773	The pope invites the protection of Charlemagne, who marches a large army into Lombardy, and besieges Desiderius in Pavia. Abderahman provides for the education of his two sons, Hixem and Suleiman, and institutes academies of learned men. Battle of Otford, between the kings of Kent and Mercia.
774	Charlemagne visits Rome. Surrender of Pavia, after a siege of eight months. Desiderius and his queen sent prisoners to France, and shut up in monasteries, where they end their days. Adelgisus escapes to CP. The widow and sons of Carloman are sent to France, and never more heard of. Beneventum remains an independent duchy under Arigisus. Charlemagne takes the title of king of

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Arabia.
775	158—159	1 Leo IV.	4 Hadrian I.	2 Silo.	21 Abderahman Ben Moawiyah.	8 Charlemagne.	1 Al Mahd
776	159—160	2 ——	5 ——	3 ——	22 ——	9 ——	2 ——
777	160—161	3 ——	6 ——	4 ——	23 ——	10 ——	3 ——
778	162	4 ——	7 ——	5 ——	24 ——	11 ——	4 ——
779	163	5 ——	8 ——	6 ——	25 ——	12 ——	5 ——
780	164	1 Constantine VI. and Irene.	9 ——	7 ——	26 ——	13 ——	6 ——
781	165	2 ——	10 ——	8 ——	27 ——	14 ——	7 ——
782	166	3 ——	11 ——	9 ——	28 ——	15 ——	8 ——
783	167	4 ——	12 ——	1 Mauregatus.	29 ——	16 ——	9 ——
784	168	5 ——	13 ——	2 ——	30 ——	17 ——	10 ——
785	169	6 ——	14 ——	3 ——	31 ——	18 ——	1 Al Hadi.
786	170	7 ——	15 ——	4 ——	32 ——	19 ——	1 Haroun A Raschid.
787	171	8 ——	16 ——	5 ——	1 Hixem, or Hashem.	20 ——	2 ——
788	172	9 ——	17 ——	1 Veremundus, or Bermudo.	2 ——	21 ——	3 ——
789	173	10 ——	18 ——	2 ——	3 ——	22 ——	4 ——
790	174	11 Constantine VI. *alone.*	19 ——	3 ——	4 ——	23 ——	5 ——
791	175	12 ——	20 ——	1 Alfonso II.	5 ——	24 ——	——
792	176	13 ——	21 ——	2 ——	6 ——	25 ——	7 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Britain or England. Northumberland.	East Anglia.	Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
775	12 Maurizio of Eraclea.	2 Ethelred.	15 Ethelred.	38 Swithred.	21 Cynewulf.	21 Offa.	16 Alric.
776	13 ——	3 ——	16 ——	39 ——	22 ——	22 ——	17 ——
777	14 ——	4 ——	17 ——	40 ——	23 ——	23 ——	18 ——
778	15 ——	1 Alfwold.	18 ——	41 ——	24 ——	24 ——	19 ——
779	16 ——	2 ——	19 ——	42 ——	25 ——	25 ——	20 ——
780	17 ——	3 ——	20 ——	43 ——	26 ——	26 ——	21 ——
781	18 ——	4 ——	21 ——	44 ——	27 ——	27 ——	22 ——
782	19 ——	5 ——	22 ——	45 ——	28 ——	28 ——	23 ——
783	20 ——	6 ——	23 ——	46 ——	29 ——	29 ——	24 ——
784	21 ——	7 ——	24 ——	47 ——	1 Bertric.	30 ——	25 ——
785	22 ——	8 ——	25 ——	48 ——	2 ——	31 ——	26 ——
786	23 ——	9 ——	26 ——	49 ——	3 ——	32 ——	27 ——
787	1 Giovanni Galbajo.	10 ——	27 ——	50 ——	4 ——	33 ——	28 ——
788	2 ——	11 ——	28 ——	51 ——	5 ——	34 ——	29 ——
789	3 ——	1 Osred.	29 ——	52 ——	6 ——	35 ——	30 ——
790	4 ——	1 Ethelred, *restored.*	1 Ethelbert.	53 ——	7 ——	36 ——	31 ——
791	5 ——	2 ——	2 ——		8 ——	37 ——	32 ——
792	6 ——	3 ——	Conquered by Offa.	1 Sigeric.	9 ——	38 ——	33 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Lombardy; during his absence the Saxons advance into his northern provinces Death of Aurelius; Silo and Adosinda inaugurated at Oviedo. The people o Northumberland expel Alcred, and choose for their king Ethelred, son of Mol Ethelwald. Death of Moawiyah Ben Salehi.
775	Death of Constantine Copronymus, Sep. 14. Adelgisus gains no support in hi claims on the Lombard crown. Silo takes Alfonso, son of Froila, for his col league. Death of Almansor. The empress Irene favours the image-worshippers Offa extends the kingdom of Mercia and constructs his "Dyke."
776	Charlemagne defeats the Saxons, and conquers Rodgausus, duke of Friuli. Ha drian asserts the pretended "donation of Constantine," as a plea for urging Charlemagne still more to aggrandize the see of Rome. The merchants o Venice supply Italy and the West with the produce of the East. Amalfi begin to flourish by cultivating the same commerce. The Slavonians who occupy th north of Germany, pursue agriculture and trade; Julin at the mouth of th Oder prospers. Conspiracy of Nicephorus and his brothers against Leo IV. Th abbey-church of St. Denis, at Paris, completed by Charlemagne. Death o Petwin, bishop of Whitherne.
777	Dispute between the pope and Leo, archbishop of Ravenna, settled by the inter vention of Charlemagne. Council and diet of Paderborn, to promote Christianity among the Saxons, and regulate their government. The Venetians, in return for the good government of their doge, appoint his son to be his colleague an successor. Offa defeats Cynewulf at Bensington, and takes the town. Ethel bert consecrated bishop of Whitherne.
778	Charlemagne conquers the northern part of Spain, between the Pyrenees and the Ebro, and establishes the "*Spanish March*:" recalled thence by a revolt of the Saxons, on his return through the Pyrenees, his rear-guard is surprised by the Gascons at Roncesvalles; many of his bravest officers fall there, and among them his nephew Roland (Orlando), governor of Bretagne. The Franks begin t fight on horseback, and the age of chivalry commences. Hadrian's letters con tinually importune Charlemagne for new concessions of land, or jurisdiction, t the church. Alfwold dethrones Ethelred in Northumberland.
779	The Saxons defend themselves bravely under Witikind. Muhamad, son of Yussef escapes from his prison in Toledo. The council of Duren, on the Roer, decree the payment of tithes throughout Charlemagne's dominions.
780	Death of Leo IV. Irene rules the East in the name of his son, Constantine VI (æt. 10); she restores the worship of images. Paul IV. patriarch of CP. Char lemagne reduces the Saxons to obedience, and creates among them the bishopric of Paderborn, Verden, Munster, Halberstadt and Minden. Muhamad joins hi brother Casim in another rebellion among the Sierras of Ronda and Segovia Death of Ethelbert, archbishop of York; Eanbald succeeds him. Alhmund dies, and Tilbert is appointed to the bishopric of Hexham. Cynewolf resign the bishopric of Lindisfarne, and Highald is consecrated in his place.
781	Charlemagne visits Rome; his two young sons are crowned by the pope, one king of Italy, and the other of Aquitain; Thassilon, duke of Bavaria, doe homage to him. Haroun al Raschid, the caliph's son, extends his conquest to the Bosphorus. Irene purchases peace by an annual tribute.
782	Irene sends an army against the Slavonians, who are dispossessed of Salonich and other places in Greece. The Saxons again totally defeated. Flight o Witikind into Denmark. Charlemagne holds a diet at Cologne. The Saracen rebels, though often routed, still make head against Abderahman. Charle magne endeavours to revive learning; he studies grammar under Peter o Pisa, and invites Alcuin to France. Eginhard compiles his memoirs. Pau Warnefrid resides in the court of Arigisus at Beneventum, where he writes hi History of the Lombards. Death of Cynewolf, late bishop of Lindisfarne.
783	The Saxons make another struggle for independence, and are defeated in tw bloody battles by Charlemagne. Death of his mother, Bertha, and of his queen Ildegard, April 30, æt. 26; he marries Fastrada. On the death of Silo, Alfons is excluded by intrigue from the Asturian throne, and Mauregatus placed o it. Offa raises the kingdom of Mercia to a preponderating influence; he build the abbey of Bath, and corresponds with Charlemagne.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
784	The Saxons, again defeated, are still unsubdued. Charlemagne excludes Venetian merchants from his Italian and the Papal States. The mosaics and marbles of Ravenna sent to Aix-la-Chapelle. The bishops of France forbidden by the pope to take the field in war. The Spanish rebels dispersed by Abderahman's victory at Castalona. Muhamad dies in great distress at Alarcon, near Toledo. Cynewulf slain in battle; Egbert, his rightful heir, retires into Mercia. The caliph Al Mahdi expends 666,000 gold crowns in a pilgrimage to Mecca. Tarasius patriarch of CP.
785	Irene proposes a general council, to establish the worship of images. The Saxon chiefs, Wittikind and Alboin, submit to Charlemagne, and profess Christianity; three more bishoprics created at Bremen, Osnaburg, and Hildesheim. Surrender of Girona to Charlemagne. Abderahman, in a progress through Spain, builds and endows mosques. Etheltruda, daughter of Ethelbald (king of Mercia, slain A.D. 755) an abbess at Lucca. Death of the caliph Al Mahdi. Synod of Cealchyth; Lichfield made an archbishopric.
786	The council of CP. violently dispersed by the citizens and military. Charlemagne represses a revolt in Bretagne; three days of public thanksgiving for his victories ordered by the pope. Abderahman builds the great mosque, and the aljama, or court of justice, at Cordova; Casim, brought before him in chains, is pardoned, and becomes a faithful subject. Arigisius, duke of Beneventum, attacks Amalfi and is repelled by the citizens. Accession of Haroun Al Raschid, on the death of Al Hadi.
787	The seventh general council, held at Nice, decrees the worship of images. The dukes of Beneventum and Bavaria do homage to Charlemagne, and give their sons as hostages; Arigisus dies soon afterwards. Charlemagne invites from Italy teachers of grammar and arithmetic, and singers who introduce into France the Gregorian chant. Death of Abderahman, æt. 60, his youngest son his successor. Bertric marries Offa's daughter, Eadburga. Egbert received in France by Charlemagne. A band of Danes, from three ships, attack England for the first time. Edris Ben Abdallah founds the kingdom of Fez.
788	Grimoaldo, son of Arigisus, released and made duke of Beneventum, on condition of acknowledging Charlemagne as his sovereign lord. Thassilon, preparing for another contest, is deposed; he and his son are condemned to become monks. The Huns, or Avars, who occupy Pannonia, invade Bavaria and Friuli, and are repulsed. Bavaria, Friuli, and Liburnia added to the kingdom of France. Charlemagne refuses to give his daughter Rotruda in marriage to the young Greek emperor. Irene sends an army under Adelgisus to attack Italy; he is totally defeated. Suleiman and Abdallah, the elder brothers of Hixem, conspire to raise independent principalities in Spain. Death of Mauregatus.
789	Suleiman defeated at Bulche; Abdallah surrenders Toledo, and is reconciled to Hixem. Alfwold, king of Northumberland, slain.
790	Constantine divests Irene of all power, and puts his minister, Stauracius, to death. Suleiman, again defeated, retires to Tangier in Africa. Osred expelled from Northumberland, and Ethelred restored to the throne. Death of Lambert, archbishop of Canterbury, who is succeeded by Athelard.
791	Campaign of Charlemagne against the Huns or Avars; they are defeated by the duke of Friuli. Hixem proclaims the Algineb, or holy war, in Spain; his generals retake Barcelona and Saragossa. (Asserted victory of Veremundus near Burgos; *very doubtful.*) Veremundus resigns his crown to Alfonso. An inundation of the Tiber destroys the Flaminian gate and the bridge of Antoninus. Baldulf, bishop of Whitherne.
792	The progress of Charlemagne against the Huns stopped by a revolt of the Saxons; his natural son, Pepin, engages in a conspiracy, for which he is confined in a monastery. Heresy of the Adoptians. Felix of Urgel, condemned by the council of Ratisbon, recants his opinions. Offa murders Ethelbert, and annexes East Anglia to Mercia; in atonement for his crime, he levies a tax on his subjects, to support the school founded by Ina at Rome; this is afterwards converted into "Peter's Pence." Charlemagne projects a canal, to unite the Maine with the Danube. Osred returns from exile and is put to death. Marriage of Ethelred and Elfleda.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Arabia.
793	177	14 Constantine VI.	22 Hadrian I.	3 Alfonso II.	7 Hixem, or Hashem.	26 Charlemagne.	8 Haroun A Raschid.
794	178	15 ——	23 ——	4 ——	8 ——	27 ——	9 ——
795	179—180	16 ——	1 Leo III.	5 ——	1 Al Hakem I.	28 ——	10 ——
796	180—181	17 ——	2 ——	6 ——	2 ——	29 ——	11 ——
797	181—182	1 Irene.	3 ——	7 ——	3 ——	30 ——	12 ——
798	182—183	2 ——	4 ——	8 ——	4 ——	31 ——	13 ——
799	183—184	3 ——	5 ——	9 ——	5 ——	32 ——	14 ——
800	184—185	4 ——	6 ——	10 ——	6 ——	33 —— Now emperor of the West.	15 ——
801	185—186	5 ——	7 ——	11 ——	7 ——	34 ——	16 ——
802	186—187	1 Nicephorus I.	8 ——	12 ——	8 ——	35 ——	17 ——
803	187—188	2 ——	9 ——	13 ——	9 ——	36 ——	18 ——
804	188—189	3 ——	10 ——	14 ——	10 ——	37 ——	19 ——
805	189—190	4 ——	11 ——	15 ——	11 ——	38 ——	20 ——
806	190—191	5 ——	12 ——	16 ——	12 ——	39 ——	21 ——
807	191—192	6 ——	13 ——	17 ——	13 ——	40 ——	22 ——
808	192—193	7 ——	14 ——	18 ——	14 ——	41 ——	23 ——
809	193—194	8 ——	15 ——	19 ——	15 ——	42 ——	1 Al Amin
810	194—195	9 ——	16 ——	20 ——	16 ——	43 ——	2 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Denmark.	Northumberland.	Britain or England. Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
793	7 Giovanni Galbajo.		4 Ethelred.	2 Sigeric.	10 Bertric.	39 Offa.	34 Alric.
794	8 —	1 Sigurd II. or Snogöye.	1 Erdulf.	3 —	11 —	40 —	1 Eadbert Pren.
795	9 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	12 —	41 —	2 —
796	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	13 —	1 Egbert. 1 Cenwulf.	1 Cuthred.
797	11 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	14 —	2 —	2 —
798	12 —	5 —	5 —		15 —	3 —	3 —
799	13 —	6 —	6 —	1 Sigerid.	16 —	4 —	4 —
800	14 —	7 —	7 —	2 —	1 Egbert.	5 —	5 —
801	15 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	2 —	6 —	6 —
802	16 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	3 —	7 —	7 —
803	17 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —
804	1 Obelerio.	11 —	11 —	6 —	5 —	9 —	9 —
805	2 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	10 —	1 Baldred.
806	3 —	13 —	1 Alfwold.	8 —	7 —	11 —	2 —
807	4 —	14 —	2 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	3 —
808	5 —	15 —	Erdulf, restored.	10 —	9 —	13 —	4 —
809	6 —	16 —	1 Eanred.	11 —	10 —	14 —	5 —
810	7 —	17 —	2 —	12 —	11 —	15 —	6 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
793	The Saracens recover Girona, cross the Pyrenees, and capture Narbonne. Alfonso refuses to pay them the stipulated tribute, and defeats them at Ledos. Fruitless attack on Grimoaldo, duke of Beneventum, by Louis and Pepin, sons of Charlemagne. Hixem decorates Cordova with fountains, bridges, and palaces. Charlemagne abandons his projected canal. Lindisfarne pillaged by the Danes, under Ragnar Lodbrok. Offa founds the abbey of St. Alban's.
794	On the approach of Charlemagne, the Saxons submit without a battle. The Saracens driven from Oranges by the count of Toulouse. Felix disavows his recantation, and is supported by Elliprand, archbishop of Toledo; they are condemned by a council at Francfort-on-the-Maine; Alcuin writes against them. Hixem endeavours to abolish the Latin language, and establishes schools for teaching Arabic. Death of Assan Ben Ahi Giafar, the Arabian poet. Charlemagne founds the university of Paris. Ethelred, king of Northumberland, slain by his subjects. The Danes defeated at Wearmouth, and Ragnar Lodbrok slain. Death of Charlemagne's queen, Fastrada; among the learned whom he patronizes, are Ermoldus Nigellus and Theodolfus, abbot of Fleury, afterwards bishop of Orleans.
795	Charlemagne ravages the country of the Saxons, to avenge the death of his ally Wilza, king of the Obotrites; he adorns Aix-la-Chapelle, and makes it the capital of his dominions. Tudin, a chief of the Huns, sues for peace. Another of their chiefs defeated by Eric, duke of Friuli. Hixem dies, æt. 38. Death of the Arabian traveller, El Godei. The Danes infest Ireland. The emperor Constantine divorces his consort Maria, and marries Theodoca, one of her waiting-maids. The moon eclipsed, March 28.
796	The Saracens driven out of France; Girona recovered from them. Charlemagne transplants many thousand Saxons into France; Alcuin obtains their release from slavery. Pepin defeats the Huns and extends his father's empire to the confluence of the Drave and Danube. A council at Friuli. Kenulph invades Kent, and kills Eadbert Pren. Eanbald I. archbishop of York, succeeded by Eanbald II. Death of Ceolwulf, bishop of Lindsey. Death of Offa, July 29, and of his son Egbert a few months afterwards.
797	Constantine having made himself unpopular by his marriage, Irene deposes him, puts out his eyes, and usurps the throne. Suleiman and Abdallah raise a civil war against their nephew, Al Hakem; Toledo declares in their favour. The Franks take Barcelona, Saragossa, and Huesca. Sigeric, king of Essex goes to Rome. Paulus Diaconus becomes a monk at Monte Casino.
798	Al Hakem recovers Huesca and Lerida. Adalard, abbot of Corvey, a grandson of Charles Martel, is the counsellor and vicegerent of Pepin in the government of Italy. Felix of Urgel writes a Defence of his heresy; Paulinus of Aquileia replies.
799	Final conquest of the Avars or Huns; the accumulated spoil of many years falls into the hands of Charlemagne. Insurrection against Leo III.; he takes refuge in France, and is conducted back to Rome by a French army. Al Hakem defeats his uncles, and drives them into Tadmir (Murcia) and Valencia. The Balearic isles under the protection of Charlemagne. Felix of Urgel again recants.
800	Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by pope Leo, at Rome, December 25; his generals conquer Girona. Victory of Al Hakem in Tadmir; Suleiman slain; Abdallah capitulates and retires to Tangier. Eadburga poisons Worr the friend of her husband, Bertric, who accidentally partakes the cup and dies she takes flight to the court of Charlemagne, but ends her days soon afterwards in great misery at Pavia. The West Saxons recal Egbert from France and make him their king. In a Witenagemot at Winchester, the name of England is given to his dominions. Haroun al Raschid sends to Charlemagne the keys of Jerusalem, and many valuable presents. The dynasty of the Aglabites founded at Cairoan and Tunis.
801	Charlemagne adds his capitularies to the laws of Lombardy; the Vulgar Era is used in dating them; he receives at Pavia an embassy from Haroun al Raschid among the presents brought to him is an elephant. Barcelona surrenders to Louis of Aquitain. A violent earthquake in Italy. Denmark becomes a settled State under Sigurd II. Death of Paul Warnefrid.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
802	Proposal to unite the two empires by the marriage of Charlemagne and Irene; conspiracy against her at CP. She is dethroned, Oct. 31, and banished to Lesbos; Nicephorus assumes the purple. Grimoald, duke of Beneventum, asserts his independence. Alfonso adorns Oviedo with palaces and churches. Al Hakem recovers Saragossa, Pampeluna, and Huesca; his general, Jusuf Ben Amru, defeated and made prisoner. Haroun al Raschid murders the Barmecides. Death of Paulinus, patriarch of Aquileia. Beornmod bishop of Rochester. The moon eclipsed, Dec. 20.
803	Treaty between Charlemagne and Nicephorus, to decide the limits of the two empires. The independence of Venice recognized; disputes between the doge and the tribunes; flight of the latter. Final submission and pacification of the Saxons at Salz in Franconia. Irene dies at Lesbos. Nicephorus refuses the tribute to the Saracens. Haroun al Raschid invades Phrygia. Death of Athelard, archbishop of Canterbury; Wulfred succeeds him. The archbishopric of Lichfield suppressed by the synod of Cloveshoo.
804	Large colonies of Saxons transplanted by Charlemagne into distant parts of his empire. Leo III. visits Aix-la-Chapelle. Godfrey, king of South Jutland, attacks the Obotrites and burns Rerich. The Venetians expel their doge and instal Obelerio in his place; Malamocco the most important seat of their government and commerce. Al Hakem returns to Cordova; treaty of alliance between him and Edris Ben Edris, the young king of Fez. Death of Alcuin.
805	Heraclea in Pontus reduced by Haroun al Raschid. Nicephorus, defeated and wounded, agrees to an ignominious treaty of peace. Charlemagne attacks the Bohemians; their duke, Lecko, falls in battle. Massacre of Toledo, by order of the Wali Amru. Treaty between Alfonso and Al Hakem. Defeat of the Saracens in Catalonia. Death of Cuthred, king of Kent. Wineta, at the mouth of the Oder, destroyed; its people and trade removed to Julin (now Wollin).
806	Diet of Thionville: Charlemagne fixes the division to be made of his empire at his death, among his three sons. Death of Grimoald, duke of Beneventum. The Franks recover Pampeluna, and as far as Tortosa. The Northumbrians expel Erdulf, who flies to Charlemagne at Nimeguen; Alfwolf usurps the throne. Edris Ben Edris builds the city of Fez. Many citizens of Cordova put to death for a plot against Al Hakem. Nicephorus patriarch of CP.
807	Haroun al Raschid founds public schools; he sends another embassy to Charlemagne with rich presents, among which is a curious clock of brass. The Saracens of Spain repulsed, in their attempt on Sardinia and Corsica. Tortosa besieged by the Franks. Cenwulf suspends Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury. The Danes infest Ireland. The designs of Pepin on Venice and Dalmatia lead to war with Nicephorus. Occultation of Jupiter by the moon, Jan. 31.
808	Charlemagne assists Trasicon, king of the Obotrites, against Godfrey and the Jutlanders. Godfrey constructs the first Danawerk on the Eyder. Normans infest the coasts of the French empire; large naval armaments prepared against them. Al Hakem's son, Abderahman, delivers Tortosa. Alfonso founds Santiago de Compostella. Charlemagne institutes "missi regii," itinerant commissioners, to watch the administration of justice; through his intervention and that of the pope, Erdulf is restored to the throne of Northumberland. George Syncellus writes his chronology.
809	Nicephorus oppresses his empire by taxes, and makes war, at first successfully, against Chunnus, king of the Bulgarians. Victory of the Obotrites and death of their king, Trasicon. To check the inroads of Godfrey, Charlemagne fortifies Hamburg. A Greek fleet repulsed at Comacchio. The Saracens attack Corsica. Death of Haroun al Raschid; contest between his sons for the throne. Council of Aix-la-Chapelle. The sun eclipsed, July 16. Death of Erdulf, king of Northumberland; his son Eanred begins his troubled reign.
810	Pepin attacks Venice; the citizens defend themselves; soon after this he dies at Ravenna, July 8, æt. 33. After a victory gained by Alfonso, Al Hakem makes peace with him and Charlemagne. Ambassadors from Nicephorus conclude at Aix-la-Chapelle a treaty of peace between the two empires. Godfrey of Jutland slain by his own people during a maritime expedition against Frisia.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	Empire of the West.	Arabia
811	195—196	1 Stauracius. 1 Michael I. Rhangabe.	17 Leo III.	21 Alfonso. II.	17 Al Hakem I.	44 Charlemagne.	3 Al Amî
812	196—197	2 ——	18 ——	22 ——	18 ——	45 ——	4 ——
813	198	1 Leo V. the Armenian.	19 ——	23 ——	19 ——	46 ——	1 Al Ma mun.
814	199	2 ——	20 ——	24 ——	20 ——	1 Louis I. le Débonnaire.	2 ——
815	200	3 ——	21 ——	25 ——	21 ——	2 ——	3 ——
816	201	4 ——	1 Stephen V.(or IV.)	26 ——	22 ——	3 ——	4 ——
817	202	5 ——	1 Pascal I.	27 ——	23 ——	4 ——	5 ——
818	203	6 ——	2 ——	28 ——	24 ——	5 ——	6 ——
819	204	7 ——	3 ——	29 ——	25 ——	6 ——	7 ——
820	205	1 Michael II. the Stammerer.	4 ——	30 ——	26 ——	7 ——	8 ——
821	206	2 ——	5 ——	31 ——	1 Abderahman II.	8 ——	9 ——
822	207	3 ——	6 ——	32 ——	2 ——	9 ——	10 ——
823	208	4 ——	7 ——	33 ——	3 ——	10 ——	11 ——
824	209	5 ——	1 Eugenius II.	34 ——	4 ——	11 ——	12 ——
825	210	6 ——	2 ——	35 ——	5 ——	12 ——	13 ——
826	211	7 ——	3 ——	36 ——	6 ——	13 ——	14 ——
827	212—213	8 ——	1 Valentine. 1 Gregory IV.	37 ——	7 ——	14 ——	15 ——
828	213—214	9 ——	2 ——	38 ——	8 ——	15 ——	16 ——
829	214—215	1 Theophilus.	3 ——	39 ——	9 ——	16 ——	17 ——

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Dyonisian Era.	Doges of Venice.	Denmark.	Tuscany.	England. Northumberland.	Essex.	Wessex.	Mercia.	Kent.
811	1 Angelo Partiaco.	18 Sigurd II. or Snogöye.		3 Eanred.	13 Sigerid.	12 Egbert.	16 Cenwulf.	7 Baldred.
812	2 —	19 —		4 —	14 —	13 —	17 —	8 —
813	3 —	20 —		5 —	15 —	14 —	18 —	9 —
814	4 —	21 —		6 —	16 —	15 —	19 —	10 —
815	5 —	22 —		7 —	17 —	16 —	20 —	11 —
816	6 —	23 —		8 —	18 —	17 —	21 —	12 —
817	7 —	24 —		9 —	19 —	18 —	22 —	13 —
818	8 —	25 —		10 —	20 —	19 —	23 —	14 —
819	9 —	26 —		11 —	21 —	20 —	1 Cenelm. 1 Ceolwulf.	15 —
820	10 —	27 —		12 —	22 —	21 —	2 —	16 —
821	11 —	28 —		13 —	23 —	22 —	1 Bernulf.	17 —
822	12 —	29 —		14 —	24 — Conquered by Egbert.	23 —	2 —	18 — Conquered by Egbert.
823	13 —	30 —	1 Boniface II.	15 —		24 —	1 Ludecan.	
824	14 —	1 Hardicanute I.	2 —	16 —		25 —	2 —	
825	15 —	2 —	3 —	17 —		26 —	1 Withlaf.	
826	16 —	3 —	4 —	18 —		27 —	2 —	
827	1 Giustiniano Particiaco.	4 —	5 —	19 —		28 —	3 —	
828	2 —	5 —	6 —	20 —		29 —	4 —	
829	1 Giovanni Particiaco.	6 —	7 —	21 —		30 —	5 —	

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
811	Nicephorus defeated and slain by the Bulgarians, July 25; his son Stauracius dies after a reign of six months; Michael is appointed his colleague and successor, Oct. 2. Peace between Charlemagne and Godfrey's son, Hemming; the river Eyder made the boundary of their respective dominions. Revolt of the Armorican Bretons repressed. The Venetians depose Obelerio and his brothers the new doge transfers the seat of government to the island of Rivo Alto (Rialto). Death of Charles, the eldest son of Charlemagne, Dec. 4.
812	Pepin's illegitimate son, Bernhard, created titular king of Italy; Walla, a grandson of Charles Martel, is his minister. Charlemagne effects a general peace by treaties with the Greek emperor, with Grimoald, duke of Beneventum, with Al Hakem in Spain, and with Harold and Reginfried, the sons of Hemming in South Jutland. He calls upon his prelates for their opinions on the rite of baptism, and adopts the treatise of Odelbert, archbishop of Milan. Wulfred goes to Rome and pleads his cause before the pope, who orders him to be restored to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Banchor, in Ireland, plundered by the Danes.
813	Diet of Aix-la-Chapelle; Louis crowned as colleague and successor to Charlemagne. The emperor Michael, defeated by the Bulgarians, retires into a monastery, and is succeeded by Leo, the Armenian. Crunnus ravages Thrace and takes Adrianople. Al Amin dethroned by his brother Al Mamun. Egbert defeats the Britons of Cornwall and South Wales; St. David's burnt. African and Spanish corsairs infest the islands and coasts of Italy; the citizens of Amalphi and Gaeta arm against them. Charlemagne calls the five councils (of Arles, Chalons, Rheims, Mentz and Tours) to regulate the discipline of the church. Wulfred returns to England. Cenwulph refuses to obey the papal mandate but at last allows Wulfred to resume his functions, with some limitations, on his surrendering certain lands and paying a sum of money.
814	Death of Charlemagne, Jan. 28, æt. 71. Louis restores to the Saxons some of their lost privileges; deprives Bernard of his able advisers, and grants an asylum to Harold, after his expulsion from Jutland. The emperor Leo revives the edicts against image-worship. Al Mamun protects the Shiites (sect of Ali) from persecution, and patronizes literature. Death of Crunnus the Bulgarian.
815	Louis exacts an apology from pope Leo, for having exercised civil judicial power in Rome; gives his son Lothaire the title of king of Bavaria, and to Pepin that of Aquitain, and sends an army of Saxons and Obotrites to restore Harold in Jutland. Al Hakem proclaims his son Abderahman, as his vicegerent and successor; disaffection begins to prevail at Cordova. Theodorus patriarch of CP. holds a council, which annuls all decrees against Iconoclasts.
816	Death of pope Leo; his successor Stephen crowns Louis and Ermengard at Rheims. The emperor Leo invades Bulgaria, and concludes peace with Omortag. A council at Aix-la-Chapelle, regulates the Benedictine priories, and canonries attached to cathedral churches. Louis sends commissioners to inspect monasteries. The Anglo Saxon college at Rome destroyed by fire. Agobard, archbishop of Lyons protests against image worship. Al Mamun employs astronomers to observe the sun's greatest declination, which is found to be 23—34.
817	Death of pope Stephen; he and his successor Pascal having been consecrated without first obtaining the imperial consent, Louis asserts his prerogative, but confirms the elections. Lothaire associated with his father in the empire. Bernard plots to defeat this; he and the other conspirators are imprisoned. Al Hakem's cruelty drives many thousand Andalusians into Africa; some settle at Fez; others emigrate to Egypt. Benedict of Aniane introduces stricter rules of monastic discipline. Ermoldus Nigellus writes a poetical chronicle of his times. Al Mamun's liberality to the sect of Ali causes a revolt of his subjects. Death of the historian Theophanes.
818	Bernard cruelly put to death, æt. 19. Remorse of Louis. Death of the empress Ermengard. A rebellion in Armorica suppressed. Turpin (or Tilpin, see A.D. 769), archbishop of Rheims, writes his romances.
819	Marriage of Louis to Judith, daughter of Guelph, a Bavarian nobleman, the founder of that illustrious German family. (See A.D. 746.) Commotions in Pan

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	nonia and Gascony appeased. Death of Cenwulph, king of Mercia; his son Cenelm, æt 7, murdered. Ceolwulph succeeds. The power of Mercia declines. Leo banishes the monk Theodore Studites, for his defence of image-worship.
820	Leo assassinated, Dec. 25. Michael of Amorium usurps the throne. Abderahman wars against the Franks on the Ebro, he is recalled to Cordova by the melancholy madness of his father Al Hakem. Louis gives to his son Lothaire the title of king of Italy. Dynasty of the Taherites founded in Khorasan.
821	Diet of Nimeguen. Louis, youngest son of the emperor, created king of Bavaria and Bohemia. Marriage of Lothaire to Ermengarda. Adalard restored to his abbey of Corvey. Death of Al Hakem. Abdallah leaves Tangier to raise a rebellion, submits to the new caliph Abderahman, and is again pardoned. Bernulph usurps the throne of Mercia. Antonius I. patriarch of CP.
822	Diet of Attigni in Ardennes. Public Penance of Louis for his acts of injustice. Walla re-appointed chief minister in Italy. Thomas, a Cappadocian slave, besieges CP. Abderahman takes Barcelona and Urgel. The expatriated Andalusians (See A.D. 817) leave Egypt and settle in Creta, where they build Candia. Rabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda. Synod of Cloveshoo.
823	The Emperor Michael sends an embassy to Abderahman, and proposes a treaty of alliance. Charles, afterwards called "the Bald," born at Francfort. Voluntary submission of the East Anglians to Egbert. Bernulf, king of Mercia, defeated and slain in an attempt to regain his authority over them. Egbert subdues Essex and Kent. Lothaire crowned at Rome.
824	Louis proceeds, with two of his sons, to tranquillize Armorica. He receives at Rouen ambassadors from CP. Revival of discussions on image-worship. The "Constitutions" of Lothaire regulate the various laws in Italy. Conflicts in the Pyrenees between the Franks and Saracens; the former defeated in the Bort Xezar, or, Pass of Roncesvalles. A great Synod at Cloveshoo.
825	Bulgarian embassy to Louis. Ludecan, the successor of Bernulf, attacks the East Anglians, is defeated and killed; Withlaf or Wiglaf, called to the throne of Mercia, but driven out by Egbert. Council of Paris on image-worship. Claude, bishop of Turin, writes against, Jonas of Orleans defends, it.
826	Harold of South Jutland baptized at Ingelheim; receives from Louis a grant of land at Rustringen in Friesland. On a visit to his country, Ansgar a monk of Corvey attends him to preach Christianity in the North. Complaints made to the council of Rome, that Charlemagne's institutions for the promotion of learning were neglected, and many places had no teachers. Abderahman provides for the careful education of his sons, and establishes public schools throughout Spain; he repairs roads, embanks rivers, and constructs aqueducts, reservoirs and baths. Among the learned whom he patronises are the poet Abdallah Aben Xamin, and the traveller Yahye Ben Hakem. Dicuil, an Irish monk, settled in France, writes "De Mensura Orbis Terræ."
827	The Saracens of Africa introduced by Euphemius into Sicily. Revolt of Merida against Abderahman. Egbert subdues Mercia and Northumberland.
828	The insurrection of Merida quelled; Toledo revolts. The Saracens conquer a great part of Catalonia. Syracuse taken by them. Boniface, marquis of Tuscany, defends Corsica and invades Africa. Egbert allows the kings of Northumberland and Mercia to retain their titles, on their paying him tribute and acknowledging his authority as Bretwalda. North Wales submits to him. Death of Ethelwald, bishop of Lichfield. The moon eclipsed, Dec. 25.
829	Death of the emperor Michael, Oct. 3. Louis makes another division of his states, giving a portion to his younger son Charles, and naming as his guardian Bernard, duke of Languedoc. Lothaire, in an edict, reproves the clergy for their total neglect of education and establishes masters in Florence, Turin, Verona, and other places. The monk Dungallo, who had written a book in defence of image-worship, is placed over the school of Pavia. The Saracens land in Calabria. The doge of Venice, Giustiniani Particiaco, at his death bequeaths funds for building the church of St. Mark. Death of Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury; his successor, Theologild, dies soon after his appointment. Swithun, afterwards bishop of Winchester, is Egbert's chief adviser and preceptor of his sons.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	Doges of Venice.	Empire of the West
830	215—216	2 Theophilus.	4 Gregory IV.	18 Al Mamun.	40 Alfonso II.	10 Abderahman II.	2 Giovanni Particiaco.	17 Lou I. le Del onnair
831	216—217	3 ——	5 ——	19 ——	41 ——	11 ——	3 ——	18 ——
832	217—218	4 ——	6 ——	20 ——	42 ——	12 ——	4 ——	19 ——
833	218—219	5 ——	7 ——	1 Al Motassem.	43 ——	13 ——	5 ——	20 ——
834	219—220	6 ——	8 ——	2 ——	44 ——	14 ——	6 ——	21 ——
835	220—221	7 ——	9 ——	3 ——	45 ——	15 ——	7 ——	22 ——
836	221—222	8 ——	10 ——	4 ——	46 ——	16 ——	8 ——	23 ——
837	222—223	9 ——	11 ——	5 ——	47 ——	17 ——	1 Pietro Tradonico.	24 ——
838	223—224	10 ——	12 ——	6 ——	48 ——	18 ——	2 ——	25 ——
839	224—225	11 ——	13 ——	7 ——	49 ——	19 ——	3 ——	26 ——
840	226	12 ——	14 ——	8 ——	50 ——	20 ——	4 ——	Italy. 1 Lothaire I
841	227	13 ——	15 ——	1 Al Wathek.	51 ——	21 ——	5 ——	2 ——
842	228	1 Michael III.	16 ——	2 ——	52 ——	22 ——	6 ——	3 ——
843	229	2 ——	17 ——	3 ——	1 Ramiro I.	23 ——	7 ——	4 ——
844	230	3 ——	1 Sergius II.	4 ——	2 ——	24 ——	8 ——	5 ——
845	231	4 ——	2 ——	5 ——	3 ——	25 ——	9 ——	6 ——
846	232	5 ——	3 ——	6 ——	4 ——	26 ——	10 ——	7 ——
847	233	6 ——	1 Leo IV.	1 Al Motawakkel.	5 ——	27 ——	11 ——	8 ——
848	234	7 ——	2 ——	2 ——	6 ——	28 ——	12 ——	9 ——
849	235	8 ——	3 ——	3 ——	7 ——	29 ——	13 ——	10 ——
850	236	9 ——	4 ——	4 ——	1 Ordonio I.	30 ——	14 ——	11 ——

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Repetition Dates.	France.	Germany.	Denmark.	Tuscany.	Scotland.	Northumberland.	England. Wessex.	Mercia.
830			7 Hardicanute I.	8 Boniface II.	Union of the Picts and Scots by the marriage of Aycha and Ungaria.	22 Eanred.	31 Egbert.	6 Withlaf.
831			8 ——	9 ——		23 ——	32 ——	7 ——
832			9 ——	10 ——		24 ——	33 ——	8 ——
833			10 ——	11 ——	1 Alpine.	25 ——	34 ——	9 ——
834			11 ——	12 ——	2 ——	26 ——	35 ——	10 ——
835			12 ——	13 ——	3 ——	27 ——	36 ——	11 ——
836			13 ——	14 ——	1 Kenneth M' Alpine.	28 ——	1 Ethelwulf.	12 ——
837			14 ——	15 ——	2 ——	29 ——	2 ——	13 ——
838			15 ——	16 ——	3 ——	30 ——	3 ——	1 Beortwulf.
839			16 ——	17 ——	4 ——	31 ——	4 ——	2 ——
840	1 Charles the Bald.	1 Louis.	17 ——	18 ——	5 ——	32 ——	5 ——	3 ——
841	2 ——	2 ——	18 ——	19 ——	6 ——	33 ——	6 ——	4 ——
842	3 ——	3 ——	19 ——	20 ——	7 ——	Annexed to the kingdom of England.	7 ——	5 ——
843	4 ——	4 ——	20 ——	21 ——	8 ——		8 ——	6 ——
844	5 ——	5 ——	21 ——	22 ——	9 ——		9 ——	7 ——
845	6 ——	6 ——	22 ——	23 ——	10 ——		10 ——	8 ——
846	7 ——	7 ——	23 ——	24 ——	11 ——		11 ——	9 ——
847	8 ——	8 ——	24 ——	1 Adalbert.	12 ——		12 ——	10 ——
848	9 ——	9 ——	25 ——	2 ——	13 ——		13 ——	11 ——
849	10 ——	10 ——	26 ——	3 ——	14 ——		14 ——	12 ——
850	11 ——	11 ——	27 ——	4 ——	15 ——		15 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
830	Louis deposed by his three eldest sons, and restored by the diet of Nimeguen. Bernard retires into Spain. Ansgar preaches Christianity in Sweden. Ceolnoth archbishop of Canterbury. The emperor Theophilus hostile to image-worship. Obelerio, the former doge of Venice, loses his life in an attempt to regain his power.
831	Clemency of Louis to his sons and their abettors. Diets of Aix-la-Chapelle and Thionville. Merida and Alisbona join the insurrection in Spain. Messina taken by the Saracens; Theodotus falls in battle against them. Paschasius Radbert, abbot of Corvey, introduces the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and is opposed by Rabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda.
832	Renewed discord between Louis and his sons. Palermo and the greater part of Sicily subdued by the Saracens. Omeya, the son of Abderahman, defeats the insurgents near the river Alberche. The Danes land in the Isle of Sheppey. John VII. patriarch of CP.
833	Louis a prisoner in the hands of his son Lothaire, who assumes full imperial power. Defeat of the Spanish rebels at Maghazul. The Danes land in Wessex from thirty-five ships, and defeat Egbert. The regular succession of Scottish kings begins with Alpine. Death of the caliph Al Mamun.
834	Lothaire compelled by his brother to restore their father to his throne. Merida submits to Abderahman. Ansgar appointed archbishop of Hamburg. Bernard independent in Catalonia, under the title of count or marquis of Barcelona.
835	Diet of Thionville, degradation of Agobard, archbishop of Lyons, Ebbo of Rheims and others, who had joined in the rebellion. Egbert defeats at Hengston a combined army of Danes and Cornish Britons.
836	Death of Egbert. His successor Ethelwulf places his son Athelstan over Kent, Essex, and Sussex. Baldimer, the Bulgarian king, releases his Greek prisoners. Death of Walla, after being made abbot of Bobbio by Lothaire. Paschasius Radbert writes his Life.
837	Theophilus invades Syria and destroys Sozopetra, the birth-place of Al Motassem. Louis allots Neustria to his youngest son Charles. The Danes harass the countries about the Meuse and Waal; they are repulsed by the West Saxons at Southampton, and defeat them on the isle of Portland. The Venetians compel their doge to retire into a monastery; they elect his successor. Pope Gregory, during the distracted state of Europe, extends the power of the church, and uses the forged "Decretals" for that purpose. A comet is seen at Easter-time.
838	Al Motassem defeats Theophilus and retaliates the fate of Sozopetra on Amorium. Louis forms a league between his sons Lothaire and Charles; death of his son Pepin. The rebellion in Spain ended by the surrender of Toledo. The Danes sail up the Loire and ravage the country as far as Tours; they invade Kent, and infest the marshlands of Lindsey and East Anglia.
839	Louis of Bavaria rebels; deserted by his army, he submits to his father. Death of Bernard, count of Barcelona. The Saracens of Spain fit out a fleet and plunder Marseilles. The Venetians repress the piracy of the Dalmatians: but lose their ships in an attack on the Saracens at Tarento. Theophilus sends ambassadors to invite the assistance of Abderahman and Lothaire against Al Motassem.
840	Death of Louis le Debonnaire, at Ingelheim, June 20, æt. 64; his three sons divide his empire into three independent States, Charles taking France, Lothaire Italy, with the title of emperor, and Louis Bavaria or Germany; but they quarrel about the limits of their respective territories, and the sons of Pepin claim Aquitain. Louis seizes the German States allotted to Lothaire, who brings an army across the Alps, to assert his rights; negotiations and truces between the three brothers. The kingdom of Poland founded by Piast. Ethelwulf defeated by the Danes at Carrum (Carhamton, in Somersetshire). Death of Claude, bishop of Turin; and of Agobard, former archbishop of Lyons.
841	Louis and Charles unite to resist the pretensions of Lothaire, and defeat him at Fontenat, in Auxerre, June 25; both parties, weakened by this battle, continue ineffectual hostilities. Rouen plundered by the Danes, under Hasting. Nomenoi revolts in Bretagne and takes Rennes and Nantes. Southern Italy distracted by the rival claims of Siconolfo and Radelgiso to the duchy of Beneventum. Death of Al Motassem; the splendour of the Arabian Caliphate declines.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
842	Theophobus rejects the purple offered him by his soldiers, and is beheaded for their crime. Death of Theophilus, Jan. 20; his empress, Theodora, reigns in the name of their son, Michael, æt. 5; she punishes, by whipping and degradation, John VII., and appoints in his place Methodius I. patriarch of CP.; a council held there, Feb. 19, under her auspices, restores the worship of images. Interview between Louis and Charles at Strasburg; they bind themselves by oath to maintain their league, the former using the German, and the latter the Romance, language. Lothaire agrees to hold a congress at Metz, for settlement of their disputes. The Saracens, invited by Radelgiso to support his cause in Beneventum, establish themselves at Bari. Kenneth completes the subjection of the Picts, whose last chieftain, Wead, is slain in battle. Death of Eginhard, the former secretary of Charlemagne. Death of Eanred, the last nominal king of Northumberland.
843	Treaty of Verdun; the three brothers fix the limits of their territories. Italy, France, and Germany become distinct States. A portion of Germany assigned to Lothaire, between the Rhine and the Meuse. The Danes (called by Arabian writers Magioges, "*people of Gog and Magog*,") land at Lisbon from fifty-four ships, and carry off a rich booty. Continued strife in Southern Italy; siege of Beneventum by Siconolfo. Alfonso dies at Oviedo, æt. 85.
844	The diet of Thionville confirms the territorial settlement made in the preceding year at Verdun. Lothaire gives the title of king of Italy to his son Louis, who is crowned at Rome. On the death of Pope Gregory, his successor, Buccaporci (Pig's cheek), takes the name of Sergius II. Ramiro defeats the Saracens at Clavigo, near Calagurris (Calahorra). The Danes infest the neighbourhood of Cadiz and Seville; Abderahman fits out a fleet to resist them.
845	The Paulicians, persecuted by Theodora, defend themselves, and fortify Tephrice. Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians, negotiates with her and with Louis of Germany. Pepin establishes his authority in the greater part of Aquitain, and Nomenoi defeats Charles in Bretagne. Missenum taken by the Saracens. The Danes repulsed at the mouth of the Parret. Ratramn or Bertram writes against Transubstantiation. John Scotus Erigena the founder of scholastic theology.
846	The Saracens advance to the walls of Rome, and after plundering the country, return and lay siege to Gaeta. The Danes, repulsed in Gallicia by Ramiro, take the island of Noirmoutier, on the coast of Vendée. Spain afflicted by a great drought and swarms of locusts. Ignatius, patriarch of CP.
847	The three brothers repress some growing jealousies by a conference at Mersen, near Maestrecht. The Saracens driven from the siege of Gaeta by a violent storm. Death of the caliph Al Wathek: Abderahman relieves the distress in Spain by a remission of taxes and the construction of aqueducts and fountains. Rabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda, made archbishop of Mentz. The monk Gottschalk raises the Predestinarian controversy. Earthquake in Italy.
848	Louis, king of Italy, drives the Saracens out of Beneventum, and divides the duchy between the two rivals. Pope Leo adds a new quarter to the city of Rome, by surrounding the Vatican with walls. Bretagne independent under Nomenoi. A council at Mentz condemns the doctrines of Gottschalk, and sends him to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims.
849	The Saracen pirates range at will through the Mediterranean; they are defeated at the mouth of the Tiber by the combined fleets of Naples, Gaeta, and Amalphi. Leo fortifies Porto at the entrance of the river. Birth of Ethelwulf's youngest son, Alfred. Gottschalk sentenced by the council of Quiercy to be flogged and to perpetual imprisonment.
850	Pepin strengthens himself in Aquitain by leagues with Saracens and Normans. Röric, a nephew of Harold (see A.D. 826), collects a piratical armament in Friesland, with which he attacks other coasts; Lothaire purchases security for his own lands, by granting Durstadt to him. The Saracens land in Provence and plunder Arles. Abderahman paves Cordova and builds new palaces there; he punishes severely his Christian subjects who speak against Mahomet. Death of Ramiro. Prudentius, bishop of Troyes, writes his annals and epistles. Druthmar, a disciple of Ratramn, writes a grammatical commentary on Matthew's Gospel.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	Doges of Venice.	Tusca- ny.
851	237	10 Michael III.	5 Leo IV.	5 Al Motawakkel.	2 Ordonio I.	31 Abderahman II.	15 Pietro Tradonico.	5 Adal bert.
852	238	11 ——	6 ——	6 ——	3 ——	1 Muhammad.	16 ——	6 ——
853	239	12 ——	7 ——	7 ——	4 ——	2 ——	17 ——	7 ——
854	240	13 ——	8 ——	8 ——	5 ——	3 ——	18 ——	8 ——
855	241—242	14 ——	1 Benedict III.	9 ——	6 ——	4 ——	19 ——	9 ——
856	242—243	15 ——	2 ——	10 ——	7 ——	5 ——	20 ——	10 ——
857	243—244	16 ——	3 ——	11 ——	8 ——	6 ——	21 ——	11 ——
858	244—245	17 ——	1 Nicholas I.	12 ——	9 ——	7 ——	22 ——	12 ——
859	245—246	18 ——	2 ——	13 ——	10 ——	8 ——	23 ——	13 ——
860	246—247	19 ——	3 ——	14 ——	11 ——	9 ——	24 ——	14 ——
861	247—248	20 ——	4 ——	1 Al Mostanser.	12 ——	10 ——	25 ——	15 ——
862	248—249	21 ——	5 ——	1 Al Mostain.	1 Alfonso III. the Great.	11 ——	26 ——	16 ——
863	249—250	22 ——	6 ——	2 ——	2 ——	12 ——	27 ——	17 ——
864	250—251	23 ——	7 ——	3 ——	3 ——	13 ——	1 Orso Particiaco.	18 ——
865	251—252	24 ——	8 ——	4 ——	4 ——	14 ——	2 ——	19 ——
866	252—253	25 ——	9 ——	1 Al Motaz.	5 ——	15 ——	3 ——	20 ——

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Repetition Dates.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Denmark.	Scotland.	England. Wessex.	England. Mercia.
851	12 Charles the Bald.	12 Lothaire I.	12 Louis.	28 Hardicanute I.	16 Kenneth M' Alpine.	16 Ethelwulf.	14 Beortwulf.
852	13 ——	13 ——	13 ——	29 ——	17 ——	17 ——	1 Burhred.
853	14 ——	14 ——	14 ——	30 ——	18 ——	18 ——	2 ——
854	15 ——	15 ——	15 ——	31 ——	19 ——	19 ——	3 ——
855	16 ——	1 Louis II.	16 ——	1 Gorm.	20 ——	20 ——	4 ——
856	17 ——	2 ——	17 ——	2 ——	21 ——	1 Ethelbald.	5 ——
857	18 ——	3 ——	18 ——	3 ——	22 ——	2 ——	6 ——
858	19 ——	4 ——	19 ——	4 ——	23 ——	3 ——	7 ——
859	20 ——	5 ——	20 ——	5 ——	24 ——	4 ——	8 ——
860	21 ——	6 ——	21 ——	6 ——	1 Donald III.	1 Ethelbert.	9 ——
861	22 ——	7 ——	22 ——	7 ——	2 ——	2 ——	10 ——
862	23 ——	8 ——	23 ——	8 ——	1 Constantine.	3 ——	11 ——
863	24 ——	9 ——	24 ——	9 ——	2 ——	4 ——	12 ——
864	25 ——	10 ——	25 ——	10 ——	3 ——	5 ——	13 ——
865	26 ——	11 ——	26 ——	11 ——	4 ——	6 ——	14 ——
866	27 ——	12 ——	27 ——	12 ——	5 ——	1 Ethelred I.	15 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
851	Charles recovers Aquitain, and imprisons Pepin at Soissons. The Danes ascend the Rhine with 252 ships, and plunder Ghent, Cologne, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle. A band of the same people defeated by ealdorman Ceorl, at Wieganbeorh (Wemburg, near Plymouth). Another band, repulsed by Athelstan at Sandwich, afterwards take the island of Thanet and winter there. Rörie, with 350 sail, arrives in the Thames, puts to flight Beortwulf, king of Mercia, pillages Canterbury and London, but is at last defeated by Ethelwulf, with great slaughter, at Ockley, in Surrey. Hérispoé succeeds his father, Nomenoi, in Bretagne.
852	Unsuccessful siege of Bari, by Louis. The pope completes and consecrates his new town, which he names the Leonine City. He plants Corsican refugees in the deserted town of Porto. Death of Abderahman, æt. 65, leaving forty-five sons and forty-two daughters by his numerous wives. His son and successor, Muhamad, sends his general Musa to invade France, with whom Charles concludes an ignominious peace. The same general is defeated and wounded at Albaida, by Ordonio, who then assists a revolt raised by the people of Toledo.
853	Muhamad defeats his rebellious subjects and their Christian allies, near Toledo and lays siege to the city. Revolt of Musa and his son, Lobia, at Saragossa. The Danes seize Nantes and Tours. They maintain their ground in Thanet against the men of Kent and Surrey. Ethelwulf defeats Rotri Mawr (Roderic the Great), king of the Welsh Cymri, and penetrates to the isle of Anglesea. He gives his daughter Ethelswith in marriage to Burhred, king of Mercia, and sends his son Alfred to Rome, who is anointed king by the pope. Ansgar returns to Sweden, and converts king Olof. Fabulous period of pope Joan.
854	The people of Aquitain offer their duchy to a son of Louis of Germany; but Pepin having escaped from prison, places himself once more at their head. Muhamad leaves his son Almondhir to blockade Toledo, and returns to Cordova. The predestinarian controversy produces violent altercations. Gottschalk's tenets are attacked by Hincmar and Scotus Erigena, and defended by Prudentius, Florus Magister, and Remigius, archbishop of Lyons. With the exception of a few leading ecclesiastics, universal ignorance now prevails in Christendom.
855	Death of Lothaire, Sept. 28. His eldest son, Louis, is king of Italy and emperor of the West; the second, Lothaire, has the countries between the Rhine and Meuse, which take from him the name of Lotharingen (now Lorraine), and the youngest, Charles, has Provence. The Toledans drive their besiegers back to Talavera, whence they, in their turn, are compelled to retire within their own walls. Ethelwulf visits Rome, with his son Alfred; he remains there a year, restores the Anglo-Saxon school, and confirms the Rome-scot (afterwards Peter's pence). On the death of Leo, the papacy is contested by Benedict and Anastasius; the former prevails. A band of Danes keep the isle of Sheppey through the winter.
856	Ethelwulf visits Charles the Bald, and marries his daughter, Judith, æt. 12, at Verberie-sur-Oise; on his return to England, Alstan, bishop of Sherbourne, and Eanwulf, ealdorman of Somerset, force him to resign the crown of Wessex to his son Ethelbald. The emperor Louis and his wife, Angilberga, visit Venice. The Normans, under Hasting, carry their depredations as far as Paris. Unsuccessful siege of Bari by the Beneventines. Ado, archbishop of Vienne. Death of Rabanus Maurus. Inundation and pestilence at Rome.
857	The emperor Michael takes the government into his own hands, shuts his mother up in a convent, appoints his uncle, Bardas, Cæsar, and indulges intemperate habits, which acquire for him the surname of "the drunkard;" he deposes Ignatius, and appoints Photius patriarch of CP. The Venetians take Comacchio to revenge an insult to a relative of their doge.
858	On the death of Hérispoé, the Bretons continue to assert their independence under Solomon. The Normans establish themselves on the Oise. While Charles is unsuccessfully employed against these two enemies, his brother Louis invades France, but is persuaded to withdraw his forces, by their nephew Lothaire. Toledo submits to Muhamad. Garcias, a descendant of Aznar, count of Arragon; Sancho, surnamed Arista, founds an independent state in Navarre. Death of Ethelwulf. Ethelbald marries his step-mother, Judith.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
859	Louis sends Teuton, abbot of Fulda, to the emperor and the pope, with an explanation of his late proceedings, which his brother Charles still resents. Vanilon, archbishop of Sens, censured for his treason. Pope Nicholas asserts the genuineness of the forged Decretals, and imposes them on the ignorance of the age. The Normans despoil many inland districts of France. Ethelbald compelled by his people to divorce Judith, who is allowed to sell her "*morgengift*" and return to her father. The Magioges (see A.D. 843), with a fleet of sixty ships, again devastate the coasts of Spain.
860	Ordonio strengthens his kingdom. Muhamad, unable to make any impression in that quarter, turns his arms against Navarre and Arragon, where he gains some fortresses. Death of Ethelbald; his brother Ethelbert succeeds. A large body of Danes, led by Weland from the banks of the Somme, land at Southampton and ravage Winchester; they are repulsed by the caldormen Osric and Ethelwulf. Ignatius appeals to the pope, who sends legates to CP. to inquire into the appointment of Photius. Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians, converted to Christianity. A severe winter; the Hadriatic frozen. Iceland discovered by the Northmen.
861	Al Mostanser instigates the Turkish guards to murder his father, Al Motawakkel, and is raised by them to the caliphate. A band of sea-rovers, called Waräger, under Ruric (Röric? see A.D. 850), land near Lake Ladoga, and establish themselves there. Death of Swithun, bishop of Winchester. Ordonio takes Salamanca and Coria.
862	Charles the Bald disturbed by the short rebellions of his sons Louis and Charles; his daughter, Judith, widow of Ethelwulf, is carried off by Baldwin, who obtains her father's pardon, and is created count of Flanders. Carloman revolts against his father, Louis of Germany. Lothaire divorces Tentberga, and marries his concubine Waldrada; the archbishops of Cologne and Treves support him in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle against the condemnation of pope Nicholas and Hincmar of Rheims. The pope's legates at CP., without his sanction, confirm the appointment of Photius. Ruric conquers Novogorod and Kiow, and becomes grand duke of Russia. The Ungri (Hungarians) obtain a permanent settlement in Pannonia. Death of Ordonio, Dec. 27. Accession of Alfonso the Great. The rebellion of Omar Ben Hafsun enables the Navarrese and Arragonese to regain their lost ground. Al Mostanser killed by the Turkish guards, who place Al Mostain on the throne.
863	Death of Charles of Provence; his brothers divide his kingdom. Gorm conquers Jutland. Nicholas annuls Lothaire's marriage, excommunicates the archbishops of Cologne and Treves, deposes Photius, and declares Ignatius to be the patriarch of CP. Harold Harfagr, king of Norway.
864	An edict of Charles the Bald, for the destruction of fortified castles, disregarded by his nobles. Nicholas asserts his exclusive right to appoint and depose bishops. The sovereigns and prelates of France and Germany resist his claim. The emperor Louis occupies Rome with an armed force, but fails in his object. The doge of Venice assassinated. Christianity, first introduced into Russia, makes little progress.
865	Charles takes Pepin and reduces Aquitain. Lothaire submits to the papal decree, and is for a time reconciled to Teutberga, but soon recalls Waldrada. The Saracens of Bari commit great depredations in Italy. A naval armament of the Russians against CP. dispersed by a storm. Zeid, the grandson of Muhamad, and his army, treacherously massacred by Omar Ben Hafsun. A great drought in Spain. The Danes occupy Thanet, and ravage East Kent. Bertario, abbot of Monte Casino, poet and grammarian. Death of Ansgar, archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen, and of Paschasius Radbert, abbot of Corvey.
866	The emperor Michael causes his uncle Bardas to be assassinated by Basil the Macedonian, to whom he gives the title of Cæsar. Almondhir, son of Muhamad, storms Ecsas and disperses the army of Omar, who escapes and conceals himself in the mountains. The emperor Louis assembles a large force in Southern Italy against the Saracens. Invasion of East Anglia by a numerous body of Danes. Al Mostain murdered by the Turkish guard.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	Doges of Venice.	Tusca ny.
867	253—254	1 Basil I. the Macedonian.	1 Hadrian II.	2 Al Motas.	6 Alfonso III. the Great.	16 Muhamad.	4 Orso Particiaco.	21 Adalbert.
868	254—255	2 ——	2 ——	3 ——	7 ——	17 ——	5 ——	22 ——
869	255—256	3 ——	3 ——	1 Al Mohtadi.	8 ——	18 ——	6 ——	23 ——
870	256—257	4 ——	4 ——	1 Al Motamed.	9 ——	19 ——	7 ——	24 ——
871	258	5 ——	5 ——	2 ——	10 ——	20 ——	8 ——	25 ——
872	259	6 ——	1 John VIII.	3 ——	11 ——	21 ——	9 ——	26 ——
873	260	7 ——	2 ——	4 ——	12 ——	22 ——	10 ——	27 ——
874	261	8 ——	3 ——	5 ——	13 ——	23 ——	11 ——	28 ——
875	262	9 ——	4 ——	6 ——	14 ——	24 ——	12 ——	29 ——
876	263	10 ——	5 ——	7 ——	15 ——	25 ——	13 ——	30 ——
877	264	11 ——	6 ——	8 ——	16 ——	26 ——	14 ——	31 ——
878	265	12 ——	7 ——	9 ——	17 ——	27 ——	15 ——	32 ——

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Acceptation Dates.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Denmark.	Scotland.	Flanders.	England. Wessex.	England. Mercia.
867	28 Charles the Bald.	13 Louis II.	28 Louis.	13 Gorm.	6 Constantine.	6 Baldwin I.	2 Ethelred I.	16 Burhred.
868	29 ——	14 ——	29 ——	14 ——	7 ——	7 ——	3 ——	17 ——
869	30 ——	15 ——	30 ——	15 ——	8 ——	8 ——	4 ——	18 ——
870	31 ——	16 ——	31 ——	16 ——	9 ——	9 ——	5 ——	19 ——
871	32 ——	17 ——	32 ——	17 ——	10 ——	10 ——	1 Alfred the Great.	20 ——
872	33 ——	18 ——	33 ——	18 ——	11 ——	11 ——	2 ——	21 ——
873	34 ——	19 ——	34 ——	19 ——	12 ——	12 ——	3 ——	22 ——
874	35 ——	20 ——	35 ——	20 ——	13 ——	13 ——	4 ——	1 Ceolwulf.
875	36 ——	1 Charles the Bald.	36 ——	21 ——	14 ——	14 ——	5 ——	2 ——
876	37 ——	2 ——	1 Louis II. of Saxony.	22 ——	15 ——	15 ——	6 ——	3 ——
877	1 Louis II. the Stammerer.	1 Carloman.	2 ——	23 ——	16 ——	16 ——	7 ——	4 —— Deposed by the Danes.
878	2 ——	2 ——	3 ——	24 ——	17 ——	17 ——	8 ——	

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
867	Michael III. assassinated, Sep. 24, by Basil, who ascends the throne of the East Photius assembles a council and excommunicates pope Nicholas; he is afterwards himself deposed by Basil, and Ignatius restored to the patriarchate Lothaire assists Louis with an army against the Saracens. Charles sends his son, Louis the Stammerer, to govern Aquitain. Eberhard bequeaths the duchy of Friuli to his son Unroco, by whose early death it passes to his brother Berenger. Muhamad sends an army by sea to attack Gallicia; his fleet is wrecked at the mouth of the Minho; Alfonso pushes his conquests beyond Salamanca Death of pope Nicholas, who leaves the church of Rome more powerful than ever before. The Danes, after wintering in East Anglia, go beyond the Humber and take York. Death of Alstan, bishop of Sherbourne.
868	Louis commences the siege of Bari. Basil defends Ragusa and Dalmatia against the Saracens. Chrysocheir, leader of the Paulicians, overruns Asia Minor and pillages Nicomedia, Ancyra, and Ephesus. The Toulunides possess Egypt. The Spanish Mohammedans defeated in an attempt to take Pampeluna. Nottingham taken by the Danes; they are besieged there by Burhred, Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, who allow them to return to York with all their booty. Death of Ratramn. Anastasius the Librarian writes the life of Nicholas I.
869	Basil sends a fleet to assist in the siege of Bari, and offers terms to the Paulicians which they reject. Lothaire visits Rome to conciliate the pope; on his return he dies at Piacenza, Aug. 10. Charles the Bald occupies Lorraine. Louis of Germany and the emperor Louis both assert their right of succession to the vacant throne. Al Motaz, endeavouring to remove his Turkish guards, is deposed and slain by them. Alfred, æt. 19—20, is "secondary," or assistant regent to his brother. The Danes destroy Bardney in Lindsey; are defeated in Kesteven, on St. Maurice's day, Sept. 22, by ealdorman Algar; are reinforced by Guntrum; Algar slain in a second battle; Croyland and Medehamstede (Peterborough) plundered. The eighth general council, held at CP., confirms the deposition of Photius, and anathematizes all Iconoclasts. Gottschalk (see A.D. 849) dies in his prison.
870	Treaty between Charles the Bald and Louis of Germany for the division of Lothaire's kingdom; pope Hadrian makes vain efforts to secure a share for the emperor Louis. The Saracens repulsed in an attempt to relieve Bari; they take the island of Malta. Death of the rebel Musa, and surrender of Saragossa to Muhamad. Basil drives the Paulicians out of Asia Minor, and besieges Tephrice. The Bulgarians reject the supremacy of the pope, and accept an archbishop from Ignatius. The Danes enter East Anglia under Ingwar and Ubba, descendants of Ragnar Lodbrok (see A.D. 794), and take Thetford; Edmund, titular king of the country, slain by them: is afterwards canonized. The Turkish guards again create a new caliph, and kill Al Mohtadi. Death of Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury; Athelred succeeds him. Emigration of Ingulf to Iceland.
871	Capture of Bari. Many revolts and disorders follow in Southern Italy. The emperor Louis and empress Angilberga are treacherously surprised in Beneventum by Adelgiso, and detained several days in captivity. Hincmar encourages Charles the Bald to resist the authority assumed by the pope over the bishops of France. Fall of Tephrice and death of Chrysocheir; the Paulicians dispersed, carry their tenets into Europe. Lobia, son of Muza, persists in rebellion. The Danes proceed to the south of the Thames, where nine great battles are fought against them at Reading, Englefield, Wilton, and other places. Bagsac, one of their kings, is slain, and nine of their jarls; a treaty of peace for Wessex is made with them. Death of Ethelred, April 23, and accession of Alfred the Great.
872	Louis of Germany relinquishes to the emperor Louis his portion of Lorraine. The Saracens bring a large force into Italy and besiege Salerno. Almondhir carries on an active warfare against Alfonso, but is successfully resisted. The Danes under Healfdene, take London; Burhred makes peace with them for Mercia and pays them tribute. Yacoub Ebn Seis, the brasier, supplants the Taherites in Persia, and founds the Soffarian dynasty. Basil disciplines the army, improves the finances, and reforms the empire.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
873	On the approach of the emperor Louis with an army, the Saracens raise the siege of Salerno; they land in Calabria, and commit great depredations. Basil and the pope divert Louis from his intention of revenging himself on Adelgiso. Italy, France, and Germany laid waste by locusts. A terrible drought suspends all warlike operations in Spain. The Danes, after an incursion into Northumberland, winter at Torksey, in Lindsey. Organs introduced into the churches of Germany.
874	Almondhir defeated by Alfonso, near the river Urbicus. The Danes conquer Mercia, and set up Ceolwulf as their tributary king. Burhred dies at Rome, and his queen Ethelswith at Pavia. Basil recovers many provinces of Asia Minor from the Saracens.
875	Death of the emperor Louis, Aug. 12; Charles the Bald and Louis of Germany contend for the succession; the former, by granting new privileges to the church of Rome, obtains the support of the pope, and is acknowledged as the king of Italy and emperor of the West. The Saracens besiege Tarentum, ravage Cannæ, and defeat Adelgiso, duke of Beneventum. Healfdene leads his men into Northumberland, sets up Ricsig as nominal king, destroys Coldingham, Tynemouth, and Lindisfarne, and makes inroads into Strathclyde. Guthrum, Oskytil, and Amund, with another division of Danes, station themselves at Cambridge. Alfred fits out a fleet and conquers in a sea-fight. Harold Harfagr overcomes the Vikingr in Hasunfiord, and subdues the southern part of Norway. Rollo, son of Rögnwald, goes to England. Death of Ado, archbishop of Vienne.
876	Louis of Germany dies at Francfort-on-the-Maine, Aug. 28; division of his kingdom among his three sons; Bavaria to Carloman; Saxony to Louis II. "the Stammerer," and East France (Franconia and Swabia) to Charles "the Fat;" their uncle, Charles the Bald, attempting to dispossess them, is defeated at Andernach, by Louis, Oct. 8. The troops of Basil, called by the citizens of Bari to defend them against the Saracens, retain possession of the place, and found a new province of the eastern empire. Almondhir again attacks Gallicia, and is foiled by Alfonso. Omar Ben Hafsun comes out of his retreat, and recovers all the strong places on the river Segre. The Danes take Wareham and Exeter. Rollo's first settlement in Normandy. Ignatius sends a Greek patriarch to the Christians in Russia. Successful campaign of Basil in Cappadocia and Syria.
877	Basil revises the laws of Justinian, and puts them into the Greek form of the Basilika. The pope and Italian princes call on Charles the Bald to protect them from the Saracens; by creating hereditary benefices and titles, at the diet of Quiercy-sur Oise, he raises a large army, with which he marches into Italy; at Pavia, hearing that Carloman was advancing with a strong force to claim the kingdom, he retreats into Savoy, and, while crossing Mount Cenis, dies suddenly, Oct. 13, æt. 54; his death attributed by some to a fever, by others to poison. No emperor of the West for three years. Carloman acquires the crown of Italy; the pope, who opposes him, is driven from Rome by Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and takes refuge in France. Boso, duke of Lombardy and Provence, brother of the empress Richilda, marries Ermengarda, only child of the late emperor Louis II. The Saracens repulsed in an attack on the island of Grado. A large traffic in slaves carried on by the Venetians. Sergius II., duke of Naples, leagues with the Saracens. Fresh swarms of Danes arrive at Wareham and Exeter; others take London and Essex; Alfred defeats their fleet of 120 ships at Swanewic (Swansea). Ubba winters in Dimetia (South Wales). Rollo visits his countrymen in England. Alfred concludes a treaty of peace with the sea-kings at Exeter. Ceolwulf is deposed, and the Danes occupy all Northumberland. Death of Ignatius; Photius again patriarch of CP.
878	Carloman, detained by sickness in Bavaria, deputes Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and Adalbert, of Tuscany, to act for him in Italy. The Saracens take Syracuse again, and complete the conquest of Sicily. Almondhir besieges Zamora, but is driven away by Alfonso. The Danes defeated at Cynwith: lose their war-flag of the Raven; numerous hosts arrive, and Alfred withdraws into the isle of Athelney; after some months he collects his forces, and defeats the enemy at Ethandun (Eddington). Peace concluded, and Guthrum embraces Christianity, taking the name of Ethelstan. Rollo returns to France.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Germany.
879	266	13 Basil I. the Macedonian.	8 John VIII.	10 Al Motamed.	18 Alfonso III. the Great.	28 Muhamad.	1 Louis III. Carloman 1	4 Louis II. of Saxony.
880	267	14 ——	9 ——	11 ——	19 ——	29 ——	2—— 2	5 ——
881	268	15 ——	10 ——	12 ——	20 ——	30 ——	3—— 3	6 ——
882	269	16 ——	1 Marinus, or Martin II.	13 ——	21 ——	31 ——	Carloman 4 *alone.*	1 Charles the Fat.
883	270	17 ——	2 ——	14 ——	22 ——	32 ——	—— 5	2 ——
884	271	18 ——	1 Hadrian III.	15 ——	23 ——	33 ——	1 Charles the Fat.	3 ——
885	272	19 ——	1 Stephen VI. (or V. *Murat.*)	16 ——	24 ——	34 ——	2 ——	4 ——
886	273—274	1 Leo VI. the philosopher.	2 ——	17 ——	25 ——	1 Almondhir.	3 ——	5 ——
887	274—275	2 ——	3 ——	18 ——	26 ——	2 ——	4 ——	1 Arnulf.
888	275—276	3 ——	4 ——	19 ——	27 ——	1 Abdallah.	1 Eudes count of Paris.	2 ——
889	276—277	4 ——	5 ——	20 ——	28 ——	2 ——	2 ——	3 ——
890	277—278	5 ——	6 ——	21 ——	29 ——	3 ——	3 ——	4 ——
891	278—279	6 ——	1 Formosus.	22 ——	30 ——	4 ——	4 ——	5 ——
892	279—280	7 ——	2 ——	1 Al Motadhed.	31 ——	5 ——	5 ——	6 ——
893	280—281	8 ——	3 ——	2 ——	32 ——	6 ——	6 ——	7 ——
894	281—282	9 ——	4 ——	3 ——	33 ——	7 ——	7 ——	8 ——
895	282—283	10 ——	5 ——	4 ——	34 ——	8 ——	8 ——	9 ——
896	283—284	11 ——	1 Boniface VI. 18 *days.* 1 Stephen VII. (or VI. *Murat.*)	5 ——	35 ——	9 ——	9 —— Charles IV., the Simple 1	10 ——
897	284—285	12 ——	1 Romanus.	6 ——	36 ——	10 ——	10—— 2	11 ——
898	285—286	13 ——	1 Theodorus II. 20 *days.* 1 John IX.	7 ——	37 ——	11 ——	Charles *alone,* 3	12 ——

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Repetitions Dates.	ITALY.	DOGES OF VENICE.	TUSCANY.	PROVENCE.	BOHEMIA.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
879	1 Charles the Fat.	16 Orso Particiaco.	33 Adalbert.	1 Boso.		1 Baldwin II.	25 Gorm.	18 Constantine.	9 Alfred the Great.
880	2 ——	17 ——	34 ——	2 ——		2 ——	26 ——	Aodh, Eocha,	10 ——
881	3 ——	1 Giovanni Particiaco II.	35 ——	3 ——		3 ——	27 ——	Grig, *their years uncertain.*	11 ——
882	4 ——	2 ——	36 ——	4 ——		4 ——	28 ——		12 ——
883	5 ——	3 ——	37 ——	5 ——		5 ——	29 ——		13 ——
884	6 ——	4 ——	38 ——	——		6 ——	30 ——		14 ——
885	7 ——	5 ——	39 ——	7 ——		7 ——	31 ——		15 ——
886	8 ——	6 ——	40 ——	8 ——		8 ——	32 ——		16 ——
887	9 ——	1 Pietro Candiano.	41 ——	TRANSJURANE BURGUNDY.		9 ——	33 ——		17 ——
888	1 Berenger I. duke of Friuli.	1 Pietro Tribuno.	42 ——	1 Rudolf I. Louis, in Lower Burgundy. 1		10 ——	34 ——		18 ——
889	2 ——	2 ——	43 ——	2 —— 2		11 ——	35 ——		19 ——
890	Guy 1 3 —— 2	3 ——	1 Adalbert II.	3 —— 3	1 Borzivoi.	12 ——	36 ——		20 ——
891	4 —— 3	4 ——	2 ——	4 —— 4	2 ——	13 ——	37 ——		21 ——
892	5 —— 4	5 ——	3 ——	5 —— 5	3 ——	14 ——	38 ——	1 Donald IV.	22 ——
893	6 —— 5	6 ——	4 ——	6 —— 6	4 ——	15 ——	39 ——	2 ——	23 ——
894	7 —— Lambert 1	7 ——	5 ——	7 —— 7	5 ——	16 ——	40 ——	3 ——	24 ——
895	8 —— 2	8 ——	6 ——	8 —— 8	6 ——	17 ——	41 ——	4 ——	25 ——
896	9 —— 3	9 ——	7 ——	9 —— 9	7 ——	18 ——	42 ——	5 ——	26 ——
897	10 —— 4	10 ——	8 ——	10 —— 10	8 ——	19 ——	43 ——	6 ——	27 ——
898	11 —— 5	11 ——	9 ——	11 —— 11	9 ——	20 ——	44 ——	7 ——	28 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
879	Death of Louis the Stammerer, April 11; his two sons reign conjointly. Carloman of Bavaria disabled by paralysis, his brother, Charles the Fat, takes his place as king of Italy. Boso assumes the title of king of Provence, Arles, and Burgundy. The Danes occupy Chippenham and Fulham. Methodius forbidden by the pope to perform the service of the church for the Slavonians in their own language. The pope and Photius quarrel. Death of Constantine VIII., Basil's eldest son. Death of Ruric; his son, Igor I., æt. 14; wardship of Oleg.
880	Death of Carloman of Bavaria; his States are seized by his brother Louis, except Carinthia, which is left to his natural son, Arnulf. The German and French kings make war on Boso and besiege Vienne, which is defended by Ermengarda. Guthrum-Ethelstan divides East Anglia among his followers. Hasting conducts his band from Fulham into Belgium. Alfred, by treaty, gives the Danes in England equal rights, and they acknowledge his supremacy. Methodius obtains leave to use the Slavonic tongue in churches, if he first reads the gospel in Latin or Greek. The sun eclipsed, March 14.
881	Charles the Fat, emperor of the West. Alfonso's victories followed by the embassy of Dulcidius, and a truce of three years. A great earthquake in Spain. Isembard, lord of La Ferté, persuades Guntrum to invade France, where he is defeated by Louis III., at Jaucourt, on the Somme.
882	Death of Louis of Saxony, Jan. 20; his brother, Charles the Fat, king of all Germany. Hasting, defeated by Louis III. on the Loire, attempts to land in Wessex, but is repulsed by Alfred's complete naval victory. Death of Louis III., Aug. 3. Carloman sole king of France. Hasting, worsted at Norden, in East Friesland, joins his countrymen, who had occupied Treves and Cologne. Battle of Haslo. Charles gives up Friesland to the Danes. Vienne capitulates to Carloman. Ermengarda permitted to return to Autun. Victory of Muhamad at Aybar. Garcias, king of Navarre, and Omar Ben Hafsun, slain. Death of Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. Albategni, the Arabian astronomer, observes the autumnal equinox, Sept. 19. Oleg takes Smolensko.
883	A year of peace for England. Guthred rules the Danes in Northumberland. Alfred sends Sighelm and Athelstan on missions to Rome and the Christian church in India. Calib, son of Ben Hafsun, leagues with the Franks. The Saracens destroy the abbey of Monte Casino, and murder the abbot, Bertario.
884	Carloman dies of a wound received from a wild boar; his brother (Charles the Simple) being only four years old, Charles the Fat unites France under his sceptre, with Germany and Italy. The Danes go up the Scheldt to Louvain; others land in Kent, and besiege Rochester; Alfred drives them back to their ships.
885	The emperor Charles protests against the consecration of the new pope, without his consent. Godfrey, chieftain of the Danes in Friesland, is invited to a conference, and treacherously slain. Battle of Hisna Xariz in the Pyrenees: Abdelhamid, general of the Saracens, taken, and his army cut to pieces. Alfred's ships defeated by the Danes at the mouth of the Stour, in East Anglia.
886	Death of Basil, March 1; his son and successor, Leo, banishes Photius, and appoints Stephen I. patriarch of CP. Long siege of Paris by the Danes; Eudes and Robert defend the city; the emperor Charles pays a large sum of money, and the besiegers retire to Sens. Muhamad dies, æt. 65. Calib Hafsun takes Saragossa and Toledo. Alfred repairs London, and is said to have founded the university of Oxford; he improves the laws and government of England. The Ungri give the name of Hungary to Pannonia. Death of John Scotus Erigena, after having been invited to England by Alfred.
887	The German nobles depose Charles and elect Arnulf, natural son of Carloman of Bavaria. Death of Boso; great confusion in France and Italy. The doge of Venice resigns; his successor, Pietro, falls in a battle with the Slavonians.
888	Death of Charles the Fat, Jan. 12. Eudes, king of France. Louis, son of Boso, succeeds to Arles, or Lower Burgundy, under the tutelage of his mother, Ermengarda. Rudolf founds, in Switzerland and Savoy, the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy. Berenger, duke of Friuli, and Guy, duke of Spoleto, contend for the throne of Italy. Almondhir slain in battle against Calib. Alfred begins his translations from Latin into Anglo Saxon.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
889	The sons of Abdallah rebel, and defeat his army near Jaen. Guy, after two victories over Berenger, is elected king by a diet at Pavia; they both exercise royal power. The Ungri are joined by the Magyars, under Arrad and other tribes; they become powerful, and defeat Simeon, king of the Bulgarians.
890	Southern Italy constituted a province of the Greek empire (see A.D. 876), and called Lombardia. Bohemia, first organized by its duke, Borzivoi, is given by Arnulf to his natural son, Zwentibold, duke of Moravia. Ermengarda obtains the protection of Arnulf for her son, who is crowned at Arles. Death of Adalbert I., duke of Tuscany. Revolt of the Carmathians in Eastern Arabia. Death of Guthrum Ethelstan in East Anglia; Eric succeeds him as chief of the Danes in that province. Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, supposed to have compiled the early part of the Saxon Chronicle. England tranquil; Alfred's wise measures produce security and order.
891	Guy of Spoleto crowned emperor of the West, Feb. 21. Arnulf defeats the Normans near Louvain. The Bohemians assert their independence, and expel Zwentibold. Leo's general, Simbaticius, conquers Beneventum. Death of Photius. Alfred's daughter, Elfrith, married to Baldwin II., count of Flanders.
892	Fulko, bishop of Rheims, proclaims Charles IV., the Simple, king of France. Eudes drives his young competitor into Germany. The principal towns in Italy are fortified and defended by the citizens. George, the Patrician, succeeds Simbaticius, and fails in his attempt on Capua. Abderahman, son of Abdallah, leads the royal army against his brother, Muhamad. The tribe of Hamadan acquires independence in Mesopotamia. Ismail Samini, sultan of Turkestan. Guthred originates the palatine privileges of Durham. A comet is seen.
893	Arnulf employs Hungarian mercenaries to suppress the violence of Zwentibold; after which they harass Italy. Berenger applies to Arnulf for assistance. The Greeks foiled at Salerno. Hasting and Björn Jærnside bring large bodies of Danes into Kent, and fortify Milton. Antonius II. patriarch of CP.
894	Arnulf's successful campaign in Northern Italy. Death of Guy; his son, Lambert, emperor and king. Abderahman overcomes his rebellious brothers; Muhamad dies of his wounds, and Almutaraf is assassinated. Borzovoi, duke of Bohemia, converted to Christianity. Alfred defeats the Danes at Farnham and Bemfleet, and compels them to raise the siege of Exeter; he restores to Hasting his wife and sons, who were made prisoners.
895	Arnulf extends his conquests in Italy to Lucca. The Danes avoid an encounter with Alfred; some of them retire into the isle of Mersey, others up the river Lea. Arnulf gives Lotharingen to Zwentibold. Nicholas I. patriarch of CP.
896	Arnulf takes possession of Rome, and is crowned emperor of the West; he besieges Spoleto, which is vigorously defended by Agetruda, Lambert's mother; Berenger, and Adalbert, duke of Tuscany, conspire against him; on his retirement into Bavaria, the Italian princes recover their States. Berenger and Lambert divide Lombardy. Beneventum regains independence under its duke, Radelgiso. Eudes relinquishes the eastern province of France to Charles the Simple, and recognizes his title. The Danes, having lost all their ships in the river Lea, march to Bridgenorth, on the Severn. The Bulgarians defeated by the Hungarians in three bloody battles. Pope Stephen declares the election of his predecessor, Formosus, invalid, disinters his body, and throws it into the Tiber.
897	The congress of Pavia ratifies the treaty between Berenger and Lambert. Pope Stephen imprisoned and strangled. Alfred constructs a powerful navy, defeats the Danes near the Isle of Wight, and puts a final stop to their incursions.
898	Death of Eudes. Charles the Simple, sole king of France. Adalbert, duke of Tuscany, rebels against Lambert, is surprized, and made prisoner. Lambert dies suddenly at the end of the year. Berenger adds Spoleto to his former possessions, and is undisputed king of Italy; he releases Adalbert, and restores Tuscany to him. Contest for the papal chair between John IX. and Sergius; the former, after his consecration, calls a council, which annuls all the proceedings of Stephen against Formosus. Sergius is banished. Death of Elstan, bishop of London.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Germany.	Italy.
899	286—287	14 Leo VI. the philosopher.	2 John IX.	8 Al Motadhed.	38 Alfonso III the Great.	12 Abdallah.	4 Charles IV. the Simple.	1 Louis III.	12 Berenger I.
900	287—288	15 ——	1 Benedict IV.	9 ——	39 ——	13 ——	5 ——	2 ——	13 —— Louis of Arles 1
901	288—289	16 ——	2 ——	10 ——	40 ——	14 ——	6 ——	3 ——	14 —— 2
902	289—290	17 ——	3 ——	1 Al Moktafi.	41 ——	15 ——	7 ——	4 ——	15 —— 3
903	291	18 ——	1 Leo V. 2 *months*. 1 Christopher.	2 ——	42 ——	16 ——	8 ——	5 ——	16 —— 4
904	292	19 ——	1 Sergius III.	3 ——	43 ——	17 ——	9 —— 10	6 ——	17 —— 5
905	293	20 ——	2 ——	4 ——	44 ——	18 ——	11 ——	7 ——	18 ——
906	294	21 ——	3 ——	5 ——	45 ——	19 ——	12 ——	8 ——	19 ——
907	295	22 ——	4 ——	6 ——	46 ——	20 ——	—— 13	9 ——	20 ——
908	296	23 ——	5 ——	1 Al Moktadir.	47 ——	21 ——	——	10 ——	21 ——
909	297	24 ——	6 ——	2 ——	48 ——	22 ——	14 ——	11 ——	22 ——
910	298	25 ——	7 ——	3 ——	1 Garcias	23 ——	15 ——	12 ——	23 ——
911	299	1 Alexander. 1 Constantine X. *Porphyrogenitus.*	1 Anastasius III.	4 ——	2 ——	24 ——	16 ——	1 Conrad. duke of Franconia.	24 ——
912	300	2 ——	2 ——	5 ——	3 ——	1 Abderahman III.	17 ——	2 ——	25 ——
913	301	3 ——	1 Lando.	6 ——	1 Ordonio II.	2 ——	18 ——	3 ——	26 ——
914	302	4 ——	1 John X.	7 ——	2 ——	3 ——	19 ——	4 ——	27 ——
915	303	5 ——	2 ——	8 ——	3 ——	4 ——	20 ——	5 ——	28 ——
916	304	6 ——	3 ——	9 ——	4 ——	5 ——	21 ——	6 ——	29 ——
917	305	7 ——	4 ——	10 ——	5 ——	6 ——	22 ——	7 ——	30 ——
918	306—307	8 ——	5 ——	11 ——	6 ——	7 ——	23 ——	1 Henry the Fowler.	31 ——
919	307—308	9 —— Romanus I. Lecapenus and his sons 1	6 ——	12 ——	7 ——	8 ——	24 ——	2 ——	32 ——
920	308—309	10 —— 2	7 ——	13 ——	8 ——	9 ——	25 ——	3 ——	33 ——
921	309—310	11 —— 3	8 ——	14 ——	9 ——	10 ——	26 ——	4 ——	34 —— Rudolf of Burgundy 1
922	310—311	12 —— 4	9 ——	15 ——	10 ——	11 ——	1 Robert I.	5 ——	35 —— 2
923	311—312	13 —— 5	10 ——	16 ——	1 Frola II.	12 ——	1 Rudolf duke of Burgundy.	6 ——	36 —— 3

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Burgundy and Arles.	Bohemia.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Scotland.	England.
899	12 Pietro *Tribuno.*	10 Adalbert II.	12 Rudolf I. Louis. 12	10 Borzivoi.	21 Baldwin II.	45 Gorm.	8 Donald IV.	29 Alfred the Great.
900	13 ——	11 ——	13 —— 13	11 ——	22 ——	46 ——	9 ——	30 ——
901	14 ——	12 ——	14 —— 14	12 ——	23 ——	47 ——	10 ——	1 Edward the Elder.
902	15 ——	13 ——	15 —— 15	1 Spitigneus I.	24 ——	48 ——	11 ——	2 ——
903	16 ——	14 ——	16 —— 16	2 ——	25 ——	49 ——	12 ——	3 ——
904	17 ——	15 ——	17 —— 17	3 ——	26 ——	50 ——	1 Constantine III.	4 ——
905	18 ——	16 ——	18 —— 18	4 ——	27 ——	51 ——	2 ——	5 ——
906	19 ——	17 ——	19 —— 19	5 ——	28 ——	52 ——	3 ——	6 ——
907	20 ——	18 ——	20 —— 20	1 Wratislausl.	29 ——	53 ——	4 ——	7 ——
908	21 ——	19 ——	21 —— 21	2 ——	30 ——	54 ——	5 ——	8 ——
909	22 ——	20 ——	22 —— 22	3 ——	31 ——	55 ——	6 ——	9 ——
910	23 ——	21 ——	23 —— 23	4 ——	32 ——	56 ——	7 ——	10 ——
911	24 ——	22 ——	—— 24 1 Rudolf II.	5 ——	33 ——	57 ——	8 ——	11 ——
912	1 Orso Particiaco II.	23 ——	2 —— 25	6 ——	34 ——	58 ——	9 ——	12 ——
913	2 ——	24 ——	3 —— 26	7 ——	35 ——	59 ——	10 ——	13 ——
914	3 ——	25 ——	4 —— 27	8 ——	36 ——	60 ——	11 ——	14 ——
915	4 ——	26 ——	5 —— 28	9 ——	37 ——	61 ——	12 ——	15 ——
916	5 ——	27 ——	6 —— 29	1 Wenceslausl.	38 ——	62 ——	13 ——	16 ——
917	6 ——	1 Guido.	7 —— 30	2 ——	39 ——	63 ——	14 ——	17 ——
918	7 ——	2 ——	8 —— 31	3 ——	1 Baldwin III. Arnulf I.	64 ——	15 ——	18 ——
919	8 ——	3 ——	9 —— 32	4 ——	2 —— 2	65 ——	16 ——	19 ——
920	9 ——	4 ——	10 —— 33	5 ——	3 —— 3	66 ——	17 ——	20 ——
921	10 ——	5 ——	11 —— 34	6 ——	4 —— 4	67 ——	18 ——	21 ——
922	11 ——	6 ——	12 —— 35	7 ——	5 —— 5	68 ——	19 ——	22 ——
923	12 ——	7 ——	13 —— 36	8 ——	6 —— 6	69 ——	20 ——	23 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
899	Louis, king of Lower Burgundy, or Arles, enters Italy to claim the crown; retires on the approach of Berenger. Death of the emperor Arnulf; his son, Louis III. (called IV. by some) is proclaimed his successor, æt. 7. The Hungarians invade Italy, defeat Berenger near the Brenta, and penetrate to Modena.
900	Louis, again invited into Italy, is acknowledged king by some nobles. Zwentibold killed in a revolt of the people of Lotharingen, who join the German kingdom. Abdallah maintains peace with Alfonso; but a large irregular force of Saracens, having attacked the Christians, is defeated at Zamora.
901	Berenger retires into Germany. Louis of Arles emperor of the West. Embassy of Abdallah, to renew his treaty with Alfonso. Death of Alfred the Great, Oct. 28, æt. 53. Ethelwold, son of Ethelbald, retires among the Danes of Northumberland. Werfrith, bishop of Worcester. John of Corvey, abbot of Athelney. Grimbald, provost of St. Omer's.
902	Louis, surprised by Berenger, is allowed to go into Provence, on taking an oath not to return into Italy. Abdallah, unpopular for not making war on the Christians of Spain, arrests and puts to death his son, Alcasim. Ismail Samani conquers Persia. Leo's commander, Himerus, defeats the Saracens in a naval action. The men of Kent repel an attempt of the Danes to land at Holm.
903	Leo V. elected pope, is deposed at the end of two months, and supplanted by his chaplain, Christopher. Ermengarda, abbess of St. Sixtus, in Piacenza. The Carmathians plunder a rich caravan, and slay many thousand pilgrims. Winchester cathedral consecrated. Death of Grimbald.
904	The Russians, with a large naval force, attack CP., and the Saracens Thessalonica. Ethelwold conducts a Danish fleet to Essex.
905	Louis breaks his oath and advances into Italy; he is made prisoner by Berenger, at Verona, and his eyes put out, after which he renounces the kingdom of Italy, and is permitted to return to Arles. The emperor Leo, excommunicated by Nicholas for having married a fourth wife, deposes the patriarch, and appoints Euthymius I. in his place. Egypt recovered from the Toulunides by Mohtafi's general, Mohammed. Defeat of the Danes; Ethelwold, and their king, Eohric, slain. A comet is seen, Oct. 20. Death of Alfred's widow, Elswith.
906	The Hungarians defeated at Venice; Berenger procures their departure from Italy by a payment of money. The Saracens ravage Beneventum and Capua. The Normans overrun the northern provinces of France. Peace concluded at Itchingford with the Danes of East Anglia and Northumberland.
907	Bavaria desolated by the Hungarians. Pope Sergius restores the Basilica of the Lateran. Rebellion of Garcias against his father, Alfonso; he is defeated at Zamora, and imprisoned. The city of Chester rebuilt.
908	Mohammed al Mahdi founds the Fatimite empire in Egypt. Ineffectual league of Beneventum, Capua, and Amalfi, against the Saracens of the Liris. Calib Hafsun defeated, keeps Toledo. Death of Denewulf, bishop of Winchester.
909	The Beneventines apply to the emperor Leo for aid against the Saracens. Thuringia invaded by the Hungarians; the Landgrave Burchardt is slain; he leaves no issue, and his lands are given by the emperor to Otho, duke of Saxony. Death of Suleiman, or Abu Ayub, the Arabian historian.
910	Alfonso resigns his crown to his sons; Garcias takes the title of King of Leon: Ordonio has Gallicia. The Hungarians defeat Louis of Germany. The Northumbrian Danes break the peace, and are defeated at Tettenhall. Death of Asser, bishop of Sherburn, the friend and biographer of Alfred. Frithstan bishop of Winchester. The Benedictine Abbey of Clugny, in Burgundy, founded.
911	Death of Louis, the last of the German Carlovingians; Otho, duke of Saxony, refuses the crown, and recommends Conrad, duke of Franconia. Rollo consolidates his conquests in the North of France. The Danes of Northumberland sustain a great defeat at Wodnesfeld, in Staffordshire; their kings, Eowils and Halfdene, with many of their nobles, are slain. Edward equips a numerous fleet; his daughter, Eadgift, is married to Charles the Simple. Death of the emperor Leo: he is succeeded by his son, Constantine X. (*see* Eckhel) æt. 6 called *Porphyrogenitus*, with his uncle Alexander for his colleague and acting regent. Nicholas restored patriarch of CP. Hatto, archbishop of Mentz.

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.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
912	Death of the Greek emperor, Alexander; Zoe assumes the regency. Alfonso takes the field again to assist his sons, and gains his last victory, soon after which, he dies at Zamora. Death of Abdallah, æt. 72; he is succeeded by his grandson, Abderahman III., son of Muhamad (see A.D. 894). Defeat of Calib Hafsun. Berenger grants licences for the fortifications of monasteries and castles. Rollo, on his conversion to Christianity, takes the name of Robert, and receives by treaty from Charles the Simple, the province afterwards called Normandy, of which he is the first duke. Death of Ethered, ealdorman of Mercia; his widow, Ethelfled, daughter of Alfred, assists her brother Edward in governing and fortifying Mercia, which is now incorporated with Wessex. The sun totally eclipsed.
913	On the death of Garcias, Ordonio reunites Gallicia and Leon; he invades central Spain, and takes Talavera. Hertford, Witham, Tamworth, and Stafford, fortified. Mathuedoi, regent of Brittany, and his son, Alan, expelled by Rollo, take refuge in England. Igor, son of Ruric, by the death of his guardian, Oleg, is invested with the government of Russia.
914	Adrianople taken by the Bulgarians. Warwick and Edinburgh fortified. John X. elected pope, through the intrigues of Theodora, a Roman courtezan.
915	Berenger declared emperor of the West, Louis still retaining the title. Edward promotes the resort of students to Cambridge. Runcorn fortified.
916	Coronation of Berenger, March 24. The Saracens driven from their station on the Liris. Wales invaded by the Mercians, and Brecknock taken.
917	Abderahman equips fleets to defend the coasts of Spain against the piratical Saracens of Africa. The Danes of the Five-burghs break the peace and invade Mercia; Ethelfled repels them, and takes Derby. Haco, abbot of Fulda. Saragossa submits to Abderahman. Death of Calib Hafsun, at Huesca. Invasion of Fez by Musa Ben Abi Alifia.
918	Ordonio defeats the Saracens at St. Stephen's of Gormat, pursues them as far as Badajos and Merida, and makes peace on his own terms. Ethelfled takes Leicester; York submits to her. A fleet of Normans from Brittany repulsed by Edward in the Severn. Death of Conrad; Henry the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, elected king of Germany. Thurcytel submits to Edward.
919	Romanus Lecapenus confines Zoe in a convent, and makes himself joint emperor with Const. Porphyr., to whom he gives his daughter, Helena, in marriage, and the title of Augustus to his three sons; being seniors in age, they take precedence of the legitimate emperor, and one of them is styled Constantine IX. (see Eckhel.) Edward takes Bedford from the Five-burghers.
920	Robert, count of Paris, Herbert of Vermandois, and other nobles of France, conspire against Charles the Simple. Edward fortifies Maldon. Thurcytel passes over to join the Normans in France.
921	Abderahman overcomes the Christians of Leon and Castille in the valley of Junquera. Ordonio recruits his army and retrieves this disaster by a victory at Rivobrigæ (Rioja). Rudolf of Transjurane Burgundy, invited into Italy by some discontented nobles, is elected king, in opposition to Berenger, who calls to his assistance some Hungarians. The Danes, endeavouring to destroy Edward's new fortifications, are repulsed at Towcester.
922	Charles the Simple deposed; Robert, count of Paris, elected king of France. Rudolf maintains his ground at Verona. Death of Ethelfled at Tamworth. Mercia and North Wales submit to Edward. Adrianople again taken by the Bulgarians.
923	Robert defeated by Charles at Soissons, and slain. Rudolf, duke of Burgundy, is created king of France. Charles, put to flight, is confined at Peronne by the duke of Vermandois; his queen, Eadgift, and their son, Louis d'Outremer, take refuge with her father in England. Lotharingen is given up to Henry, king of Germany. The Bulgarians besiege CP. Interview between Romanus and Simeon; peace concluded. Berenger defeated at Fiorenzuola, near Piacenza, by Rudolf and the Italian nobles. Elfwina, Ethelfled's daughter, conspires against her uncle in Mercia, is removed into Wessex. Edward takes Manchester. Death of Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury; Ethelm succeeds him. On the decease of Ordonio, his brother, Froila, usurps the throne of Leon.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Germany.	Italy.
924	312—313	14 Constantine X. *Porphyrogenitus.* Romanus I. Lecapenus and his sons. 6	11 John X.	17 Al Moktader.	1 Alfonso IV.	13 Abderahman III.	2 Rudolf duke of Burgundy.	7 Henry the Fowler.	4 Rudolf of Burgundy.
925	313—314	15 — 7	12 —	18 —	2 —	14 —	3 —	8 —	5 —
926	314—315	16 — 8	13 —	19 —	3 —	15 —	4 —	9 —	1 Hugh Count of Provence.
927	315—316	17 — 9	14 —	20 —	4 —	16 —	5 —	10 —	2 —
928	316—317	18 — 10	1 Leo VI.	21 —	5 —	17 —	6 —	11 —	3 —
929	317—318	19 — 11	1 Stephen VIII. (or VII. *Murat.*)	22 —	6 —	18 —	7 —	12 —	4 —
930	318—319	20 — 12	2 —	23 —	7 —	19 —	8 —	13 —	5 —
931	319—320	21 — 13	1 John XI.	24 —	1 Ramiro II.	20 —	9 —	14 —	6 —
932	320—321	22 — 14	2 —	1 Al Kaher.	2 —	21 —	10 —	15 —	7 —
933	321—322	23 — 15	3 —	2 —	3 —	22 —	11 —	16 —	8 —
934	322—323	24 — 16	4 —	1 Al Radhi.	4 —	23 —	12 —	17 —	9 —
935	323—324	25 — 17	5 —	2 —	5 —	24 —	13 —	18 —	10 —
936	325	26 — 18	1 Leo VII.	3 —	6 —	25 —	1 Louis IV. d'Outremer.	1 Otho I. the Great.	11 —
937	326	27 — 19	2 —	4 —	7 —	26 —	2 —	2 —	12 —
938	327	28 — 20	3 —	5 —	8 —	27 —	3 —	3 —	13 —
939	328	29 — 21	1 Stephen IX. (or VIII. *Murat.*)	6 —	9 —	28 —	4 —	4 —	14 —
940	329	30 — 22	2 —	1 Al Motaki.	10 —	29 —	5 —	5 —	15 —
941	330	31 — 23	3 —	2 —	11 —	30 —	6 —	6 —	16 —
942	331	32 — 24	1 Marinus II.	3 —	12 —	31 —	7 —	7 —	17 —
943	332	33 — 25	2 —	4 —	13 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	18 —
944	333	34 —	3 —	1 Al Mostakfi.	14 —	33 —	9 —	9 —	19 —
945	334	35 —	4 —	1 Al Moti.	15 —	34 —	10 —	10 —	20 —
946	335	36 —	1 Agapetus II.	2 —	16 —	35 —	11 —	11 —	21 —
947	336	37 —	2 —	3 —	17 —	36 —	12 —	12 —	1 Lothaire

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Dogs of Venice.	Tuscany.	Burgundy and Arles.	Bohemia.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Scotland.	England.
924	13 Orso Particiaco II.	8 Guido.	14 Rudolf II. Louis. 37	9 Wenceslaus I.	7 Baldwin III., and Arnulf.	70 Gorm.	21 Constantine III.	1 Athelstan.
925	14 ——	9 ——	15 —— 38	10 ——	8 ——	71 ——	22 ——	2 ——
926	15 ——	10 ——	16 —— 39	11 ——	9 ——	72 ——	23 ——	3 ——
927	16 ——	11 ——	17 —— 40	12 ——	10 ——	73 ——	24 ——	4 ——
928	17 ——	12 ——	18 ——	13 ——	11 ——	74 ——	25 ——	5 ——
929	18 ——	1 Lambert.	19 ——	14 ——	12 ——	75 ——	26 ——	6 ——
930	19 ——	2 ——	20 ——	15 ——	13 ——	76 ——	27 ——	7 ——
931	20 ——	1 Boson.	21 ——	16 ——	14 ——	77 ——	28 ——	8 ——
932	1 Pietro Candiano II.	2 ——	22 ——	17 ——	15 ——	78 ——	29 ——	9 ——
933	2 ——	3 ——	23 ——	18 ——	16 ——	79 ——	30 ——	10 ——
934	3 ——	4 ——	24 ——	19 ——	17 ——	80 ——	31 ——	11 ——
935	4 ——	5 ——	25 ——	20 ——	18 ——	81 ——	32 ——	12 ——
936	5 ——	1 Hubert.	26 ——	1 Boleslas I.	19 ——	1 Harold II., *Bluetooth.*	33 ——	13 ——
937	6 ——	2 ——	1 Conrad.	2 ——	20 ——	2 ——	34 ——	14 ——
938	7 ——	3 ——	2 ——	3 ——	21 ——	3 ——	35 ——	15 ——
939	1 Pietro Badoero.	4 ——	3 ——	4 ——	22 ——	4 ——	36 ——	16 ——
940	2 ——	5 ——	4 ——	5 ——	23 ——	5 ——	37 ——	1 Edmund I.
941	3 ——	6 ——	5 ——	6 ——	24 ——	6 ——	38 ——	2 ——
942	1 Pietro Candiano III.	7 ——	6 ——	7 ——	25 ——	7 ——	39 ——	3 ——
943	2 ——	8 ——	7 ——	8 ——	26 ——	8 ——	40 ——	4 ——
944	3 ——	9 ——	8 ——	9 ——	27 ——	9 ——	1 Malcolm I.	5 ——
945	4 ——	10 ——	9 ——	10 ——	28 ——	10 ——	2 ——	6 ——
946	5 ——	11 ——	10 ——	11 ——	29 ——	11 ——	3 ——	1 Edred.
947	6 ——	12 ——	11 ——	12 ——	30 ——	12 ——	4 ——	2 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
924	Berenger assassinated in Verona. Rudolf sole king of Italy. The Hungarian mercenaries plunder and burn Pavia, whence they proceed into the south of France, and are overcome. The Danes of Northumberland, and Britons of Strathcluyd, submit to Edward, soon after which he dies, at Farringdon, and is succeeded by his son, Athelstan. After an ignoble reign of fourteen months, Froila dies of the leprosy, and Alfonso, the rightful heir, obtains the throne. Muza takes the city of Fez; Alhasan Ben Edris continues to struggle against him.
925	The kingdom of Italy offered to Hugh, count of Provence. Guido, duke of Tuscany, marries Marozia, widow of the marquis Alberico. Athelstan gives his sister in marriage to Sihtric, with a part of Northumberland. Wulfhelm archbishop of Canterbury. Birth of Dunstan.
926	Burchardt, duke of Swabia, enters Italy to support Rudolf; is defeated and slain. Hugh expels Rudolf, and is acknowledged king of Italy. Henry the Fowler conquers the Slavonians and establishes the margraviate of Brandenburg. Death of Sihtric; his lands revert to Athelstan, whose supremacy is recognized by Constantine king of Scotland, Howel of the West Welsh, and Owen of Monmouth. Hugh the Great, count of Paris, marries Eadhild, sister of Athelstan.
927	The father of the historian, Liutprand, goes to CP. as ambassador from Hugh, king of Italy. Death of Simeon, king of Bulgaria; his son Peter makes peace with the Greeks, and marries Maria, granddaughter of the emperor Romanus. Tarentum taken by the Saracens. Toledo submits to Abderahman. Giafar Ben Hafsun escapes, and forms a league with the Christians of Leon. Rollo retires into a monastery; William I. Longuespée, duke of Normandy. Odo, abbot of Clugny.
928	Guido and Marozia usurp supreme temporal power in Rome, and confine the pope in a prison, where he dies. Giafar and his allies plunder Talavera. Tryphon patriarch of CP. Death of Louis of Arles, emperor of the West. Union of the Lower and Transjurane Burgundy.
929	Charles the Simple dies in his captivity at Peronne, Oct. 7, æt. 50. Abderahman assists the Edrisites in Fez. The Carmathian leader, Abu Taher, plunders Mecca, and massacres the pilgrims. Death of Guido, duke of Tuscany.
930	Henry the Fowler besieges Prague, and is acknowledged superior lord of Bohemia; his son, Otho, marries Eadgith, sister of Athelstan. The forces of Abderahman occupy Ceuta and Tangiers.
931	Hugh, king of Italy, takes his son Lothaire as his colleague. Alfonso retires from the throne of Leon, and is succeeded by his brother Ramiro. Abderahman proclaimed king at Fez. Alan of Brittany (see A.D. 913) returns from England to his own country. Lambert, duke of Tuscany, supplanted by his brother Boson. Death of Christopher, son of Romanus. Death of Frithstan, bishop of Winchester; Brinstan succeeds him. Marozia still rules in Rome, and makes her son pope.
932	Hugh marries Marozia, and is expelled from Rome by her son Alberic, who confines his mother, and his brother, the pope, in St Angelo, and governs the city. Ramiro takes Madrid. The Saracens invade Castile, and are defeated at Uxama (Osma). The caliph Al Moktader deposed and blinded. The Fatimites regain Fez. Death of Rollo. Orso resigns the dogeship of Venice.
933	Romanus makes his son, Theophylact, æt. 16, patriarch of CP. Hugh besieges Rome. The nobles of Italy propose to call Rudolf back to the throne; Hugh purchases his friendship by ceding to him a part of Provence. Imad al Doulah establishes the Bowides in Persia. Edwin the Etheling perishes at sea. Athelstan victorious in Scotland. Death of Brinstan, bishop of Winchester; Elphege succeeds. Death of Harold Harfagr; Erik king of Norway.
934	Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, is invited into Italy, and retires defeated. Overthrow of the Hungarians at Merseburg, by Henry the Fowler. Victory of Ramiro and Ferdinand, count of Castile, over the Saracens near Auca (Occa) on the Ebro. The caliph Al Kaher deposed.
935	The Venetians annex Comacchio to their territories. Aben Ishac Ben Omeya, governor of Santarem, leagues with Ramiro; their forces advance to Badajos and Lisbon.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
936	Death of Henry the Fowler. Hugh lays siege to Rome again. Odo, abbot of Clugny, negotiates between him and Alberic, who marries Alda, the daughter of Hugh. Death of Rudolf (Raoul) king of France; Louis, surnamed d'Outremer, is called from his asylum in England (see A.D. 923), and placed on the throne. Death of Gorm, king of Denmark, after a reign of 81 years. Erik, king of Norway, dethroned for his cruelty, is succeeded by Haco the Good. Struggles between Christians and idolaters in Bohemia; the latter set aside Wenceslaus and put Boleslas in his place. Hugh ejects Boson, and makes his own natural son, Hubert, duke of Tuscany. Abderahman builds his magnificent palace of Azahra. The African Saracens despoil Sicily. The caliphs of Bagdad sink into insignificance. Liutprand writes his history.
937	Death of Rudolf II. of Burgundy, ex-king of Italy. Athelstan assists in establishing Louis on the throne of France, and Alan in Brittany. Montreuil taken by Arnulf, count of Flanders. Confederation of Scots and Irish with the Danes of Northumberland under Anlaf, totally defeated by Athelstan and his brother Edmund, at Brunanburh (Bamborough?), where the chancellor, Thurcytel, distinguishes himself.
938	Marriage of Hugh to Bertha, and affiancement of his son Lothaire to Adelaide, the one widow, and the other daughter, of the deceased Rudolf. The Agrigentines revolt against the Saracens in Sicily. Louis claims Lorraine, and is defeated by Otho. Arabian writers assert a victory gained by Abderahman at Alhandic, and the capture of Zamora; this is supposed to be the battle dated by Mariana in 934, with a different result. War between Otho and Boleslas.
939	Winter, marquis of Istria, levies imposts on Venetian merchants, the repeal of which the doge enforces by suspending all intercourse between the two States. Zamora recovered by Ramiro, according to Arabian history. Odo of Clugny mediates again between Hugh and Alberic.
940	Berenger, marquis of Ivrea, escapes the hostile designs of Hugh, and takes refuge in Germany. Strife begins between Louis and his nobles. Death of Athelstan, Oct. 22; his brother Edmund succeeds, æt. 18.
941	Louis defeated by Hugh, count of Paris, and Hubert of Vermandois. Treaty of peace for five years between Ramiro and Abderahman. The Russians, under Igor, attack CP., and are repelled by Romanus. The Northumbrian Danes break the peace, and choose Anlaf for their king. Odo Severus archbishop of Canterbury.
942	Assisted by a Greek fleet, Hugh expels the Saracens from Fraxinet in Provence. Death of Anlaf the Elder; Anlaf, the son of Sihtric, governs Northumberland; Wulfstan, archbishop of York, supports him.
943	Marriage of Romanus, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, to Bertha, illegitimate daughter of Hugh, king of Italy. William, duke of Normandy, assassinated; Louis endeavours to take the duchy from his son Richard. Edmund defeated at Tamworth, afterwards overcomes Anlaf, and takes the Five Burghs. Dunstan appointed abbot of Glastonbury.
944	Romanus Lecapenus and his two sons deposed and banished; Constantine X. Porphyrogenitus assumes the imperial power which he had lost, and appoints his own son, Romanus, to be his colleague. Ahmed establishes the office of Emir al Omra, which overrules the caliph of Bagdad. Abderahman improves the harbour of Tortosa. Edmund reduces Northumberland to entire subjection. Constantine of Scotland retires into a monastery.
945	Berenger arrives from Germany, and is welcomed by all the nobles of Italy; he leaves to Hugh and his son Lothaire the title of King. Louis compelled to restore Normandy to Richard. Death of Igor; his widow, Olga, governs the Russians during the minority of their son Swatoslaus. Edmund conquers Dunwallon, king of Strathcluyd; Cumberland and Westmoreland granted as a fief to Malcolm, king of Scotland. Crowland abbey restored, and a peal of bells introduced there by Thurcytel.
946	Hugh withdraws into Provence. Edmund assassinated by Leofa at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, May 26, æt. 24; his brother Edred succeeds.
947	Death of Hugh; Lothaire marries Adelaide, and remains nominal king of Italy. Edred marches an army into Northumberland and Scotland, and receives oaths of submission in both countries.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Goths.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Germany.	Italy
948	337	38 Constantine X. *Porphyrogenitus.*	3 Agapetus II.	4 Al Moti.	18 Ramiro II.	37 Abderahman III.	13 Louis IV. d' Outremer.	13 Otho I. the Great.	2 Lothaire
949	338	39 ——	4 ——	5 ——	19 ——	38 ——	14 ——	14 ——	3 ——
950	339	40 ——	5 ——	6 ——	1 Ordonio III.	39 ——	15 ——	15 ——	4 —— 1 Berenger II. Adalbert. 1
951	340	41 ——	6 ——	7 ——	2 ——	40 ——	16 ——	16 ——	2 ——
952	341—342	42 ——	7 ——	8 ——	3 ——	41 ——	17 ——	17 ——	3 ——
953	342—343	43 ——	8 ——	9 ——	4 ——	42 ——	18 ——	18 ——	4 ——
954	343—344	44 ——	9 ——	10 ——	5 ——	43 ——	1 Lothaire.	19 ——	5 ——
955	344—345	45 ——	10 ——	11 ——	1 Sancho I. the Fat.	44 ——	2 ——	20 ——	6 ——
956	345—346	46 ——	1 John XII.	12 ——	2 ——	45 ——	3 ——	21 ——	7 ——
957	346—347	47 ——	2 ——	13 ——	3 ——	46 ——	4 ——	22 ——	8 ——
958	347—348	48 ——	3 ——	14 ——	4 ——	47 ——	5 ——	23 ——	9 ——
959	348—349	1 Romanus II.	4 ——	15 ——	5 ——	48 ——	6 ——	24 ——	10 —— 1
960	349—350	2 ——	5 ——	16 ——	6 ——	49 ——	7 ——	25 ——	11 —— 1
961	350—351	3 ——	6 ——	17 ——	7 ——	1 Alhakem II.	8 ——	26 ——	12 —— 1 Conquered by Oth
962	351—352	4 ——	7 ——	18 ——	8 ——	2 ——	9 ——	27 ——	
963	352—353	1 Nicephorus I. Phocas.	8 —— 1 Leo VIII.	19 ——	9 ——	3 ——	10 ——	28 ——	
964	353—354	2 ——	1 Benedict V.	20 ——	10 ——	4 ——	11 ——	29 ——	
965	354—355	3 ——	1 John XIII.	21 ——	11 ——	5 ——	12 ——	30 ——	
966	355—356	4 ——	2 ——	22 ——	12 ——	6 ——	13 ——	31 ——	
967	356—357	5 ——	3 ——	23 ——	1 Ramiro III.	7 ——	14 ——	32 ——	
968	357—358	6 ——	4 ——	24 ——	2 ——	8 ——	15 ——	33 ——	
969	359	1 John Zimisces.	5 ——	25 ——	3 ——	9 ——	16 ——	34 ——	
970	360	2 ——	6 ——	26 ——	4 ——	10 ——	17 ——	35 ——	
971	361	3 ——	7 ——	27 ——	5 ——	11 ——	18 ——	36 ——	

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...pe-tion ...ates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Arles or Burgundy.	Bohemia.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Scotland.	England.
948	7 Pietro Candiano III.	13 Hubert.	12 Conrad.	13 Boleslas I.	31 Baldwin III., and Arnulf.	13 Harold II., *Bluetooth.*	5 Malcolm I.	3 Edred.
949	8 ——	14 ——	13 ——	14 ——	32 ——	14 ——	6 ——	4 ——
950	9 ——	15 ——	14 ——	15 ——	33 ——	15 ——	7 ——	5 ——
951	10 ——	16 ——	15 ——	16 ——	34 ——	16 ——	8 ——	6 ——
952	11 ——	17 ——	16 ——	17 ——	35 ——	17 ——	9 ——	7 ——
953	12 ——	18 ——	17 ——	18 ——	36 ——	18 ——	1 Indulf.	8 ——
954	13 ——	19 ——	18 ——	19 ——	37 ——	19 ——	2 ——	9 ——
955	14 ——	20 ——	19 ——	20 ——	38 ——	20 ——	3 ——	1 Edwy.
956	15 ——	21 ——	20 ——	21 ——	39 ——	21 ——	4 ——	2 ——
957	16 ——	22 ——	21 ——	22 ——	40 ——	22 ——	5 ——	3 ——
958	17 ——	23 ——	22 ——	23 ——	41 ——	23 ——	6 ——	4 ——
959	1 Pietro Candiano IV.	24 ——	23 ——	24 ——	42 ——	24 ——	7 ——	1 Edgar.
960	2 ——	25 ——	24 ——	25 ——	43 ——	25 ——	8 ——	2 ——
961	3 ——	1 Hugh.	25 ——	26 ——	44 ——	26 ——	1 Duff.	3 ——
962	4 ——	2 ——	26 ——	27 ——	45 ——	27 ——	2 ——	4 ——
963	5 ——	3 ——	27 ——	28 ——	46 ——	28 ——	3 ——	5 ——
964	6 ——	4 ——	28 ——	29 ——	47 ——	29 ——	4 ——	6 ——
965	7 ——	5 ——	29 ——	30 ——	1 Arnulf II.	30 ——	1 Culen.	7 ——
966	8 ——	6 ——	30 ——	31 ——	2 ——	31 ——	2 ——	8 ——
967	9 ——	7 ——	31 ——	1 Boleslas II.	3 ——	32 ——	3 ——	9 ——
968	10 ——	8 ——	32 ——	2 ——	4 ——	33 ——	4 ——	10 ——
969	11 ——	9 ——	33 ——	3 ——	5 ——	34 ——	5 ——	11 ——
970	12 ——	10 ——	34 ——	4 ——	6 ——	35 ——	1 Kenneth III.	12 ——
971	13 ——	11 ——	35 ——	5 ——	7 ——	36 ——	2 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
948	Lothaire applies to the emperor Constantine for protection. Liutprand sent by Berenger on an embassy to CP. Eric, son of the Danish king Harold, is set up as king of Northumberland, and expelled by Edred. Thurcytel resigns his office of chancellor, endows the abbey of Crowland, and is appointed its abbot. Dunstan is Edred's chief counsellor, and the royal treasures are committed to his care in Glastonbury abbey.
949	Abdallah, son of Abderahman, and his friend, Abdilban, put to death for conspiracy. The aqueduct of Ecija completed. Eric, with his son Henry and his brother Regnald, slain in the wilds of Stanmore, by Osulf, who is created earl of Northumberland. Landing of Anlaf Cwiran in the north of England. Embassy from CP. arrives at Cordova. Abderahman renews his attempt to conquer Fez.
950	Death of Lothaire, Nov. 22; his widow, Adelaide, continues in Pavia. Berenger and his son, Adalbert, crowned kings of Italy, Dec. 15. Otho victorious over the Slavonians and Bohemians; Boleslas tributary to him. Death of Ramiro II. Ordonio makes inroads into Lusitania as far as Lisbon; he is repelled and the Saracens pursue him over the Douro at Setmanica (Simancas). Hacc the Good slain by Erik's son, Harold, who becomes king of Norway.
951	Adelaide, ill-treated and imprisoned by Berenger, escapes to Albert Azzo of Canossa, and solicits the protection of Otho, who marches an army into Italy, rescues and marries her. Death of Elphege, bishop of Winchester.
952	Otho restores Italy to Berenger and his son; they do homage to him at the diet of Augsburg, and cede to him the marches of Verona and Aquileia. Wulfstan imprisoned by Edred at Jedburgh; Thetford punished for the murder of its abbot, Edelm.
953	On the birth of Otho's son by his second marriage, his eldest son, Ludolf, kindles a civil war in Germany; Berenger takes advantage of this, to besiege Albert Azzo in Canossa, for the assistance which he had afforded to Adelaide.
954	Louis d'Outremer killed by a fall from his horse, Sep. 10, æt. 33; his eldest son, Lothaire, æt. 15, succeeds him, under the protection of Hugh, count of Paris. Ludolf invites Hungarians to assist him in his war against his father. Death of Alberic; his son Octavian inherits his authority in Rome. Wulfstan, released from prison, is made bishop of Dorchester.
955	Battle of Augsburg. Otho drives the Hungarians out of Germany, and soon afterwards conquers the Slavonians; peace restored between him and his son. Hugh, count of Paris, receives from Lothaire Aquitain and other accessions of territory. Ordonio III. dies soon after a victory obtained by him over the Saracens at San Estavan. The Russian princess, Olga, baptized at CP.; she carries back into her own country some beginnings of civilization. Death of Edred. The marriage of Edwy, son of Edmund, to Elgiva, is opposed by the clergy. Flight of Dunstan into Flanders.
956	Death of Hugh, count of Paris; his eldest son, Hugh Capet, inherits his titles and power. Octavian, son of Alberic, elected pope, under the name of John XII. Many provinces, including Armenia, recovered from the Saracens by the Greek empire. Sancho takes refuge in Navarre from his discontented people, who for a time place on the throne Ordonio, a son of Alfonso IV. Berenger raises the siege of Canossa, on the approach of Ludolf at the head of an army sent by Otho. Polyeuchus patriarch of CP.
957	Ludolf dies in Italy. Sancho, wishing to consult the physicians of Cordova, is kindly received there by Abderahman, who assists his restoration to the throne of Leon. Edgar Etheling governs Mercia under the supremacy of his brother Edred places the new Benedictine monasteries under sequestration. Death of Wulfstan.
958	Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, separates Edwy and Elgiva; her face is seared with hot irons, and she is banished to Ireland. Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumberland revolt, and make Edgar king.
959	Death of Constantine (imputed to poison), Nov. 15, æt. 54. Elgiva returns from Ireland, is barbarously mutilated by her persecutors, and dies at Gloucester. Edwy soon afterwards dies there also; his brother Edgar recals Dunstan, and makes him bishop of Worcester and London.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
960	Many nobles and prelates of Italy repair to the court of Otho for protection against Berenger. Nicephorus Phocas, general of the East, recovers the isle of Crete from the Saracens. The traffic in slaves again prohibited in Venice.
961	Otho, master of Italy, is elected and crowned king. Death of Abderahman, æt. 72 On the death of Odo, Dunstan is appointed archbishop of Canterbury.
962	Otho and Adelaide crowned emperor and empress of the West, at Rome, by the pope; their son, Otho II., titular king of Italy. Albert Azzo created count of Reggio and Modena; Oberto, founder of the house of D'Este, appointed count of the palace. Nicephorus Phocas defeats the Saracens and recovers the former provinces of the empire as far as the Euphrates. Al Hakem employs agents in Africa and Arabia to purchase or copy MSS.; the catalogue of his library fills 44 vols. A great pestilence and fire in London; St. Paul's Minster burnt. Silver discovered in the Hartz mountains. Norway tributary to Denmark.
963	Death of the emperor Romanus, March 15, æt. 24; his widow, Theophano, appointed regent-guardian of their two young sons, marries Nicephorus Phocas, who had been previously proclaimed emperor by the army. The vices of John XII. and his plots against Otho, cause him to be deposed by a council, and Leo VIII. is appointed pope. Al Hakem attacks the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, on the Douro. Edgar invades North Wales; defeat and death of Idwal, son of Rotri Mawr; an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads exacted from the Welsh. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, promotes the Benedictine rule in England; the monasteries and minsters of Ely and Medehamstede are repaired; the name of the latter changed to Peterborough. Fairs established in Flanders, and manufactures promoted.
964	Berenger and his queen surrender to Otho, and are sent prisoners to Bamberg Adalbert escapes to Corsica. Revolt of Rome; the election of Leo VIII. is set aside, and Benedict V. chosen pope. Death of John XII. Otho besieges and takes Rome. Edgar displaces all married priests, and fills the church with monks. John Zimisces expels the Saracens from Cilicia and Cyprus. Erik IV king of Sweden.
965	Adalbert returns to Lombardy, is defeated, and conceals himself in the mountains. The two rival popes die, and John XIII. is elected. Al Hakem destroys the vine-grounds in Spain, to check the drinking of wine; he concludes a treaty of peace with Sancho. Nicephorus and Zimisces carry their arms into Syria. Disastrous attempts of the Greeks in Sicily.
966	John XIII., driven from Rome, is restored by Otho. Berenger dies at Bamberg; his widow, Willa, takes the veil. Antioch recovered, after 328 years' subjection to the Saracens. Swatoslaus extends the dominions of the Russians to the Black Sea, and invades Bulgaria.
967	Otho establishes his supremacy over Beneventum and Capua. The bishopric of Prague founded by Boleslas II. Death of Abulfaragi Ali, historian of the Omeyan Caliphs. Sancho, king of Leon, poisoned by Count Gonsalvo.
968	Embassy of Liutprand, bishop of Cremona, to propose a treaty of marriage between Otho's son and the daughter of the late emperor Romanus; the haughty refusal of Nicephorus causes Otho to attack the Greek provinces in Southern Italy. The archbishopric of Magdeburg founded. The men of Thanet punished for having plundered some traders who arrived from York. Fez conquered by the Fatimites.
969	Victory of Otho over the Greeks in Calabria. Assassination of Nicephorus. John Zimisces emperor; he takes for his colleagues Basil II. and Constantine XI., sons of Romanus II. and Theophano. The Fatimite, Maiz Ad Din, establishes an independent caliphate in Egypt, and builds Cairo. Witikind, abbot of Corvey, writes his History.
970	Zimisces begins his successful war against the Russians, and brings a large colony of Paulicians from Armenia into Thrace; treaty of peace between him and Otho. After many struggles and vicissitudes, Navarre, under Sancho II., establishes independence. Basil I. patriarch of CP.
971	Defeat of the Bulgarians by Bardas Sclerus. Zimisces assents to the treaty of marriage proposed again by Otho. The Venetians forbid the sale of arms and all munitions of war by their merchants to the Saracens. Death of Oskytel, archbishop of York.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Leon.	Spain. Navarre.	Saracens.	France.	Germany.
972	362	4 John Zimisces.	1 Benedict VI.	28 Al Moti.	6 Ramiro III.	3 Sancho II.	12 Al Hakem II.	19 Lothaire.	37 Otho I. the Great.
973	363	5 ——	2 ——	29 ——	7 ——	4 ——	13 ——	20 ——	1 Otho II.
974	364	6 ——	1 Boniface VII. 1 *month.* 1 Domnus II.	1 Al Tai.	8 ——	5 ——	14 ——	21 ——	2 ——
975	365	7 ——	1 Benedict VII.	2 ——	9 ——	6 ——	15 ——	22 ——	3 ——
976	366	1 Basil II. and Constantine XI.	2 ——	3 ——	10 ——	7 ——	1 Hixem II.	23 ——	4 ——
977	367	2 ——	3 ——	4 ——	11 ——	8 ——	2 ——	24 ——	5 ——
978	368	3 ——	4 ——	5 ——	12 ——	9 ——	3 ——	25 ——	6 ——
979	369	4 ——	5 ——	6 ——	13 ——	10 ——	4 ——	26 ——	7 ——
980	370	5 ——	6 ——	7 ——	14 ——	11 ——	5 ——	27 ——	8 ——
981	371	6 ——	7 ——	8 ——	15 ——	12 ——	6 ——	28 ——	9 ——
982	372	7 ——	8 ——	9 ——	1 Veremund or Bermudo II.	13 ——	7 ——	29 ——	10 ——
983	373	8 ——	1 John XIV.	10 ——	2 ——	14 ——	8 ——	30 ——	1 Otho III.
984	374—375	9 ——	2 ——	11 ——	3 ——	15 ——	9 ——	31 ——	2 ——
985	375—376	10 ——	1 John XV.	12 ——	4 ——	16 ——	10 ——	32 ——	3 ——
986	376—377	11 ——	2 ——	13 ——	5 ——	17 ——	11 ——	1 Louis V. le Fainéant.	4 ——
987	377—378	12 ——	3 ——	14 ——	6 ——	18 ——	12 ——	1 Hugh Capet.	5 ——
988	378—379	13 ——	4 ——	15 ——	7 ——	19 ——	13 ——	2 ——	6 ——
989	379—380	14 ——	5 ——	16 ——	8 ——	20 ——	14 ——	3 ——	7 ——
990	380—381	15 ——	6 ——	17 ——	9 ——	21 ——	15 ——	4 ——	8 ——
991	381—382	16 ——	7 ——	1 Al Kader.	10 ——	22 ——	16 ——	5 ——	9 ——
992	382—383	17 ——	8 ——	2 ——	11 ——	23 ——	17 ——	6 ——	10 ——
993	383—384	18 ——	9 ——	3 ——	12 ——	24 ——	18 ——	7 ——	11 ——
994	384—385	19 ——	10 ——	4 ——	13 ——	1 Garcias II.	19 ——	8 ——	12 ——
995	385—386	20 ——	11 ——	5 ——	14 ——	2 ——	20 ——	9 ——	13 ——

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Epochs.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Arles or Burgundy.	Bohemia.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Poland.	Scotland.	England.
972	14 Pietro Candiano IV.	12 Hugh.	36 Conrad.	6 Boleslas II.	8 Arnulf II.	37 Harold II. *Bluetooth.*	9 Miseco or Miecislas I.	8 Kenneth III.	14 Edgar.
973	15 ——	13 ——	37 ——	7 ——	9 ——	38 ——	10 ——	4 ——	15 ——
974	16 ——	14 ——	38 ——	8 ——	10 ——	39 ——	11 ——	5 ——	16 ——
975	17 ——	15 ——	39 ——	9 ——	11 ——	40 ——	12 ——	6 ——	1 Edward II. *the Martyr.*
976	1 Pietro Orseolo I.	16 ——	40 ——	10 ——	12 ——	41 ——	13 ——	7 ——	2 ——
977	2 ——	17 ——	41 ——	11 ——	13 ——	42 ——	14 ——	8 ——	3 ——
978	1 Vitale Candiano.	18 ——	42 ——	12 ——	14 ——	43 ——	15 ——	9 ——	1, Ethelred II. *the Unready.*
979	1 Tribuno Memmo.	19 ——	43 ——	13 ——	15 ——	44 ——	16 ——	10 ——	2 ——
980	2 ——	20 ——	44 ——	14 ——	16 ——	45 ——	17 ——	11 ——	3 ——
981	3 ——	21 ——	45 ——	15 ——	17 ——	46 ——	18 ——	12 ——	4 ——
982	4 ——	22 ——	46 ——	16 ——	18 ——	47 ——	19 ——	13 ——	5 ——
983	5 ——	23 ——	47 ——	17 ——	19 ——	48 ——	20 ——	14 ——	6 ——
984	6 ——	24 ——	48 ——	18 ——	20 ——	49 ——	21 ——	15 ——	7 ——
985	7 ——	25 ——	49 ——	19 ——	21 ——	1 Swein I., the *Double Bearded.*	22 ——	16 ——	8 ——
986	8 ——	26 ——	50 ——	20 ——	22 ——	2 ——	23 ——	17 ——	9 ——
987	9 ——	27 ——	51 ——	21 ——	23 ——	3 ——	24 ——	18 ——	10 ——
988	10 ——	28 ——	52 ——	22 ——	24 ——	4 ——	25 ——	19 ——	11 ——
989	11 ——	29 ——	53 ——	23 ——	1 Baldwin IV.	5 ——	26 ——	20 ——	12 ——
990	12 ——	30 ——	54 ——	24 ——	2 ——	6 ——	27 ——	21 ——	13 ——
991	1 Pietro Orseolo II.	31 ——	55 ——	25 ——	3 ——	7 ——	28 ——	22 ——	14 ——
992	2 ——	32 ——	56 ——	26 ——	4 ——	8 ——	1 Boleslas I.	23 ——	15 ——
993	3 ——	33 ——	1 Rudolf III.	27 ——	5 ——	9 ——	2 ——	24 ——	16 ——
994	4 ——	34 ——	2 ——	28 ——	6 ——	10 ——	3 ——	1 Constantine IV.	17 ——
995	5 ——	35 ——	3 ——	29 ——	7 ——	11 ——	4 ——	1 Kenneth IV.	18 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
972	The emperor Otho defeats Harold, king of Denmark, who embraces Christianit Marriage of Otho II. at Rome, to Theophania, daughter of the late emper Romanus. William, count of Provence, expels the Saracens from Fraxin Edgar anointed at Bath by the archbishops Dunstan and Oswald; during h annual review of his fleet (scip-fyrd), eight tributary kings do homage to hi at Chester: among whom are Kenneth of Scotland, and Howell of Wales. Th Saracens of Spain, attempting to recover Fez, are defeated at Tangier. Deat of Swatoslaus, and division of his territories among his sons. Jaropolk I. i herits Kiow.
973	Death of Otho I. at Mansleben, May 7, æt. 61. Al Hakem sends a power army into Africa under Galib. The empress Theophania introduces Gre manners in Germany.
974	Influence of Crescentius in Rome. Benedict VI. imprisoned and strangle Boniface VII., pope for one month, deposed and driven away to CP. Gal restores the authority of Al Hakem in Fez and Western Africa. Antonius II patriarch of CP.
975	Otho destroys the Danawerk on the Eyder. Norway again independent. Henry I duke of Bavaria, leagues with the Bohemians and Poles against Otho. Death Edgar; his brother Edward elected by the chief ealdormen. A comet is seen.
976	Death of John Zimisces. Henry, duke of Bavaria, defeated by Otho and de-pose takes refuge in Bohemia. Death of Al Hakem; his reign is the most glorio portion of the Saracenic dominion in Spain. Commotion in Venice; the do attempts to introduce mercenary troops, and is slain; his palace burnt, wi St. Mark's and other churches.
977	Capture of Passau by Otho, and submission of Henry. The invasion of Lorrai by Lothaire involves him in war with Otho. Muhamad Abdallah, afterward called Almansor, or "the Illustrious," governs Spain during the minority Hixem. Dunstan supports the Benedictines in their contest with the secular clerg
978	Edward assassinated, March 18, æt. 17, by order of his mother-in-law, Elfrida, the gate of Corfe Castle. During a council held at Calne, many of those pres are maimed or killed by the floor of the room giving way; Dunstan and hi friends escape unhurt. Bardas Sclerus revolts, and takes Nice. Pietro Orseo doge of Venice, retires into a monastery. Samuel, king of the Bulgarians, co quers Macedon and Thessaly.
979	Almansor collects a formidable army against the Christians of Leon. Galib fal in single combat with Abdelmelic, governor of Toledo. Jaropolk, after havin slain his brother Oleg, drives Wladimir, or Wolodimir, from his heritage. Th northern pirates renew their depredations.
980	Treaty of peace, by which Lothaire leaves Lorraine in Otho's possession. The phania urges her husband to claim the Greek provinces in Italy; he advance with his army to Ravenna. Chester, Southampton and Thanet ravaged by th Danes. Birth of Otho III. Defeat and flight of Bardas Sclerus. Wladim obtains the assistance of the sea-kings, returns, defeats his brother Jaropol puts him to death, and becomes sole prince of Russia.
981	Otho visits Rome, with the empresses Adelaide and Theophania, advances int southern Italy, and takes Salerno. Almansor defeats the Christian forces, an captures Zamora. The Danes attack Padstow, and lay waste the coasts Devonshire and Wales. (The invitation of the Roman nobles to a feast an their massacre by Otho, which many chronologies record this year, are calle by Muratori *fandonie* (lies).
982	The Greek emperors invite the Saracens of Africa to oppose Otho. Battle Basientello, July 13, total defeat of the Germans and Italians; Otho, taken pr soner, escapes by swimming. Great danger of the Christians in Spain; divide by civil strife, and hard-pressed by the Saracens. Death of Ramiro III. Th isle of Portland ravaged and London burnt by the Danes. Erik the Iceland discovers Greenland. Revolt of the Obotrites and Wenden.
983	Otho, while raising another army, dies at Rome, Dec. 6. Theophania governs i the name of their young son, Otho III. Almansor takes Leon and Astorg Nicholas II. patriarch of CP.

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D.	Events and Eminent Men.
84	Henry, duke of Bavaria, claims the wardship of young Otho, and seizes his person; he is compelled to abandon his pretensions. Gerbert of Aurillac, tutor of Hugh Capet's son, Robert, is appointed Otho's preceptor. Pope John XIV. murdered. Almansor defeats Borel, count of Barcelona, and takes the city. Al Hassan, the last Edrisite king of Fez, surrenders, and is treacherously beheaded by order of Almansor. Death of Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester; Elphege II., or Godwin, succeeds him. Death of Roswitha, the nun-poetess.
85	The kingdom of Fez a dependency of Spain. The death of the pretended pope, Boniface, leaves the papal chair to be quietly filled by John XV. Harold driven from the throne of Denmark by his son Swein.
86	Death of Lothaire. Almansor invades Navarre. Miseco, or Miecislas, duke of Poland, converted to Christianity. Ethelred besieges Rochester.
87	Death of Louis V., May 21: the last of the Carlovingian line. Charles, duke of Lorraine, claims the crown of France; the nobles give it to Hugh Capet. John XV. driven from Rome by Crescentius, is protected by Hugh, duke of Tuscany, and restored. Almansor takes Osma and Alcobriga, in Castile.
88	Charles invades France and takes Laon. Robert, son of Hugh Capet, crowned as his father's colleague. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the emperor Basil. Coimbra and Santiago taken by Almansor. Cosenza destroyed by the Saracens. The factions of the Caloprini and Morosini distract Venice. Wolodomir, of Russia, married at Cherson, to Anna, sister of the Greek emperor, and converted to Christianity. Watchet, in Somersetshire, plundered by the Danes. Death of Dunstan; Ethelgar, archbishop of Canterbury. Rome contains forty monasteries and twenty nunneries of the Benedictine rule, and sixty colleges of canons.
89	The empress Theophania arrives at Rome and suppresses the seditions there. Rural counts and barons begin in Germany and Italy, from their castles, to make depredations on their neighbours. Almansor sets apart a fund to promote literature; learned men, from all parts of the East, resort to Cordova. Defeat and death of Bardas Phocas; submission of Sclerus.
90	Theophania, having restored the authority of her son in Italy, returns to Germany. Ethelred sends an army to attack Normandy. Death of Ethelgar, archbishop of Canterbury; Sigric succeeds him. A comet is seen in the north, which disappears and afterwards returns in the west.
91	Hugh Capet recovers Laon; Charles of Lorraine is taken prisoner and dies. Miseco, duke of Poland, and Hugh, duke of Tuscany, attend the court of Otho and Theophania, during Easter, at Quedlinburg. Death of Theophania at Nimeguen, June 16. Arnulf, archbishop of Rheims, deposed, and Gerbert appointed in his place. Death of the caliph Al Tai; his successor, Al Kader, restores the power and dignity of his office. Gerbert introduces the use of the Arabian numerals, which he had learned at Cordova. A poetical tournament held in Almansor's palace. Monthly roses first cultivated in Spain by the poet, Muhamad Ben Alisei. The Anglian army defeated in Normandy; a treaty of peace under the mediation of the pope. The Danes ravage Ipswich and Maldon; a tribute raised for them by means of the "Danegild" tax.
92	Ethelred collects a fleet against the Danes and defeats them. Pietro Orseolo concludes treaties, which promote the interests of Venice.
93	Almansor invades Gallicia, and carries away the bells from the church of Santiago as trophies. The Danes take Bamborough and ravage Lindsey.
94	Hugh Capet maintains Gerbert in the see of Rheims against the opposition of the pope. Almansor invades Navarre. Olaf Tryggvason, king of Norway, and Swein, king of Denmark, with a fleet of 94 ships, attack London, and are beaten back by the citizens; Ethelred concludes a treaty of peace with them.
95	Gerbert, deserted by Hugh Capet and deposed by the council of Mouson, is received in Germany by Otho. After two victories, Almansor concludes a treaty of peace with Bermudo. Death of Henry II. duke of Bavaria; his son, Henry III., succeeds him. Sisinnius II. patriarch of CP. Death of Sigric, archbishop of Canterbury; Alfric, the learned grammarian, is appointed in his place. A comet is seen.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Leon.	Spain. Navarre.	Saracens.	France.	Germany
996	386—387	21 Basil II. and Constantine XI.	1 Gregory V.	6 Al Kader.	15 Veremund or Bermudo II.	8 Garcias II.	21 Hixem II.	1 Robert II.	14 Otho III.
997	387—388	22 —	2 — (John XVI., 10 *months.*)	7 —	16 —	4 —	22 —	2 —	15 —
998	388—389	23 —	3 —	8 —	17 —	5 —	23 —	3 —	16 —
999	389—390	24 —	1 Silvester II.	9 —	1 Alfonso V.	6 —	24 —	4 —	17 —
1000	390—391	25 —	2 —	10 —	2 —	1 Sancho III.	25 —	5 —	18 —
1001	392	26 —	3 —	11 —	3 —	2 —	26 —	6 —	19 —
1002	393	27 —	4 —	12 —	4 —	3 —	27 —	7 —	1 Henry II.
1003	394	28 —	1 John XVII. 6 *months.* 1 John XVIII.	13 —	5 —	4 —	28 —	8 —	2 —
1004	395	29 —	2 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	29 —	9 —	3 —
1005	396	30 —	3 —	15 —	7 —	6 —	30 —	10 —	4 —
1006	397	31 —	4 —	16 —	8 —	7 —	31 —	11 —	5 —
1007	398	32 —	5 —	17 —	9 —	8 —	32 —	12 —	6 —
1008	399	33 —	6 —	18 —	10 —	9 —	33 —	13 —	7 —
1009	400	34 —	1 Sergius IV.	19 —	11 —	10 —	1 Muhamad II. 1 Suleiman Almostain.	14 —	8 —
1010	401	35 —	2 —	20 —	12 —	11 —	2 —	15 —	9 —
1011	402	36 —	3 —	21 —	13 —	12 —	3 —	16 —	10 —
1012	403	37 —	1 Benedict VIII.	22 —	14 —	13 —	4 —	17 —	11 —
1013	404	38 —	2 —	23 —	15 —	14 —	5 —	18 —	12 —
1014	405	39 —	3 —	24 —	16 —	15 —	6 —	19 —	13 —
1015	406	40 —	4 —	25 —	17 —	16 —	7 —	20 —	14 —
1016	407	41 —	5 —	26 —	18 —	17 —	1 Ali Ben Hamud.	21 —	15 —

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...pe-tion ...ics.	Doges of Venice.	Bohemia.	Tuscany.	Arles or Burgundy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
996	6 Pietro Orseolo II.	30 Boleslas II.	36 Hugh.	4 Rudolf III.	8 Baldwin IV.	12 Swein I., *the Double Bearded.*	5 Boleslas I.	17 Wladimir or Wolodomir *the Great.*	2 Kenneth IV.	19 Ethelred II. *the Unready.*
997	7 ——	31 ——	37 ——	5 ——	9 ——	13 ——	6 ——	18 ——	3 ——	20 ——
998	8 ——	32 ——	38 ——	6 ——	10 ——	14 ——	7 ——	19 ——	4 ——	21 ——
999	9 ——	1 Boleslas III.	39 ——	7 ——	11 ——	15 ——	8 ——	20 ——	5 ——	22 ——
000	10 ——	2 ——	40 ——	8 ——	12 ——	16 ——	9 ——	21 ——	6 ——	23 ——
001	11 ——	3 ——	1 Adalbert III.	9 ——	13 ——	17 ——	10 ——	22 ——	7 ——	24 ——
002	12 ——	1 Jaromir.	2 ——	10 ——	14 ——	18 ——	11 ——	23 ——	8 ——	25 ——
003	13 ——	2 ——	3 ——	11 ——	15 ——	19 ——	12 ——	24 ——	1 Malcolm II.	26 ——
004	14 ——	3 ——	4 ——	12 ——	16 ——	20 ——	13 ——	25 ——	2 ——	27 ——
005	15 ——	4 ——	5 ——	13 ——	17 ——	21 ——	14 ——	26 ——	3 ——	28 ——
006	16 ——	5 ——	6 ——	14 ——	18 ——	22 ——	15 ——	27 ——	4 ——	29 ——
007	17 ——	6 ——	7 ——	15 ——	19 ——	23 ——	16 ——	28 ——	5 ——	30 ——
008	18 ——	7 ——	8 ——	16 ——	20 ——	24 ——	17 ——	29 ——	6 ——	31 ——
009	1 Ottone Orseolo.	8 ——	9 ——	17 ——	21 ——	25 ——	18 ——	30 ——	7 ——	32 ——
010	2 ——	9 ——	10 ——	18 ——	22 ——	26 ——	19 ——	31 ——	8 ——	33 ——
011	3 ——	10 ——	11 ——	19 ——	23 ——	27 ——	20 ——	32 ——	9 ——	34 ——
012	4 ——	1 Udalric.	12 ——	20 ——	24 ——	28 ——	21 ——	33 ——	10 ——	35 ——
013	5 ——	2 ——	13 ——	21 ——	25 ——	29 ——	22 ——	34 ——	11 ——	36 ——
014	6 ——	3 ——	1 Rinaldo.	22 ——	26 ——	1 Harold III.	23 ——	35 ——	12 ——	37 ——
015	7 ——	4 ——	2 ——	23 ——	27 ——	2 ——	24 ——	1 Swätopolk I.	13 ——	38 ——
016	8 ——	5 ——	3 ——	24 ——	28 ——	1 Canute.	25 ——	2 ——	14 ——	1 Edmund Ironside 1 Canute.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
996	Death of Hugh Capet; his son Robert succeeds, and marries his relation, Bertha. Otho crowned emperor of the West and king of Italy. Crescentius banished from Rome. Otho obtains the papal chair for Bruno, under the designation of Gregory V. The emperor Basil defeats the Saracens in Syria. Revolt of Zeir Ben Atia in Fez. Geisa, duke of Hungary, converted to Christianity; his son Waik, baptized by the name of Stephen. The Vikingr attack Stade. Wulfstan bishop of London. Richard II. duke of Normandy. Suidas writes his Lexicon.
997	Crescentius returns to Rome, and is excommunicated by Gregory, who takes flight to Pavia. The bishop of Piacenza is set up as pope, with the title of John XVI. Otho subdues the Slavonians of Brandenburg. Stephen succeeds his father as duke of Hungary. The Venetians conquer the coast and islands of the Hadriatic as far as Ragusa, and their doge styles himself duke of Dalmatia. Abdelmelic, son of Almansor, defeats Zeir Ben Atia. The Danes burn the abbey of Tavistock. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, killed while preaching in Prussia.
998	Otho conducts Gregory back to Rome; Crescentius is beheaded, and the anti-pope John imprisoned. Gerbert is appointed archbishop of Ravenna. Robert resists the papal annulment of his marriage, for which he is excommunicated, and his kingdom laid under interdict; he resigns Bertha, and is married to Constance daughter of William, count of Arles. The authority of the Spanish caliph fully restored in Fez; Zeir Ben Atia retires among the Moors. The cities of northern Italy begin to be independent. Dorsetshire invaded by the Danes.
999	Death of Otho's aunt, Mathilda, abbess of Quedlinburg, and regent during his absence. Ardouin, marquis of Ivrea, declared a public enemy by the emperor and deprived of his States. Gerbert elected pope, as Silvester II. Mahmoud of Ghizni takes the title of sultan, and extends the Turkish empire into India. Death of Veremund; his son, Alfonso V., æt. 5, has Gonsalvo for his guardian and regent. Death of Adelaide, widow of Otho I. The Danes overrun and plunder Kent. The son of the doge of Venice marries Maria, niece of the Greek emperors. Sergius II. patriarch of CP.
1000	Otho founds the archbishopric of Gnesna in Poland. The emperor Basil conquers Bulgaria. Stephen takes the title of king of Hungary. Defeat and death of Olaf Tryggvason. Norway divided by Denmark and Sweden. Zeid Ben Atia slain in battle with a Moorish tribe. Almanser defeats the Christians at Hisn Dhervera. The Persian poet, Ferdusi, writes his Shah-nameh, or Book of Kings.
1001	The citizens of Rome refuse to admit Otho within their walls; on the approach of his army they open the gates to him. Two Icelanders, Biorn and Leif, discover the northern coast of the continent, afterwards called America. Victory of the Danes at Alton; the high-steward Ethelwerd, slain, supposed to be the "Patricius Fabius Questor Ethelwerdus," who made a Latin version of the Saxon Chronicle to the year 975.
1002	Death of Otho III. Jan. 23. Henry, duke of Bavaria, elected king of Germany. Ardouin, marquis of Ivrea, obtains the crown of Italy. Bari, besieged by the Saracens, is relieved by the Venetians. Robert, king of France, inherits the duchy of Burgundy. Union of the Christian princes in Spain; Almansor totally defeated by them at Calat Anosor, is wounded, and dies soon afterwards, æt. 65. Ethelred marries Emma, sister of Richard III., duke of Normandy; he makes a truce with the Danes, and pays them tribute, after which he orders a general massacre of them in England, on St. Brice's day, Nov. 13. Death of Arduli archbishop of York. Pope Silvester founds a school at Bobbio, cultivates mathematics and astronomy, and endeavours to revive learning, for which he is accused of magic and necromancy.
1003	Death of Silvester II. May 11. Abdelmelic succeeds to the offices held by his father, Almansor, defeats the Christians at Lerida. Swein invades England to avenge the massacre of his people; Exeter and Wilton plundered. Wulfstan archbishop of York. Avicenna, Med. Arab. fl. Death of Abbo, monk and astronomer. A comet seen.
1004	Henry transfers the duchy of Bavaria to Henry IV., brother of his queen, Cunegonda; he defeats Ardouin, conquers many parts of Italy, and is crowned king at Pavia. Swein ravages East Anglia, burns Norwich and Thetford, and is driven back to his ships by Ulfkytel.

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A D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1005	Boleslas of Poland attacks Bohemia; Henry repels him. Salerno defended by its citizens against the Saracens. Famine and pestilence desolate Europe. Death of Giovanni Orseolo, son of the doge of Venice, followed by that of his wife, Maria. The Danes withdraw from England. A very bright comet appears.
1006	Baldwin, count of Flanders, seizes Valenciennes. The bishop of Würtzburg opposes Henry's design of a bishopric at Bamberg. A truce of two years between the hostile parties in Spain. The Danes return and lay waste all England. Ethelred's army defeated at Kennet; he retires into Shropshire, and obtains peace by paying tribute. Death of Alfric; Elphege II. succeeds him in the archbishopric of Canterbury. Death of the Saxon poet, Kenulf, bishop of Winchester.
1007	Henry restrains the encroachments of Baldwin, founds the bishopric of Bamberg, and continues the war against Boleslas. Fulbert, bishop of Chartres, establishes a school of theology. Birth of Pietro Damiano at Ravenna.
1008	Henry prevents the election of his brother-in-law, Adalbert, to the archbishopric of Treves, and dispossesses Henry of the duchy of Bavaria. Ardouin regains Pavia and other parts of Italy. Abdelmelic is defeated by the Christians, and dies; the ambition of his brother, Abderahman, causes his own death, and is the beginning of long civil commotions in Spain. Muhamad Ben Hixem seizes and imprisons the caliph Hixem. Ethelred prepares a fleet for the defence of his country. Death of Aimoin, the monk-historian of France.
1009	Muhamad usurps the caliphate of Spain, is defeated by Suleiman, chief of the African guards, and beheaded. Suleiman, supported by Sancho, king of Navarre, proclaimed caliph. Hixem, released, reigns nominally in Cordova. Ethelred's fleet dispersed by a storm; Wulfnoth rebels; fresh incursions of the Danes.
1010	The Christian princes in Spain regain their lost territories, by assisting alternately the different factions of the Saracens. Ulkytel defeated by the Danes at Ringmere, in East Anglia; Thetford, Cambridge, and Northampton burnt by them; another band of them defeated in Scotland by Malcolm.
1011	Dedication of the church of Bamberg. Revolt of Melo at Bari against the Greek catapan, Basilius. Suleiman besieges Cordova. All the southern parts of England plundered and laid waste by the Danes. Canterbury taken, and archbishop Elphege carried away a prisoner.
1012	Henry deposes Jaromir, and creates Udalric duke of Bohemia. The new pope, Benedict VIII., driven from Rome by an anti-pope, takes refuge in Germany. Suleiman gains possession of Cordova; the fate of Hixem unknown. The Danes put Elphege to death, and receive a tribute of 48,000 pounds of silver. Thorkill enters into the service of Ethelred.
1013	Henry concludes peace with Boleslas and marches into Italy. Swein takes London and nearly the whole of England; Ethelred and his queen repair to her brother, Richard, in Normandy. Living, or Leovinga, archbishop of Canterbury.
1014	Benedict VIII. conducted back to Rome by Henry, whom he crowns emperor of the West. Victory of the emperor Basil over the Bulgarians, and barbarous treatment of his prisoners; death of their king, Samuel. Ali Ben Hamud takes arms against Suleiman. The Almogawares, or adventurers, sail from Lisbon to explore the Atlantic. A great inundation in England and Flanders. Death of Swein at Gainsborough, Feb. 3; his son, Harold, succeeds him in Denmark. Ethelred returns to England and drives out Canute.
1015	Death of Ardouin. Sigeferth and Morcar treacherously slain at Oxford. Canute lands at the mouth of the Frome. Death of Wladimir of Russia.
1016	The Saracens repulsed at Luni, in Tuscany, by pope Benedict; they besiege Salerno, and are defeated by the aid of a band of Norman pilgrims returning from Jerusalem. Defeat and death of Suleiman; Ali Ben Hamud caliph of Spain. Stephen gives a code of Laws to Hungary. Death of Ethelred, at London, April 23, æt. 49; after many battles, his son, Edmund Ironside, is foiled by the treachery of Edric, ealdorman of Mercia, and by treaty divides his kingdom with Canute. Edmund assassinated, Nov. 30. Canute becomes king of all England, and by the death of his brother, Harold, succeeds to the throne of Denmark. Swätopolk, grand duke of Russia, defeated by his brother, Jaroslav, prince of Novgorod, seeks an asylum in Poland, with his father-in-law, Boleslas. The Bulgarians defeated by the emperor Basil. Mugehid Edim attacks Sardinia.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Leon.	Spain. Navarre.	Saracens.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1017	408—409	42 Basil II. and Constantine XI.	6 Benedict VIII.	27 Al Kader.	19 Alfonso V.	18 Sancho III.	1 Abderahman IV.	22 Robert II.	6 Udalric.	16 Henry II.
1018	409—410	43 ——	7 ——	28——	20 ——	19——	2 ——	23 ——	7——	17—
1019	410—411	44 ——	8 ——	29——	21 ——	20——	3 ——	24 ——	8——	18—
1020	411—412	45 ——	9 ——	30——	22 ——	21——	4 ——	25 ——	9——	19—
1021	412—413	46 ——	10 ——	31——	23 ——	22——	1 Al Casim. 1 Yahye Ben Ali.	26 ——	10——	20—
1022	413—414	47 ——	11 ——	32——	24 ——	23——	1 Abderahman V.	27 ——	11——	21—
1023	414—415	48 ——	12 ——	33——	25 ——	24——	1 Muhamad III.	28 ——	12——	22—
1024	415—416	49 ——	1 John XIX.	34——	26 ——	25——	1 Yahye Ben Ali, *restored.*	29 ——	13——	1 Conrad II
1025	416—417	50 Constantine *alone.*	2 ——	35——	27 ——	26——	2 —— 1 Hixem III.	30 ——	14——	2—
1026	417—418	51 ——	3 ——	36——	28 ——	27——	2 ——	31 ——	15——	3—
1027	418—419	52 ——	4 ——	37——	29 ——	28——	3 ——	32 ——	16——	4—
1028	419—420	1 Romanus III. *Argyrus.*	5 ——	38——	1 Bermudo or Veremund III.	29——	4 ——	33 ——	17——	5—
1029	420—421	2 ——	6 ——	39——	2 ——	30——	5 ——	34 ——	18——	6—
1030	421—422	3 ——	7 ——	40——	3 ——	31——	6 ——	35 ——	19——	7—
1031	422—423	4 ——	8 ——	1 Al Kaim.	4 ——	32——	1 Gehwar.	1 Henry I.	20——	8—
1032	423—424	5 ——	9 ——	2——	5 ——	33——	2 ——	2 ——	21——	9—
1033	425	6 ——	1 Benedict IX.	3——	6 ——	34——	3 ——	3 ——	22——	10—
1034	426	1 Michael IV. *the Paphlagonian.*	2 ——	4——	7 ——	35——	4 ——	4 ——	23——	11—
1035	427	2 ——	3 ——	5——	8 ——	1 Garcias III.	5 ——	5 ——	24——	12—
1036	428	3 ——	4 ——	6——	9 —— Annexed to Castile.	2——	6 ——	6 ——	25——	13—
1037	429	4 ——	5 ——	7——		3——	7 ——	7 ——	1 Bretislas I.	14—

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pe-tion ites.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Arles or Burgundy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
017	9 Ottone Orseolo.	4 Rinaldo.	25 Rudolf III.	29 Baldwin IV.	2 Canute.	26 Boleslas I.	18 Stephen.	3 Swätopolk I.	15 Malcolm II.	2 Canute.
018	10 ——	5 ——	26 ——	30 ——	3 ——	27 ——	19 ——	4 ——	16 ——	3 ——
019	11 ——	6 ——	27 ——	31 ——	4 ——	28 ——	20 ——	1 Jaroslav I.	17 ——	4 ——
020	12 ——	7 ——	28 ——	32 ——	5 ——	29 ——	21 ——	2 ——	18 ——	5 ——
021	13 ——	8 ——	29 ——	33 ——	6 ——	30 ——	22 ——	3 ——	19 ——	6 ——
022	14 ——	9 ——	30 ——	34 ——	7 ——	31 ——	23 ——	4 ——	20 ——	7 ——
023	15 ——	10 ——	31 ——	35 ——	8 ——	32 ——	24 ——	5 ——	21 ——	8 ——
024	16 ——	11 ——	32 ——	36 ——	9 ——	33 ——	25 ——	6 ——	22 ——	9 ——
025	17 ——	12 ——	33 ——	37 ——	10 ——	1 Miecislas II.	26 ——	7 ——	23 ——	10 ——
026	1 Pietro Barbolano.	13 ——	34 ——	38 ——	11 ——	2 ——	27 ——	8 ——	24 ——	11 ——
027	2 ——	1 Boniface II.	35 ——	39 ——	12 ——	3 ——	28 ——	9 ——	25 ——	12 ——
028	3 ——	2 ——	36 ——	40 ——	13 ——	4 ——	29 ——	10 ——	26 ——	13 ——
029	4 ——	3 ——	37 ——	41 ——	14 ——	5 ——	30 ——	11 ——	27 ——	14 ——
030	5 ——	4 ——	38 ——	42 ——	15 ——	6 ——	31 ——	12 ——	28 ——	15 ——
031	6 ——	5 ——	39 —— Annexed to Germany.	43 ——	16 ——	7 ——	32 ——	13 ——	29 ——	16 ——
032	1 Domenico Fabianico.	6 ——	SWEDEN.	44 ——	17 ——	8 ——	33 ——	14 ——	30 ——	17 ——
033	2 ——	7 ——	10 Anund Jacob.	45 ——	18 ——	9 ——	34 ——	15 ——	1 Duncan I.	18 ——
034	3 ——	8 ——	11 ——	46 ——	19 ——	Eight years of anarchy.	35 ——	16 ——	2 ——	19 ——
035	4 ——	9 ——	12 ——	47 ——	1 Hardacanute.	Domestic and foreign pretenders strive for the	36 ——	17 ——	3 ——	1 Harold I. *Harefoot.*
036	5 ——	10 ——	13 ——	1 Baldwin V.	2 ——		37 ——	18 ——	4 ——	2 ——
037	6 ——	11 ——	14 ——	2 ——	3 ——	throne.	38 ——	19 ——	5 ——	3 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1017	Melo engages a band of Normans to assist his revolt in Apulia. Mugehid driver out of Sardinia by the Pisans and Genoese; his fleet nearly destroyed by a storm; the Pisans remain masters of the island. Abderahman proclaimed caliph of Spain. Ali drowned in a bath by his attendants; his brother, Alcasim, opposes Abderahman. Canute marries Emma, the widow of Ethelred; the sons of Edmund are sent to Stephen of Hungary. The traitor Edric slain.
1018	The Bulgarians finally subdued. Basilio Bugiano sent with a large force to oppose Melo and the Normans, in Apulia. Yahye, son of Ali, claims the kingdom of Cordova. Swätopolk restored at Kiow by the arms of Boleslas; Canute holds a witenagemot at Oxford, to settle the tribute and laws; London pays £10,500, and the rest of England £72,000.
1019	Melo and the Normans, after three victories, are totally defeated at Canna Melo retires into Germany. The Normans enter the service of Guimar, duke o Salerno. Great confusion in Spain. Yahye brings in a large body of Moors (Mauritanians), and drives his uncle, Al Casim, from Cordova. Abderahman makes a firm stand in Valencia. Canute goes to Denmark, and introduces a more regular system of government. Olaf II., king of Norway, makes Dronthein his residence. Swätopolk, finally expelled from Russia by Jaroslav, dies among the Carpathian Mountains. Death of Living, or Elfstan, archbishop of Canterbury; Edelnoth succeeds him. Eustathius, patriarch of CP.
1020	Death of Melo, at Bamberg. The pope visits the emperor Henry, and requests him to stop the progress of the Greeks in Italy; Rudolf arrives from Normandy with a troop of followers, and offers his services against them. Yahye and Al Casim agree to share the kingdom between them. Canute returns to England and holds a witenagemot at Cirencester.
1021	The catapan Bugiano takes the fort of Garigliano, and kills its commander, Batto he releases his Norman prisoners. Henry enters Italy with an army. Abderahman falls in a battle near Granada. Al Casim, expelled by the people o Cordova, is imprisoned by Yahye. Canute banishes the jarl Thurkyl. Death of Elfgar, bishop of Elmham.
1022	After having gained some advantages in Apulia, Henry returns to Germany Abderahman Ben Hixem acknowledged caliph by the greater part of Spain Thurkyl, reconciled to Canute, is appointed his viceroy in Denmark. Guido Aretino invents his musical scale.
1023	Abderahman assassinated by his cousin, Muhamad, who usurps the throne. Death of Wulfstan, archbishop of York; Elfric succeeds him.
1024	Death of the emperor Henry, July 13; Conrad, duke of Franconia, elected by a diet to succeed him. Muhamad poisoned by his oppressed subjects, and Yahye recalled to the caliphate. The jarl Ulf marries Canute's sister, Estrith; and earl Godwin, Ulf's sister, Githa.
1025	Death of the emperor Basil; his brother, Constantine, remains sole ruler of the East. The crown of Italy, offered in succession to several French princes, is refused by them. Yahye falls in battle against the Wali of Seville. Hixem brother of Abderahman V., is elected caliph. Canute goes to Denmark: is defeated in the river Helga by the Swedes and Norwegians; the emperor Conrad cedes Schleswig to him, through the mediation of Unwan, archbishop of Hamburg. Murder of the jarl Ulf. Alexis, patriarch of CP. Birth of Roderigo Diaz del Bivar (the Cid).
1026	Conrad, by his firmness, dissipates a conspiracy formed against him by the Swabian count, Guelph, and other German nobles; he is crowned king of Italy Pandulf employs Norman auxiliaries to gain possession of Capua. Failure of an expedition sent by Constantine against Sicily. The Venetians banish their doge, Ottone Orseolo. The Rabitos, or frontier-knights, bind themselves by a vow, to resist the progress of the Christians in Spain during the civil war of the Saracens. England recovers from past disasters under Canute's wise government; after having settled the affairs of the north, he goes on a pilgrimage to Rome
1027	Conrad crowned emperor at Rome; Canute, and Rudolf, king of Burgundy, attend the ceremony. Contest between the archbishops of Milan and Ravenna for the privilege of walking on the right-hand side of the emperor; he grants the Normans a licence to defend Southern Italy against the Greeks. Robert (d

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	diable), duke of Normandy, discards Canute's sister, Estrith (Ulf's widow), whom he had married, and by Arlot, daughter of a townsman of Falaise, has a son William, afterwards "the Conqueror" of England. Wippo, Conrad's secretary, writes his Life of that sovereign. Death of Romoaldo, institutor of the Camaldulensian Order. Pandulf surprises Naples, and expels its duke, Sergius.
1028	Death of Constantine XI., Nov. 12, æt. 70; his daughter, Zoe, marries Romanus Argyrus, who succeeds to the empire. Alfonso V. killed at the siege of Viseu; the caliph Hixem makes his first entry into Cordova. Conrad's son, Henry, crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. Canute conquers Olaf. king of Norway. Persecution of the Paulicians of Montfort. Death of Fulbert, bishop of Chartres.
1029	Sergius recovers Naples, and grants Aversa (the ancient Atella) to the Normans, with the title of Count to their leader, Rainulf. Reyca continues the revolt of Bari. Canute rebuilds and endows the abbey of Bedericsworth (St. Edmund's Bury), and constructs the "King's Delf," between Peterborough and Ramsey.
1030	Defeat of the emperor Romanus by the Saracens. War between Conrad and Stephen of Hungary. Pandulf of Capua engages the services of the Normans, and gives them lands taken from the abbey of Monte Casino. Death of Olaf.
1031	The Saracens driven out of Syria. Death of the caliph Al Kader. Hixem, the last of the Omeya line, retires into private life; Spain divided by the Moorish chieftains into many States, the principal of which, Cordova, is governed by Gehwar. Death of Robert, king of France. Canute invades Scotland; Malcolm submits. Godwin created earl of Kent. The Venetians depose their doge, and recal Ottone Orseolo, whose brother, the patriarch of Grado, acts as vice-doge.
1032	Rudolf bequeaths to Conrad the kingdom of Burgundy. Civil wars begin among the Moors of Spain. Ottone Orseolo dies still in exile, and Domenico Fabianico is elected doge. Death of Elfsy, bishop of Winchester; Alwyn succeeds him.
1033	Bermudo and Sancho unite their families by a treaty of marriage. Alberico, a count of Tusculum, purchases the papal chair for his son, ten years old. who takes the name of Benedict IX. The "Truce of God" instituted. Canute rebuilds the abbey of St. Benedict de Hulmo. Glaber of Clugny writes his Chronicle.
1034	Romanus poisoned by Zoe, who marries Michael the Paphlagonian, and raises him to the throne. Eudes, duke of Champagne, nephew of the deceased Rudolf, claims the kingdom of Burgundy, but is overcome by Conrad, whose son, Henry, also defeats Udalric, duke of Bohemia. Poland torn by factions on the death of Miecislas; his widow, Richiensa, takes refuge in Germany, and his son, Casimir, in the monastery of Clugny.
1035	On the death of Sancho, king of Navarre, his territories are divided among his sons; the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon are founded; the former by Ferdinand I., and the latter by Ramiro I. Bona, in Africa, taken by the Pisans. Commotions in Milan, caused by the tyranny of archbishop Aribert, lead to great confusion and discord throughout northern Italy. Death of Canute, Nov. 11, at Shaftesbury; his eldest son, Hardacanute, succeeds him in Denmark, and the younger, Harold, in England. Robert (*le diable*) dies on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and his son, William, æt. 8, becomes duke of Normandy.
1036	Marriage of Henry, son of Conrad, to Canute's daughter, Gunhild. Battle of Campo Malo between the factions of Italy; Conrad arrives to repress these disorders. Alfred the Etheling lands with a body of Normans at Sandwich, is made prisoner by Godwin, and put to death at Ely. Marriage of Boniface, duke of Tuscany, to Beatrice, daughter of Frederic, duke of Upper Lorraine; splendid festivities at Marengo. Death of the retired caliph, Hixem.
1037	Conrad condemns Aribert and other bishops to repair the wrongs they have done; resistance of the bishops; siege of Milan; commotions at Parma. Eudes, in the absence of Conrad, seizes Bar le Duc; is defeated and slain, Sept. 17, by Gonthelon, duke of Lorraine. Bermudo falls in battle against Ferdinand, who conquers Leon and annexes it to his kingdom of Castile. Gehwar, unable to produce tranquillity by negotiation, attempts it, without success, by force of arms. Harold expels Canute's widow, Emma, from England; she is hospitably received at Bruges by Baldwin, count of Flanders, and his consort Adela. Hardacanute not having claimed the share reserved for him, Harold is crowned king of all England. Death of Avicenna, the Arabian physician.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Saracens.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1038	430	5 Michael IV. *the Paphlagonian.*	6 Benedict IX.	8 Al Kaim.	4 Ferdinand I.	4 Ramiro I.	4 Garcias III.	8 Gehwar.	8 Henry I.	2 Bretislas I.	15 Conrad II.
1039	431	6 ——	7 ——	9 ——	5 ——	5 ——	5 ——	9 ——	9 ——	3 ——	1 Henry III.
1040	432	7 ——	8 ——	10 ——	6 ——	6 ——	6 ——	10 ——	10 ——	4 ——	2 ——
1041	433	1 Michael V. *Calaphates.*	9 ——	11 ——	7 ——	7 ——	7 ——	11 ——	11 ——	5 ——	3 ——
1042	434	1 Zoe and Theodora. 1 Constantine XII. *Monomachus.*	10 ——	12 ——	8 ——	8 ——	8 ——	12 ——	12 ——	6 ——	4 ——
1043	435	2 ——	11 ——	13 ——	9 ——	9 ——	9 ——	1 Muhamad Ben Gehwar.	13 ——	7 ——	5 ——
1044	436	3 ——	1 Silvester III., 3 *months* 1 Gregory VI.	14 ——	10 ——	10 ——	10 ——	2 ——	14 ——	8 ——	6 ——
1045	437	4 ——	2 ——	15 ——	11 ——	11 ——	11 ——	3 ——	15 ——	9 ——	7 ——
1046	438	5 ——	1 Clement II.	16 ——	12 ——	12 ——	12 ——	4 ——	16 ——	10 ——	8 ——
1047	439	6 ——	2 ——	17 ——	13 ——	13 ——	13 ——	5 ——	17 ——	11 ——	9 ——
1048	440	7 ——	1 Damasus II.	18 ——	14 ——	14 ——	14 ——	6 ——	18 ——	12 ——	10 ——
1049	441—442	8 ——	1 Leo IX.	19 ——	15 ——	15 ——	15 ——	7 ——	19 ——	13 ——	11 ——
1050	442—443	9 ——	2 ——	20 ——	16 ——	16 ——	16 ——	8 ——	20 ——	14 ——	12 ——
1051	443—444	10 ——	3 ——	21 ——	17 ——	17 ——	17 ——	9 ——	21 ——	15 ——	13 ——
1052	444—445	11 ——	4 ——	22 ——	18 ——	18 ——	18 ——	10 ——	22 ——	16 ——	14 ——
1053	445—446	12 ——	5 ——	23 ——	19 ——	19 ——	1 Sancho IV.	11 ——	23 ——	17 ——	15 ——

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Epochs.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1038	7 Domenico Fabianico.	12 Boniface II.	3 Baldwin V.	4 Hardacanute.	15 Anund Jacob.		1 Peter.	20 Jaroslav I.	6 Duncan I.	4 Harold I. *Harefoot.*
1039	8 —	13 —	4 —	5 —	16 —		2 —	21 —	1 Macbeth.	1 Hardacanute.
1040	9 —	14 —	5 —	6 —	17 —		3 —	22 —	2 —	2 —
1041	10 —	15 —	6 —	7 —	18 —	1 Casimir I.	1 Samuel Abo.	23 —	3 —	3 —
1042	11 —	16 —	7 —	1 Magnus, king of Norway.	19 —	2 —	2 —	24 —	4 —	1 Edward *the Confessor.*
1043	1 Domenico Contareno I.	17 —	8 —	2 —	20 —	3 —	3 —	25 —	5 —	2 —
1044	2 —	18 —	9 —	3 —	21 —	4 —	1 Peter *restored.*	26 —	6 —	3 —
1045	3 —	19 —	10 —	4 —	22 —	5 —	2 —	27 —	7 —	4 —
1046	4 —	20 —	11 —	5 —	23 —	6 —	1 Andrew.	28 —	8 —	5 —
1047	5 —	21 —	12 —	1 Sweyn III. *Estritson.*	24 —	7 —	2 —	29 —	9 —	6 —
1048	6 —	22 —	13 —	2 —	25 —	8 —	3 —	30 —	10 —	7 —
1049	7 —	23 —	14 —	3 —	26 —	9 —	4 —	31 —	11 —	8 —
1050	8 —	24 —	15 —	4 —	27 —	10 —	5 —	32 —	12 —	9 —
1051	9 —	25 —	16 —	5 —	1 Edmund *the Aged.*	11 —	6 —	33 —	13 —	10 —
1052	10 —	1 Frederic.	17 —	6 —	2 —	12 —	7 —	34 —	14 —	11 —
1053	11 —	2 —	18 —	7 —	3 —	13 —	8 —	35 —	15 —	12 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1038	Conrad dispossesses Pandulf of Capua, and gives it to Guimar; he confirms t Normans in their fortress of Aversa; they are employed by the Greek gener Maniaces, in his invasion of Sicily. William de Hauteville (*Bras de fer*) di tinguishes himself. Disease attacks Conrad's army, and compels him to retu to Germany. Death of Gunhild. Ramiro, on the death of his brother G salves, annexes Sobrarba to Aragon. Almondar, the Moorish king of Saragos assassinated at Granada. Death of Stephen, king of Hungary. Bretislas, duke Bohemia, invades Poland. Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljuk, expels the Gazn vides and conquers Persia. Hardacanute prepares to claim the throne England, and arrives in Flanders. Death of Ethelnoth, archbishop of Cant bury, and Elfric, bishop of Elmham; Eadsine succeeds the former.
1039	Death of Conrad at Utrecht, June 4. The siege of Milan raised. The Norma disappointed of their reward in Sicily, return into Italy, elect Arduin for th leader, and seize many places in Apulia. Defeat of an English army by t Welsh prince Griffith, son of Llewellyn. Death of Harold at Oxford, March Hardacanute sets sail from Het Zwyn (Sluys), enters the Thames, and is knowledged as king by all parties. Duncan, king of Scotland, defeated a slain by Macbeth. Battle of Clontarf, near Dublin; the Danes totally defeat Brian Boroimhe and his son, Murdoch, fall in the hour of victory.
1040	Maniaces deprived of his command in Sicily; nearly the whole island recover by the Saracens. Rainulf and Arduin establish their head quarters at Me Reconciliation between the emperor Henry and archbishop Aribert. Ferdina takes Viseu and Coimbra.
1041	Death of the emperor Michael IV. The Normans defeat the Greek catap Dulchianus, near the river Labento, and at Cannæ. All the nobility of Mila and the archbishop, are driven out by the populace. Hardacanute levies c pressive taxes on the English; tumults in Worcestershire. Edward, the son Ethelred, recalled into England from Normandy. The Poles call Casimir fr his monastery to reign over them. Peter, king of Hungary, deposed, a Samuel Abo usurps the throne.
1042	Expulsion of Michael V.: Zoe and Theodora's joint reign of two months; the latt retires. Zoe marries Constantine XII. (*see* Eckhel), and makes him emper twelve Norman chieftains divide among them the greater part of Apul with Melfi for their common capital; Maniaces is sent again to comma against them. Milan blockaded by the expelled nobles. Ramiro attacks N varre, and is defeated by Garcias. Hardacanute falls in a fit during a feast Lambeth, and dies, June 8. The Saxon line restored by Edward the Confess Magnus the Good, king of Norway, obtains the crown of Denmark.
1043	Revolt of Maniaces; driven out of Italy by the Greeks and Normans, he is kill at Durazzo. CP. is for the fourth time attacked by the Russians. The e peror Henry marries Agnes, daughter of William, duke of Poitiers. Marria of Edward the Confessor to Godwin's daughter, Edgitha; his mother, Emma, incited by Stigand, bishop of Elmham, to plot against him; she is deprived her wealth, and the bishop of his see. Death of Gehwar, king of Cordov quiet accession of his son. Michael I. Cerularius patriarch of CP.
1044	Peace restored at Milan. The Normans, in the pay of Guimar, prince of Saler and Capua, invade Calabria. The Roman people expel Benedict IV. for l vices. Silvester III. is pope for three months. Gregory VI. buys the pa dignity. Eadsine resigns the archbishopric of Canterbury, which is given Siward, abbot of Abingdon. Stigand restored.
1045	Sweyn Estritson, son of Ulf Jarl, and Canute's sister, Estritha, having failed his attempts on the crowns of England and Denmark, is received at Brug by Baldwin, count of Flanders; his sister, Gunhild, and her sons, banished fr England. The Wends of North Germany invade Jutland, and are defeated Magnus. Ferdinand of Castile exacts tribute from his Moorish neighbou Death of Aribert, archbishop of Milan; of Elfward, bishop of London, Alwyn of Winchester; the latter is succeeded by Stigand.
1046	Henry enters Italy with his army. Council of Sutri, the three rival popes aside, and Clement II. elected. Henry receives the imperial crown at Rome.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	feat of the catapan Eustasius, at Trani, by the Normans. Death of William Bras de fer; his brother, Drogo, is elected leader and count. Birth of Matilda, daughter of Boniface, duke of Tuscany. Ferdinand extends his conquests to Madrid and Toledo. Sweyn, a son of earl Godwin, and Griffith, prince of North Wales, invade the western counties of England; Lothen and Irling infest the eastern coast. Death of Siward; Eadsine returns to Canterbury. Hermann Contractus writes his Chronicle. A severe winter. Peter resigns Hungary to the emperor; the people call to the throne Stephen's nephew, Andrew.
1047	A council held at Rome condemns simony, and declares no election of a pope to be valid without the emperor's sanction. The archbishops of Ravenna and Milan again dispute for precedence. The emperor restores Capua to Pandulf, confirms Drogo and Rainulf in their titles and possessions, and gives the duchy of Carinthia, with the march of Verona, to Guelph, the third count of that name. The marquis Albert Azzo II., an ancestor of the D'Este family, marries Guelph's sister, Cunegunda. Magnus killed by a fall from his horse. Sweyn Estritson succeeds on the throne of Denmark, and Harold II. in Norway. Godwin's son, Sweyn, goes to Bruges.
1048	On the death of Clement II., the deposed pope, Benedict IX., intrudes himself again, but withdraws after the election of Damasus II., who dies twenty-three days after his consecration, and the papal throne remains vacant till the following year; these two popes are supposed to have been poisoned. Edward displeases his people by his partiality to the Normans. Robert, a monk of Jumièges, is made bishop of London. A violent earthquake in England. Death of the historian Glaber.
1049	Rebellion of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and Godfrey, duke of Lorraine; the imperial palace at Nimeguen burnt; they are defeated, and submit to Henry. Leo IX. elected pope by the diet of Worms, takes with him to Rome the monk Hildebrand. Beorn, brother of Sweyn, king of Denmark, murdered at Dartmouth, by Sweyn, Godwin's son. The Danes lose their power in England.
1050	Leo IX. visits Apulia, to hear the complaints of the people against the Normans. Councils of Rome and Vercelli. Berenger of Tours condemned and imprisoned for denying the doctrine of Transubstantiation; his adversary, Lanfranc, prior of Bec, in Normandy, obtains celebrity. Birth of Henry's son, Henry, the future emperor. Sweyn pardoned by Edward, and restored to favour. Death of the empress Zoe.
1051	The emperor Constantine, urged by Leo to check the Normans in Italy, orders Argyrus, son of Melo, to oppose them. Drogo is assassinated; his brother Humphrey takes his place. Bloody affray between the people of Dover and the retinue of Eustace, earl of Boulogne. Banishment of earl Godwin and his sons, Robert, promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, on the death of Eadsine, refuses to ordain Spearhafoc (Sparhawke) bishop of London. Gregory, bishop of Vercelli, excommunicated for adultery, obtains absolution from the pope. The bishop of Spires summoned before the council of Mentz on a like charge.
1052	Leo visits Germany, endeavours to stop the war between Henry and Andrew, king of Hungary, and to obtain assistance from the former against the Normans. Beneventum is ceded to him in exchange for lands given to the bishop of Bamberg. William appointed bishop of London in the place of Sparhawke. Reconciliation of Godwin and his sons with Edward. Archbishop Robert, with the Norman bishops and nobles, driven out of England. Final abolition of the Danegild. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward; on his return, Ingulph accompanies him as his secretary. Death of Capute's widow, Emma. Stigand is made archbishop of Canterbury. Peter Damiano distinguishes himself in the church. Death of Boniface, duke of Tuscany. Leofric and Godiva (Godgyfu) noted for their liberality at Coventry.
1053	Battle of Civitella, June 18. Leo IX. defeated and made prisoner by the Normans, under Humphrey, count of Apulia, Richard, count of Aversa, and Robert Guiscard. Henry's young son created duke of Bavaria, and acknowledged king of Germany. Death of earl Godwin; his son, Harold, succeeds to his titles and power. Michael Cerularius attacks the doctrines and ceremonies of the Romish church, and disputes the authority of the pope. Garcias, king of Navarre, falls in battle against his brother Ferdinand.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1054	446—447	1 Theodora.	6 Leo IX.	24 Al Kaim.	20 Ferdinand I.	20 Ramiro I.	2 Sancho IV.	12 Muhamad Ben Gehwar.	24 Henry I.	18 Bretislas I.	16 Henry III.
1055	447—448	2 ——	1 Victor II.	25——	21——	21——	3——	13——	25 ——	1 Spitigneus II.	17 ——
1056	448—449	1 Michael VI. Stratioticus.	2——	26——	22——	22——	4——	14——	26 ——	2——	1 Henry IV.
1057	449—450	1 Isaac I. Comnenus.	1 Stephen X. (or IX., *Murat.*)	27——	23——	23——	5——	15——	27 ——	3——	2 ——
1058	450—451	2 ——	2—— 1 Benedict X.	28——	24——	24——	6——	16——	28 ——	4——	3 ——
1059	451—452	1 Constantine XIII. *Ducas.*	1 Nicolas II.	29——	25——	25——	7——	17——	29 ——	5——	4 ——
1060	452—453	2 ——	2——	30——	26——	26——	8——	1 Muhamad Almustadid.	1 Philip I.	6——	5 ——
1061	453—454	3 ——	1 Alexander II.	31——	27——	27——	9——	2——	2 ——	1 Wratislas II.	6 ——
1062	454—455	4 ——	2——	32——	28——	28——	10——	3——	3 ——	2——	7 ——
1063	455—456	5 ——	3——	33——	29——	29——	11——	4——	4 ——	3——	8 ——
1064	456—457	6 ——	4——	34——	30——	30——	12——	5——	5 ——	4——	9 ——
1065	458	7 ——	5——	35——	1 Sancho II. *the Brave.*	31——	13——	6——	6 ——	5——	10 ——
1066	459	8 ——	6——	36——	2——	32——	14——	7——	7 ——	6——	11 ——
1067	460	1 Eudocia.	7——	37——	3——	1 Sancho I.	15——	8——	8 ——	7——	12 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1054	12 Domenico Contareno I.	3 Frederic.	19 Baldwin V.	8 Sweyn III. *Estritson.*	4 Edmund *the Aged.*	14 Casimir I.	9 Andrew.	1 Isäslav I.	16 Macbeth.	13 Edward *the Confessor.*
1055	13 ——	1 Matilda.	20 ——	9 ——	5——	15——	10 ——	2——	17——	14 ——
1056	14 ——	2 ——	21 ——	10 ——	6——	16——	11 ——	3——	1 Malcolm III. *Canmore.*	15 ——
1057	15 ——	3 ——	22 ——	11 ——	7——	17——	12 ——	4——	2——	16 ——
1058	16 ——	4 ——	23 ——	12 ——	8——	1 Boleslas II.	13 ——	5——	3——	17 ——
1059	17 ——	5 ——	24 ——	13 ——	9——	2——	14 ——	6——	4——	18 ——
1060	18 ——	6 ——	25 ——	14 ——	1 Stenkil.	3——	1 Bela I.	7——	5——	19 ——
1061	19 ——	7 ——	26 ——	15 ——	2——	4——	2 ——	8——	6——	20 ——
1062	20 ——	8 ——	27 ——	16 ——	3——	5——	3 ——	9——	7——	21 ——
1063	21 ——	9 ——	28 ——	17 ——	4——	6——	1 Solomon.	10——	8——	22 ——
1064	22 ——	10 ——	29 ——	18 ——	5——	7——	2 ——	11——	9——	23 ——
1065	23 ——	11 ——	30 ——	19 ——	6——	8——	3 ——	12——	10——	24 ——
1066	24 ——	12 ——	31 ——	20 ——	1 Haco *the Red.*	9——	4 ——	13——	11——	1 Harold II. 1 William *the Conqueror.*
1067	25 ——	13 ——	1 Baldwin VI. *the Good.*	21 ——	2——	10——	5 ——	14——	12——	2 —— Qu. Matilda.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1054	Death of Constantine Monomachus; Theodora resumes the sceptre of the Eas Breach between the churches of Rome and CP. Leo IX. and Michael Cerula rius mutually excommunicate each other. Hildebrand begins to have grea influence at Rome. Death of Leo IX., April 19; the papal throne vacant near a year. Death of Jaroslav of Russia. Marriage of Godfrey, duke of Lorrain to Beatrice, widow of Boniface, duke of Tuscany. Defeat of the Scots unde Macbeth, by earl Siward, at Lanfanan. Aldred, bishop of Worcester, sent t Cologne, to bring home Edward, son of Edmund Ironside.
1055	Hildebrand, now sub-deacon of Rome, is deputed to confer with Henry on th choice of a new pope: Gebhard, bishop of Eichstadt, is chosen, and takes th name of Victor II. Death of Frederic, the young duke of Tuscany; his siste Matilda, only eight years of age, succeeds him, under the guardianship o Beatrice and Godfrey; Henry claims the duchy as a fief of the empire, and de tains Beatrice in captivity; a diet held at Roncaglia; Guelph IV. ancestor, i the direct line, of the houses of Brunswick and D'Este. War between Pisa an Lucca; battle of Vaccoli. Death of earl Siward. Togrul Beg drives th Bowides from Bagdad.
1056	Death of Theodora, the last of the Macedonian dynasty, Aug. 22, æt. 76; Michae Stratiocus succeeds her. Death of the emperor Henry III., Oct. 5, æt. 39 he is succeeded by his son, æt. 6, under the regency of the empress Agnes assisted by pope Victor. Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, defeated and slain by th Welsh, under Griffith, at Cleobury; Harold, and Leofric, earl of Coventry, repe the invaders, and bring them to terms of peace. Battle of Dunsinane; Macbet loses his crown and his life.
1057	Michael VI. resigns the Eastern Empire to Isaac Comnenus. Baldwin, count o Flanders, and Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, submit to the imperial authority Beatrice is restored to her husband. Death of Humphrey; Robert Guiscar assumes the command of the Normans in Apulia. Death of pope Victor. Ed ward, son of Edmund Ironside, returns to England, and dies soon after; Harold son of Earl Godwin, is designated heir to the throne. Hildebrand is made cardinal. Peter Damiano appointed bishop of Ostia. Cedrenus writes hi History. Death of Leofric, earl of Coventry.
1058	Roger, brother of Robert Guiscard, arrives in Italy; they conquer Calabria Robert divorces Alberada, the mother of Bohemond. On the death of Stephen the bishop of Veletri is irregularly elected pope, and takes the name of Bene dict X. Hildebrand returns from Germany, and with Peter Damiano, and the con currence of the empress Agnes, assembles a council at Sienna, to choose anothe pope. Elfgar, son of Leofric, is banished; with the aid of a Welsh prince Griffith, and a Norwegian fleet, he obtains the restoration of his rank and lands
1059	Isaac Comnenus deposes Michael Cerularius, and appoints Constantine III. pa triarch of CP., after which he himself retires into a monastery, and resigns th empire to Constantine Ducas. The bishop of Florence elected pope by th council of Sienna, as Nicholas II.; he seeks the friendship of the Norman gives Capua to Richard, count of Aversa, and the title of duke of Apulia an Calabria to Robert Guiscard. The council of Rome decrees that future pope shall be elected by the cardinals, but confirmed by the people and clergy o Rome, and by the emperor. Berenger subscribes at Rome a recantation of hi heresy, which he retracts on his return to France; fresh controversy betwee him and Lanfranc. Nicholas first disputes the right of the emperor to appoin the bishops of Germany. The deposed pope, Benedict, is degraded and confine in a monastery. Hildebrand attains the dignity of archdeacon of the Romis church.
1060	Death of Henry I. king of France; his son, Philip, eight years old, succeed with Baldwin, count of Flanders, for regent. Robert Guiscard, and his brothe Roger, take Reggio, and complete the conquest of Calabria. Muhamad Alm atedid takes Cordova by treachery, and becomes the most powerful of Moorish princes in Spain; Muhamad Ben Gehwar dies of grief. Stenkil founds a ne dynasty in Sweden. Andrew killed in battle by his brother, Bela, who mount the throne of Hungary.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1061	The Normans invade Sicily and take Messina. Harold's brother, Tostig, earl of Northumberland, accompanies Aldred, archbishop of York, to Rome, and compels the pope to confirm his appointment to that see, by threatening to stop the payment of Peter's pence. On the death of Nicholas, Hildebrand incites the cardinals to elect Alexander II. without the imperial consent; he is supported by the Norman princes, by Godfrey, the acting duke of Tuscany, and Desiderius, abbot of Monte Casino. The empress Agnes nominates the bishop of Parma, Cadalo, as antipope; his cause is maintained by the count of Tusculum, the cardinal Ugo Bianco, and the bishops of Lombardy; great ferment in Germany and Italy. In Tostig's absence, Malcolm invades Northumberland.
1062	Godfrey drives Cadalo from Rome, and secures the papacy to Alexander. Hanno, archbishop of Cologne, seizes the emperor Henry, and makes himself regent. Agnes retires to Rome, penitent, and is pardoned by Alexander. Discord between Robert and Roger Guiscard, appeased by the division of Calabria between them. Richard takes the city of Capua. Lanfranc abbot of Caen.
1063	Robert Guiscard takes Tarentum. Roger totally defeats a numerous army of Moors in Sicily. The naval forces of Pisa break into the harbour of Palermo and carry off a rich booty. Cadalo re-asserts his claim to the papacy, and takes possession of S. Angelo, in which he is besieged. Death of Togrul Beg; his nephew, Alp Arslan, succeeds him. Harold and Tostig defeat the Welsh: death of their prince, Griffith. A council at Rome condemns the prevailing simoniacal dealings in church benefices and the licentious lives of the priesthood. Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen, insinuates himself into the favour of Henry IV. Xiphilin, patriarch of CP. Michael Psellus educates the son of Constantine Ducas. Adam of Bremen writes his history.
1064	The Normans subdue the greater part of Sicily and besiege Palermo, but without success. Ferdinand of Castile achieves his last victories over the Moors of Catalonia and Valencia. Almamoun, king of Toledo, seizes Valencia, and deposes his son-in-law, Almudafar. Pilgrimage of Siegfried, archbishop of Mentz, and other prelates, to the Holy Land, accompanied by 7000 armed men.
1065	Death of Ferdinand, Dec. 27; by his will, his territories are divided among his three sons; Sancho, the eldest of them, inherits Castile. Cadalo escapes from the castle of S. Angelo. Hildebrand is the prime mover of the papal proceedings. Desiderius enlarges and decorates the monastery of Monte Casino. Rebellion in Northumberland and Wales; Tostig takes flight to the court of Baldwin, in Flanders; Harold restores tranquillity. Dedication of Westminster Abbey, by its founder, Edward the Confessor; the Anglo-Saxon laws are collected and digested by his orders. Alp Arslan conquers Armenia.
1066	Death of Edward the Confessor, Jan. 5. Harold proclaimed king, Jan. 6; his brother, Tostig, lands at Scarborough, with a large army of Flemings and Norwegians; they are totally routed by Harold, Sep. 25, at Stanford Bridge, on the river Derwent; Tostig, and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, are slain. Landing of William, duke of Normandy, at Pevensey, Sep. 29. Battle of Hastings, and death of Harold, Oct. 14. William the Conqueror crowned king of England, Dec. 25. Richard, count of Aversa, invades the papal states, and retires on the approach of Godfrey with an army from Tuscany. Henry enters Italy with a large force, which he suddenly withdraws. Adelbert, archbishop of Bremen, abuses his influence over the young prince, and is banished from the court. Hanno, archbishop of Cologne, aggrandizes his family; his relation, Conrad, whom he had appointed to the see of Treves, is killed by the people. A large comet appears, April 24, and remains visible more than 20 days. Magnus II. and Olaf III. succeed their father on the throne of Norway.
1067	Death of Constantine Ducas; the empress Eudocia appointed to rule during the minority of her son Michael. Ramiro I. invades Castile, is defeated and slain. Conquests of the Almoravides in Africa. Foundation of Battle Abbey by king William; he visits Normandy. Flight of Edgar Etheling to Scotland; his sister, Margaret, is married to Malcolm. Council of Mantua; Hildebrand denies the imperial right to interfere in the election of a pope; Cadalo again asserts his claim, which is rejected by the council. Robert Guiscard besieges Bari. Marriage of the emperor Henry to Bertha, daughter of Otho, marquis of Susa.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Spain. Saracens.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1068	461	1 Romanus IV. *Diogenes.*	8 Alexander II.	38 Al Kaim.	4 Sancho II. *the Brave.*	2 Sancho I.	16 Sancho IV.	1 Muhamad Almoatamad.	9 Philip I.	8 Wratislas II.	13 Henry IV.
1069	462	2 —	9	39	5	3	17	2	10	9	14
1070	463	3 —	10	40	6	4	18	3	11	10	15
1071	464	1 Michael VII. *Ducas.*	11	41	7	5	19	4	12	11	16
1072	465	2 —	12	42	1 Alfonso VI.	6	20	5	13	12	17
1073	466	3 —	1 Gregory VII.	43	2	7	21	6	14	13	18
1074	467	4 —	2	44	3	8	22	7	15	14	19
1075	468	5 —	3	1 Al Moktad.	4	9	23	8	16	15	20
1076	469	6 —	4	2	5	10	1 Sancho V.	9	17	16	21
1077	470	7 —	5	3	6	11	2	10	18	17	22
1078	471	1 Nicephorus III. *Botaniates.*	6	4	7	12	3	11	19	18	23
1079	472	2 —	7	5	8	13	4	12	20	19	24
1080	473	3 —	8	6	9	14	5	13	21	20	25
1081	474—475	1 Alexius I, Comnenus.	9	7	10	15	6	14	22	21	26
1082	475—476	2 —	10	8	11	16	7	15	23	22	27
1083	476—477	3 —	11	9	12	17	8	16	24	23	28

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Depression dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1068	26 Domenico Contareno I.	14 Matilda.	2 Baldwin VI. *the Good.*	22 Sweyn III. *Estritson.*	3 Haco *the Red.*	11 Boleslas II.	6 Solomon.	15 Isiaslav I.	13 Malcolm III. *Canmore.*	3 William *the Conqueror.*
1069	27 —	15 —	3 —	23 —	4 —	12 —	7 —	16 —	14 —	4 —
1070	28 —	16 —	1 Arnulf III.	24 —	5 —	13 —	8 —	17 —	15 —	5 —
1071	1 Domenico Silvio.	17 —	1 Robert I. *the Frisian.*	25 —	6 —	14 —	9 —	18 —	16 —	6 —
1072	2 —	18 —	2 —	26 —	7 —	15 —	10 —	19 —	17 —	7 —
1073	3 —	19 —	3 —	27 —	8 —	16 —	11 —	20 —	18 —	8 —
1074	4 —	20 —	4 —	28 —	9 —	17 —	12 —	21 —	19 —	9 —
1075	5 —	21 —	5 —	29 —	10 —	18 —	1 Gelsa I.	22 —	20 —	10 —
1076	6 —	22 —	6 —	1 Harold IV.	11 —	19 —	2 —	23 —	21 —	11 —
1077	7 —	23 —	7 —	2 —	12 —	20 —	1 Wladislas I.	24 —	22 —	12 —
1078	8 —	24 —	8 —	3 —	13 — Years of confusion.	21 —	2 —	1 Wsewolod	23 —	13 —
1079	9 —	25 —	9 —	4 —	Haco's sons, Inge and Halstan, and his son-in-law, Blot-Sweyn, divide the kingdom.	1 Ladislas I.	3 —	2 —	24 —	14 —
1080	10 —	26 —	10 —	1 Canute II.		2 —	4 —	3 —	25 —	15 —
1081	11 —	27 —	11 —	2 —		3 —	5 —	4 —	26 —	16 —
1082	12 —	28 —	12 —	3 —		4 —	6 —	5 —	27 —	17 —
1083	13 —	29 —	13 —	4 —		5 —	7 —	6 —	28 —	18 — Death of Qu. Matilda, Nov. 1.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1068	The empress Eudocia marries Romanus Diogenes, and raises him to the throne Victory of Roger, at Michelmir, in Sicily. The Saracens convey intelligence to the besieged in Palermo by carrier-pigeons. Perpignan built by Sancho the young king of Aragon. Edgar Etheling and his Scotch allies de feated by William; the curfew-bell introduced by him. Alp Arslan conquer Georgia.
1069	The Turks penetrate into Phrygia: are driven back by Romanus. The emperor Henry calls a council at Mentz to annul his marriage; Peter Damiano, th papal legate, prevents the divorce. Attempt to assassinate Robert Guiscard i his tent before Bari. William the Conqueror seizes Maine, on the death of it count, Herbert. York burnt by the Danes, Edgar Etheling, and earls Wal theof and Cospatric: William arrives in the winter with his army, on whic they betake themselves to their fleet in the Humber. Morocco founded by Ab Bekir, ameer of Lamtuna. Death of Aldred, archbishop of York. The medica school of Salerno flourishes. Isäslav, expelled by his subjects, is restored b Boleslas, king of Poland.
1070	Sancho, king of Castile, defeated in his attempt to subdue his Christian neigh bours. Ismail, king of Toledo, fails in his attack on Seville. Yusef Ben Taxfi raises the power of the Almoravides in Africa. War between the Pisans an Genoese. Death of Godfrey; his widow, Beatrice, governs Tuscany in th name of her daughter, Matilda. Stigand deposed, and Lanfranc appointe archbishop of Canterbury. Death of Baldwin, count of Flanders, father o Matilda, queen of England. Olaf III. builds Bergen and Stavanger, and pro motes the commerce of Norway.
1071	The emperor Romanus defeated and made prisoner by Alp Arslan. Michae Ducas (*Parapinaces*) succeeds; his brothers, Andronicus I. and Constantine (XI according to some) are his nominal colleagues. Romanus, released from his cap tivity, is blinded, and dies. Roderic, the Cid, restores victory to Sancho I Count Roger defeats the Greek fleet; Bari surrenders to Robert Guiscard; th two brothers extend their conquests in Sicily. The emperor Henry gives th duchy of Bavaria to Guelph IV., an ancestor of the Brunswick family. Re bellion of earls Edwin and Morcar; William surrounds them with his fleet i the isle of Ely, and captures them. Philip, king of France, defeated at Moun Cassel, by Robert, the Frisian.
1072	The Norman chiefs take Palermo and reduce all Sicily. Sancho II. assassinate at Zamora; his brother, Alfonso, succeeds him. Alp Arslan assassinated; hi son, Malek Shah, inherits the throne of the Seljukians. William the Conquero invades Scotland; Malcolm submits to him. Death of Peter Damiano.
1073	Hildebrand elected pope, takes the name of Gregory VII.; he forbids the sale o church benefices in Germany. The Saxons and Thuringians revolt against th emperor Henry. Marriage of the countess Matilda to Gosselon, son of the lat duke Godfrey. Lissa, taken by the Normans, is recovered by the Venetians Isäslav, again expelled from Russia, takes refuge in Germany. Slavizo kin of Croatia.
1074	Gregory VII. excommunicates Robert Guiscard for not doing homage to him is acknowledged liege lord of Hungary by Solomon; threatens Philip of Franc and sends his legates to admonish the emperor Henry; he suggests the firs idea of a general crusade against the Turks. Soliman conquers Asia Mino and founds the Seljukian kingdom of Roum or Iconium. Edgar Etheling make submission to William the Conqueror.
1075	The emperor Henry defeats the Saxons at Hohenburg, and begins his resistance t the pretensions of Gregory. The council of Rome decrees all ecclesiastic appointments to be invalid, if not made by the pope. Robert Guiscard agai excommunicated. Isäslav makes Russia a fief to the Roman see, in the hope o being assisted to regain his throne. Ralph Guader fails in his attempted r bellion against William, and escapes to Flanders. Ingulph, abbot of Croylan writes his history. Comus I. patriarch of CP.
1076	The diet of Worms, held by the emperor Henry, deposes the pope, Gregory: th council of Rome excommunicates the emperor, and absolves his subjects from the

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	allegiance. Assassination of Gosselon, husband of the countess Matilda, and death of her mother, Beatrice; she takes on herself the government of Tuscany and her Italian States. Henry gives Lower Lorraine to his son Conrad, and Antwerp to Godfrey of Bouillon. Sancho IV. murdered by his brother, at Zamora; Saucho I. of Arragon seizes Castile. William the Conqueror invades Brittany and besieges Dol; he is defeated by Philip, king of France. Earl Waltheof beheaded. Death of Sweyn, king of Denmark. Isâslav, on the death of his brother, Swiatoslav, is restored in Russia by Boleslas, king of Poland. William gives the abbey of Westminster to Vitalis, abbot of Bernay. Atsiz, Malek Shah's lieutenant, conquers Syria from the Fatimites of Egypt and takes Jerusalem. The Seljukian Turks persecute the Christian pilgrims.
1077	Submission of Henry to Gregory at Canossa. The diet of Forcheim elects Rudolf, of Swabia, king of Germany. Henry prepares for war against his rival; Matilda supports the cause of Gregory. Robert Guiscard takes Salerno. Nicephorus Botaniates and Nicephorus Bryennius rebel against Michael, and advance to attack CP. Gregory exacts an annual tribute from Alfonso, king of Castile. Peace concluded between William and Philip. A great fire in London. Nestor writes his Chronicles of Russia. Lambert, of Aschaffenburg, writes his German annals.
1078	Michael resigns the Eastern empire, and retires as bishop to Ephesus. Nicephorus Bryennius defeated by Botaniates, who obtains the throne. Battle of Melrichstadt; Henry defeated by Rudolf; they both appeal to Gregory, who sends legates to arbitrate between them; he excommunicates Nicephorus Botaniates. Robert Guiscard besieges Beneventum. Aben Abed, king of Seville, takes Murcia. Tower of London founded. Isâslav slain in battle; his brother, Wsewolod, succeeds him.
1079	Rudolf invades Westphalia. Henry gives Swabia to Frederic of Hohenstauffen. Aben Omar, vizir of Aben Abed, conquers Malaga, and concludes a treaty of alliance with Alfonso of Castile. Boleslas of Poland excommunicated by Gregory and expelled by his subjects. Rebellion of Robert in Normandy, against his father, William, who is wounded at the siege of Gerberoi. The New Forest planted. The Gelaisan era begins, March 15.
1080	Battle of Fladenheim, Jan. 27; the emperor Henry defeated; he is excommunicated and deposed, and the title of Rudolf recognized by a council held at Rome, March 9; he calls a council at Brixen, Jan. 25, by which Gregory is deposed, and Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, elected pope, under the name of Clement III. Battle of Zeiz, on the Elster, Oct. 15. Rudolf, mortally wounded by the lance of Godfrey of Bouillon, dies at Merseburg; the army of the countess Matilda is defeated near Mantua on the same day. Henry's party gains strength. Gregory retires to Aquino, is reconciled to Robert Guiscard, and removes the excommunication from him. The Domesday survey of England commenced. Walcher, bishop of Durham, with many of his attendants, killed at a gemot.
1081	Alexius Comnenus drives Nicephorus into a monastery, and occupies his throne. Henry invades Italy and takes Rome. The German princes elect Hermann, of Luxemburg, for king, and gain a victory at Hochstadt. Robert Guiscard attacks the Eastern empire, and defeats Alexius, at Durazzo. Alfonso enters the kingdom of Toledo, and is driven back by Alaftas, king of Badajos. William makes war on the Welsh. Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, compiles the mass-book for his church. Eustratus Garidas patriarch of CP.
1082	Durazzo taken by the Normans, Feb. 8; Robert returns to Italy, leaving his son, Bohemond, to prosecute the war. William arrests his brother, Odo, bishop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, and seizes his wealth.
1083	Bohemond defeats Alexius in two battles, and besieges Larissa: is compelled to retreat. Henry presses his attack on Rome. Robert is detained in Apulia by the revolt of Canusa and other cities. Alfonso lays siege to Toledo. William imposes a tax of six shillings on every hide of land. Fierce tumults in Glastonbury abbey.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many
1084	477—478	4 Alexius I. Commenus.	12 Gregory VII.	10 Al Moktadi.	13 Alfonso VI.	18 Sancho I.	9 Sancho V.	17 Muhamad Almoatamad.	25 Philip I.	24 Wratislas II.	29 Henry I
1085	478—479	5 ——	13——	11——	14——	19——	10——	18——	26 ——	25——	30—
1086	479—480	6 ——	1 Victor III.	12——	15——	20——	11——	19——	27 ——	26——	31—
1087	480—481	7 ——	2——	13——	16——	21——	12——	20 ——	28 ——	27——	32—
1088	481—482	8 ——	1 Urban II.	14——	17——	22——	13——	21 ——	29 ——	28——	33—
1089	482—483	9 ——	2——	15——	18——	23——	14——	22——	30 ——	29——	34—
1090	483—484	10 ——	3——	16——	19——	24——	15——	23——	31 ——	30——	35—
1091	484—485	11 ——	4——	17——	20——	25——	16——	1 Yusef *the Almoravide.*	32 ——	31——	36—
1092	485—486	12 ——	5——	18——	21——	26——	17——	2——	33 ——	1 Conrad I.	37—
1093	486—487	13 ——	6——	19——	22——	27——	18——	3——	34 ——	1 Bretislas II.	38—
1094	487—488	14 ——	7——	1 Al Mortader.	23——	1 Pedro I.	1 Pedro I.	4——	35 ——	2——	39—
1095	488—489	15 ——	8——	2——	24——	2——	2——	5——	36 ——	3——	40—
1096	489—490	16 ——	9——	3——	25——	3——	3——	6——	37 ——	4——	41—
1097	491	17 ——	10——	4——	26——	4——	4——	7——	38 ——	5——	42—
1098	492	18 ——	11——	5——	27——	5——	5——	8——	39 ——	6——	43—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1084	1 Vitale Faledro.	30 Matilda.	14 Robert I. *the Frisian.*	5 Canute II.		6 Ladislas I.	8 Wladislas I.	7 Wsewolod.	29 Malcolm, *Canmore.*	19 William *the Conqueror.* Dec. 25.
1085	2 ——	31 ——	15 ——	6 ——		7——	9——	8 ——	30 ——	20 ——
1086	3 ——	32 ——	16 ——	1 Olaf III.	Civil war and anarchy continue.	8——	10——	9 ——	31 ——	21 —— *d.* Sep. 9, 1087, æt. 59.
1087	4 ——	33 ——	17 ——	2 ——		9——	11——	10 ——	32 ——	1 William II. *Rufus.* Sep. 26.
1088	5 ——	34 ——	18 ——	3 ——		10——	12——	11 ——	33 ——	2 ——
1089	6 ——	35 ——	19 ——	4 ——		11——	13——	12 ——	34 ——	3 ——
1090	7 ——	36 ——	20 ——	5 ——		12——	14——	13 ——	35 ——	4 ——
1091	8 ——	37 ——	21 ——	6 ——		13——	15——	14 ——	36 ——	5 ——
1092	9 ——	38 ——	22 ——	7 ——		14——	16——	15 ——	37 ——	6 ——
1093	10 ——	39 ——	1 Robert II.	8 ——		15——	17——	1 Swatopolk II.	1 Donald Bane.	7 ——
1094	11 ——	40 ——	2 ——	9 ——		16——	18——	2 ——	2 ——	8 ——
1095	12 ——	41 ——	3 ——	1 Erik I.		17——	1 Coloman.	3 ——	3 ——	9 ——
1096	1 Vitale Michele I.	42 ——	4 ——	2 ——		18——	2——	4 ——	4 ——	10 ——
1097	2 ——	43 ——	5 ——	3 ——		19——	3——	5 ——	5 ——	11 ——
1098	3 ——	44 ——	6 ——	4 ——		20——	4——	6 ——	1 Edgar.	12 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1084	Rome surrenders to Henry, March 21. Clement III. is consecrated, and crown the emperor, March 31. Gregory is besieged in S. Angelo; on the approach o Robert Guiscard, Henry and Clement retire into Lombardy. Robert embark again for Albania, and obtains a great victory over the Greek and Venetia fleets. Vitale Faledro, by his intrigues and bribes, causes the doge to b deposed, and is himself elected to fill the place. Alfonso takes the city o Toledo. Aben Omar, accused of treachery, takes refuge among the Christians The Carthusian order founded by Bruno, at La Chartreuse. Nicholas III patriarch of CP.
1085	Death of Robert Guiscard, in Cephalonia, July 17; abandonment of his enter prize, and division of his States between his sons, Bohemond and Roge Death of Gregory VII., at Salerno, May 25; the papacy vacant till the followin year. Aben Omar captured by Abn Abed, and beheaded.
1086	Guelf, duke of Bavaria, with the Saxons and Swabians, besieges Würzburg Henry attacks them, and is defeated. Desiderius, abbot of Monte Casino, i elected pope, and takes the office very reluctantly with the name of Victor III The Mohammedans of Spain invite Yussef, the chief of the Almoravides o Africa, to assist them. Alfonso is defeated at Zalacca. The Domesday Book i completed; William visits various parts of his kingdom, and passes over int Normandy. Canute's preparations to invade England are stopped by a revolt o his subjects, in which he is slain, at Odensee. Edgar Atheling retires amon the Normans of Apulia. Soliman, the Seljukian of Roum, falls in a battl against Thuthusch, prince of Damascus; he is succeeded by his son, Kilidsch Arslan. Death of Marianus Scotus, monk of Fulda, and writer of Chronicle.
1087	The diet of Spires makes a fruitless effort to restore peace in Germany. Rom alternately occupied and lost by the two rival popes; Victor withdraws t Monte Casino, where he dies, Sept. 16. Yussef returns to Africa; the Christia forces rally under Roderic, the Cid, defeat the Mohammedans at Alcoraza, an take Huesca. William invades France, and soon afterwards dies at Rouen. Hi eldest son, Robert, inherits Normandy; and his second, William, secures th throne of England. Godfrey of Bouillon created duke of Lower Lorraine. Mag nus III., king of Norway.
1088	Augsburg taken by Guelf, duke of Bavaria. Henry defeated by Egbert, marqui of Saxony. Death of the imperial pretender, Hermann. Otho, bishop o Ostia, elected pope, March 8, with the title of Urban II. Syracuse taken b Roger; he appeases the dissensions between his nephews Bohemond and Roge Yussef is re-called into Spain by the Mohammedan princes; their jealousies an discord render his assistance unavailing. Odo rebels in favour of his nephe Robert; he and his partisans are captured by William Rufus in Rochester Castl and sent to Normandy. Death of the empress Bertha. Death of Berengarius.
1089	Henry excommunicated by Urban; many German princes come over to hin Marriage of the countess Matilda to Guelf V., son of the duke of Bavaria Guibert resigns his pretensions to the papacy. Alfonso drives the Mohamme dans from the siege of Alid, near Lorca, and compels Yussef to re-embark fo Africa. Maine revolts against William Rufus. Death of Lanfranc; Williar keeps Canterbury and other sees vacant for several years, and appropriates thei revenues. Marriage of the emperor Henry to Adelaide, a Russian princess widow of Otho, marquis of Brandenburg. A violent earthquake in England Aug. 11. The disease, called St. Anthony's fire, breaks out in Lorraine.
1090	Henry invades Italy, and lays siege to Mantua. Roger completes the conquest o Sicily, and undertakes an expedition against Malta. Yussef returns to Spai with a large army, attacks the Mohammedan princes, and conquers Granad Hassan, Subah of Nishapur, in Chorasan, collects a band of Carmathians, wh are named after him, "Assassins." William Rufus invades Normandy, and take St. Valery.
1091	Mantua and Ravenna surrender to the emperor Henry. Yussef conquers Sevill and Almeria, sends Almoatamad a prisoner to Africa, and becomes suprem ruler in Mohammedan Spain. Peace between William and his brother Robert Malcolm invades England, and is driven back.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1092	Death of Malek Shah, followed by civil wars and partition of his dominions. William Rufus fortifies Carlisle. The Nominalist heresy of Rascellinus condemned by the council of Soissons. Valencia betrayed to the Almoravides by Ahmed Ben Gehaf; king Alcadir slain. The castle of S. Angelo held by Guibert's party, and his title to the papacy is still asserted by Henry.
1093	Rebellion of the emperor's son Conrad; he is crowned king of Italy at Milan. Yusseef conquers Badajos, and puts to death king Almetuakel. Malcolm invades England, and is killed near Alnwick, by Roger de Mowbray. Donald Bane usurps the throne of Scotland. William, alarmed by a fit of illness, nominates bishops to the vacant sees; he appoints, for Canterbury, Anselm, a native of Aosta, and abbot of Bec, who had been distinguished in the Nominalist controversy, by writing in support of the Realist doctrines.
1094	The empress Adelaide leaves her husband, and accuses him of ill-treatment before the council of Constance. Philip, king of France, is excommunicated by the councils of Rheims and Autun, for divorcing his queen Bertha, and espousing Bertrade. Peter the Hermit goes on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The Cid, in alliance with a body of Mohammedans, retakes Valencia; Ahmed Ben Gehaf is burnt alive. Sancho, king of Aragon and Navarre, falls in battle; he is succeeded by his son Pedro. War renewed in Normandy. Prince Henry returns to England. Duncan, son of Malcolm, is accepted in Scotland as king, is soon afterwards killed, and Donald Bane restored.
1095	Peter, on his return from the Holy Land, is commissioned by Urban to preach a general crusade. Council of Placentia, March 1, and of Clermont, Nov. 18. Philip and Henry are again excommunicated. All classes, except ecclesiastics, are called upon to take the sign of the cross. Great excitement in France. The Balearic Islands submit to the Almoravides. Guelf V. separates from the countess Matilda; he and his father abandon the pontifical party and join the emperor's. Henry of Besançon marries Alfonso's daughter Theresa, and is created duke of Portugal. Barkiarok. Malek Shah's son, recovers Syria from his uncle Thuthusch. Robert, earl of Northumberland, fails in his rebellion, and is confined in Windsor castle. Marriage of Conrad to Matilda, daughter of Roger, count of Sicily.
1096	Four tumultuary bands of crusaders, numbering together 278,000, depart for Palestine, led by Peter the Hermit, Walter de Pexejo, and his nephew, Walter the Pennyless, the priest Gottschalk, and William the Carpenter. Most of these perish in Hungary and Bulgaria; some return; a few remaining thousands pass the Bosphorus, and are massacred by the sultan Kilidsch Arslan. A more regular military force proceeds, by different routes, under Godfrey of Bouillon, Hugh de Vermandois, Raymond of Toulouse, Stephen of Chartres, Bohemond, prince of Tarentum, and his cousin Tancred, Robert, count of Flanders, Robert, duke of Normandy, who pledges his duchy to his brother William, to raise money for his outfit, and Godfrey's brothers, Eustace and Baldwin. Amalfi recovers her independence. The Fatimite Aphdal expels the sons of Ortok from Jerusalem.
1097	Alexius, suspicious of the crusaders, obtains from their chiefs an oath of fealty. He secures for himself the city of Nicæa, conquered by their arms, June 20. Battle of Dorylæum, July 4. Siege of Antioch, Oct. 21. Quarrel of Tancred and Baldwin in Cilicia. The latter separates from the main army, and founds the principality of Edessa (or Orfa). William Rufus expels Anselm from England, in defiance of the papal legate. Westminster Hall built. Henry protects the German Jews. Death of Albert Azzo, marquis of Lombardy, more than 100 years old; by his first marriage with Cunegonda he was father of Guelf IV., the progenitor of the Brunswick family; and from that with Garsenda was born Fulk, from whom the family of Este descends. A comet visible, Oct. 1.
1098	Antioch surrenders, June 3. The Turkish general Kerboga defeated, June 28. Edgar, son of Malcolm, established on the throne of Scotland by Edgar Atheling, with an English army. Urban holds a council at Bari, to condemn the doctrines of the Greek church; Anselm takes a prominent part in the proceedings.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1099	493	19 Alexius I. Comnenus.	1 Pascal II.	6 Al Mortader.	28 Alfonso VI.	6 Pedro I.	6 Pedro I.	9 Yussef *the Almoravide.*	40 Philip I.	7 Bretislas II.	44 Henry IV.
1100	494	20 ——	2 ——	7 ——	29 ——	7 ——	7 ——	10 ——	41 ——	1 Borgevoy II.	45 ——
1101	495	21 ——	3 ——	8 ——	30 ——	8 ——	8 ——	11 ——	42 ——	2 ——	46 ——
1102	496	22 ——	4 ——	9 ——	31 ——	9 ——	9 ——	12 ——	43 ——	3 ——	47 ——
1103	497	23 ——	5 ——	10 ——	32 ——	10 ——	10 ——	13 ——	44 ——	4 ——	48 ——
1104	498	24 ——	6 ——	11 ——	33 ——	1 Alfonso I. *el Batallador.*	1 Alfonso I.	14 ——	45 ——	5 ——	49 ——
1105	499	25 ——	7 ——	12 ——	34 ——	2 ——	2 ——	1 Ali Ben Yussef.	46 ——	6 ——	50 ——
1106	500	26 ——	8 ——	13 ——	35 ——	3 ——	3 ——	2 ——	47 ——	7 ——	1 Henry V.
1107	501	27 ——	9 ——	14 ——	36 ——	4 ——	4 ——	3 ——	48 ——	1 Swatopolk II.	2 ——
1108	502	28 ——	10 ——	15 ——	37 ——	5 ——	5 ——	4 ——	1 Louis VI. *le Gros.*	2 ——	3 ——
1109	503	29 ——	11 ——	16 ——	1 Urraca and Alfonso VII.	6 ——	6 ——	5 ——	2 ——	1 Ladislas II.	4 ——
1110	504	30 ——	12 ——	17 ——	2 ——	7 ——	7 ——	6 ——	3 ——	2 ——	5 ——
1111	505	31 ——	13 ——	18 ——	3 ——	8 ——	8 ——	7 ——	4 ——	3 ——	6 ——
1112	506	32 ——	14 ——	19 ——	4 ——	9 ——	9 ——	8 ——	5 ——	4 ——	7 ——
1113	507—508	33 ——	15 ——	20 ——	5 ——	10 ——	10 ——	9 ——	6 ——	5 ——	8 ——
1114	508—509	34 ——	16 ——	21 ——	6 ——	11 ——	11 ——	10 ——	7 ——	6 ——	9 ——
1115	509—510	35 ——	17 ——	22 ——	7 ——	12 ——	12 ——	11 ——	8 ——	7 ——	10 ——
1116	510—511	36 ——	18 ——	23 ——	8 ——	13 ——	13 ——	12 ——	9 ——	8 ——	11 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1099	4 Vitale Michele I.	45 Matilda.	7 Robert II.	5 Erik I.	1 Inge I.	21 Ladislas I.	5 Coloman.	7 Swatopolk II.	2 Edgar.	13 William II. *Rufus*, Sep. 26.
1100	5 ——	46 ——	8——	6——	2 ——	22 ——	6 ——	8 ——	3——	*d.* Aug. 2, æt. 43. 1 Henry I. Aug. 5, *m.* Nov. 12, Matilda of Scotland.
1101	6 ——	47 ——	9——	7——	3 ——	23 ——	7 ——	9 ——	4——	2 ——
1102	1 Ordelafo Faledro.	48 ——	10——	8——	4 ——	1 Boleslas III	8 ——	10 ——	5——	3 ——
1103	2 ——	49 ——	11——	9——	5 ——	2 ——	9 ——	11 ——	6——	4 —— *b.* Prince William.
1104	3 ——	50 ——	12——	10——	6 ——	3 ——	10 ——	12 ——	7——	5 ——
1105	4 ——	51 ——	13——	1 Niels or Nicholas.	7 ——	4 ——	11 ——	13 ——	8——	6 ——
1106	5 ——	52 ——	14——	2——	8 ——	5 ——	12 ——	14 ——	9——	7 ——
1107	6 ——	53 ——	15——	3——	9 ——	6 ——	13 ——	15 ——	1 Alexander I.	8 ——
1108	7 ——	54 ——	16——	4——	10 ——	7 ——	14 ——	16 ——	2——	9 ——
1109	8 ——	55 ——	17——	5——	11 ——	8 ——	15 ——	17 ——	3——	10 ——
1110	9 ——	56 ——	18——	6——	12 ——	9 ——	16 ——	18 ——	4——	11 ——
1111	10 ——	57 ——	1 Baldwin VII.	7——	13 ——	10 ——	17 ——	19——	5——	12 ——
1112	11 ——	58 ——	2——	8——	1 Philip and Inge II.	11 ——	18 ——	20 ——	6——	13 ——
1113	12 ——	59 ——	3——	9——	2 ——	12 ——	19 ——	1 Wladimir II. *Monomachus.*	7——	14 ——
1114	13 ——	60 ——	4——	10——	3 ——	13 ——	1 Stephen II.	2 ——	8——	15 ——
1115	14 ——		5——	11——	4 ——	14 ——	2 ——	3 ——	9——	16 ——
1116	15 ——		6——	12——	5 ——	15 ——	3 ——	4 ——	10——	17 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1099	Jerusalem besieged by the Crusaders. June 7, taken July 15. Godfrey of Bouillon elected king, July 23. The Fatimite army from Egypt defeated at Ascalon Aug. 12. Godfrey frames the Assise of Jerusalem for the government of his kingdom. The military Order of the Knights Hospitallers founded; Gerard, count d'Avesnes, is their first Provost or Grand Master. Arnulf, first patriarch of Jerusalem under the Christians. Urban obtains possession of the castle of S. Angelo; holds a council at Rome, by which all his adversaries are again excommunicated; dies, July 29. The diet of Aix-la-Chapelle excludes Conrad and appoints his brother Henry to be successor to their father in Germany. Peace restored in Sweden, through the mediation of the Danish king, Erik: Haco's son, Inge, is seated on the throne. William Rufus conquers the province of Maine. Death of Osmund, bishop of Salisbury. The Cid, after having defended Valencia five years, dies there, and is buried at Burgos. Anna Comnena writes the history of her father's reign.
1100	Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, July 18; his brother, Baldwin, prince of Edessa, elected king of Jerusalem. Anselm, archbishop of Milan, the bishop of Pavia, and Count Albert of Biandrate, lead a numerous reinforcement to Palestine. Death of Guibert (Clement III.); new antipopes arise, one of whom assumes the name of Sylvester IV. William Rufus accidentally slain in the New Forest. Henry I. renews the laws of the Confessor, and unites the Norman and Saxon races by his marriage with Matilda, grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside. Valencia, abandoned by the soldiers of the Cid, after his death, is taken by the Almoravides. Pietro della Colonna, the first of that family who is named in history, loses some of his patrimony in a contest with the pope. Anselm is reinstated at Canterbury by king Henry.
1101	Death of Conrad, king of Italy; the countess Matilda, without the title, exercises the power of queen; Ferrara submits to her. Milan and other cities in Lombardy, become independent municipalities. Death of Roger, count of Sicily: his widow, Adelaide, rules, as guardian of her two sons, Simon and Roger; the latter, now only four years old, eventually obtains the sovereignty. Guelf, duke of Bavaria, and William, duke of Aquitain, conduct a large body of crusaders to the East. United with those who set out in the preceding year, they are met by Kilidsch Arslan, on entering Asia Minor, and all cut to pieces or dispersed. Anselm escapes to CP. and dies there, and Guelf in the island of Cyprus. Robert, duke of Normandy, on his return from Palestine, invades England. Treaty of peace between him and Henry. Charter of London granted.
1102	The excommunication of the emperor Henry is again repeated. Pascal obtains from the countess Matilda a deed of gift of all her States to the Church. Disputes respecting the right of investiture begin between Henry I. and archbishop Anselm. Rebellion of the earl of Shrewsbury. Coloman, king of Hungary, conquers Croatia and Dalmatia.
1103	Yussef's son Ali recognized as heir to the thrones of Spain and Africa. Death of Magnus III., king of Norway; Sigurd I. succeeds. Erik makes Lunden the metropolitan see of Denmark, and sets out for Palestine. Robert of Normandy visits his brother Henry. Anselm goes to Rome.
1104	Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, defeats the Turks and takes Ptolemais (Acre). War renewed between Henry and his brother Robert in Normandy. The emperor Henry's son, incited by the papal party, rebels against his father.
1105	Interview between the emperor Henry and his son at Elbingen; a diet is called to be held at Mentz, for the settlement of their dispute. King Henry takes Caen and Bayeux in Normandy. Death of Erik, king of Denmark, in Cyprus. The pretended "gift of Constantine" first alleged. Death of Yussef Ben Taxfin in Africa, æt. 100. Defeat of the Turks in an attempt to retake Jerusalem; Bohemond made prisoner.
1106	The emperor Henry resigns his crown, soon after which he dies at Liege, Aug. 7. His son, after having obtained the throne, asserts his right to appoint bishops. Alexius claims Antioch. Bohemond is released by the Turks, returns to Europe and marries Constance, daughter of Philip, king of France. Battle of Tinche-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	bray; Robert is made prisoner and sent to Cardiff castle, where he ends his days. King Henry annexes Normandy to his dominions. A comet seen in the S.W., Feb. 16. Death of Kilidsch Arslan. Venice suffers from two destructive fires, and Malamocco swept away by an inundation.
1107	Bohemond lands in Epirus, and besieges Durazzo. Pascal holds a council at Troyes, where he urges a new crusade; the question of the investitures is angrily discussed. King Henry returns to England from Normandy. Death of Edgar, king of Scotland; his brother Alexander succeeds.
1108	Alexius is aided by the Venetians; Bohemond abandons the siege of Durazzo, and concludes a treaty of peace, which stipulates a free passage by land for the crusaders; after this, he returns to Otranto. Ali defeats the Christians at Ucesia (Ucles), between Toledo and Cuença; Alfonso's young son Sancho is slain. Death of Philip, king of France.
1109	Baldwin, assisted by a Venetian fleet, takes Tripoli. Contract of marriage between Matilda, daughter of Henry, king of England and the emperor Henry V. The disputed castle of Gisors, in Normandy, causes war between England and France. Death of Alfonso VI. He is succeeded by his daughter Urraca; her husband, Alfonso, king of Aragon and Navarre, is acknowledged in Castile as Alfonso VII.; her young son, Alfonso, by a former marriage, is king of Gallicia. Portugal declared independent, and the hereditary succession established in count Henry's family. Ahmed, the Mohammedan king of Saragossa, is defeated and slain by Alfonso. Ali, repulsed in the siege of Toledo, returns to Africa. Amadeus, count of Maurienne, becomes count of Savoy. Death of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.
1110	The Princess Matilda is sent into Germany with her dowry. The emperor Henry marches into Italy with a powerful army. Treaty between Pascal and the Norman princes of Apulia and Capua.
1111	Henry enters Rome; bloody contests between his soldiers and the people. Pascal, a prisoner, resigns the right of investiture, and crowns the emperor. Death of Roger, duke of Apulia; he is succeeded by his son William II. Bohemond, while preparing to return to Antioch, dies, and is buried at Canosa. Henry visits the countess Matilda, and appoints her his vicegerent in Italy. Alfonso repairs Soria, Uxama, and other cities; he quarrels with Urraca, and imprisons her. The earl of Anjou seizes the province of Maine. John IX. patriarch of CP.
1112	The Lateran council annuls the concessions made by the pope; great commotions follow. Urraca escapes; her partisans in Castile are defeated by her husband; she flies to her son in Gallicia. Death of Henry, count of Portugal; his widow, Theresa, becomes Regent, for their young son, Alfonso. The king of France supports the earl of Anjou; war between him and Henry I. Tancred dies at Antioch. Death of Inge, king of Sweden; his two sons reign conjointly. Pestilence in England.
1113	The Order of Knights Hospitallers confirmed by a papal Bull. Marriage of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, to Adelaide, widow of Roger, count of Sicily. Death of Swatopolk, duke of Russia; his brother Wladimir II. succeeds. Bernard, æt. 23, becomes a monk, in the convent of Citeaux.
1114	Conquest of the Balearic Isles by the Pisans. Mantua revolts, is besieged and taken by the countess Matilda. Marriage of the emperor and Matilda of England celebrated at Mentz. War in Wales; king Henry erects castles there, to secure his conquests. A comet appears at the end of May. Pascal claims the right of investiture in Hungary; opposition of the clergy. Death of Coloman.
1115	Death of the countess Matilda, July 24, æt. 69. The inheritance of her States is disputed by the emperor and the pope. The Pisans carry away rich spoils from Majorca and Minorca, but retain possession of Ivica. The chief men of Normandy swear allegiance to William, son of Henry I.
1116	The emperor Henry takes possession of Matilda's lands. He is excommunicated by another council held in the Lateran, by which Pascal's concessions are again annulled. King Henry I. supports his nephew, Theobald de Blois, against the king of France.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1117	511—512	37 Alexius I. Comnenus.	19 Pascal II.	24 Al Mortader.	9 Urraca and Alfonso VII.	14 Alfonso I. *el Batallador.*	14 Alfonso I.	13 Ali Ben Yussef.	10 Louis VI. *le Gros.*	9 Ladislas II.	12 Henry V.
1118	512—513	1 John II. or Calo-Joannes.	1 Gelasius II.	1 Al Mostarshed.	10	15	15	14	11	10	13
1119	513—514	2	1 Callistus II.	2	11	16	16	15	12	11	14
1120	514—515	3	2	3	12	17	17	16	13	12	15
1121	515—516	4	3	4	13	18	18	17	14	13	16
1122	516—517	5	4	5	14	19	19	18	15	14	17
1123	517—518	6	5	6	15	20	20	19	16	15	18
1124	518—519	7	1 Honorius II.	7	16	21	21	20	17	16	19
1125	519—520	8	2	8	17	22	22	21	18	1 Sobieslas I.	1 Lothair II.
1126	520—521	9	3	9	18 Alfonso *alone.*	23	23	22	19	2	2
1127	521—522	10	4	10	19	24	24	23	20	3	3
1128	522—523	11	5	11	20	25	25	24	21	4	4
1129	524	12	6	12	21	26	26	25	22	5	5
1130	525	13	1 Innocent II.	13	22	27	27	26	23	6	6
1131	526	14	2	14	23	28	28	27	24	7	7
1132	527	15	3	15	24	29	29	28	25	8	8
1133	528	16	4	16	25	30	30	29	26	9	9
1134	529	17	5	17	26	1 Ramiro II.	1 Garcias IV.	30	27	10	10
1135	530	18	6	1 Al Rashid.	27	2	2	31	28	11	11

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	TUSCANY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1117	1 Domenico Michele.	Held by the emperors, and governed by their stewards or deputies.	7 Baldwin VII.	13 Niels or Nicholas.	6 Philip and Inge II.	16 Boleslas III.	4 Stephen II.	5 Wladimir II. *Monomachus.*	11 Alexander I.	18 Henry I. Aug. 5.
1118	2 ——		8 ——	14 ——	7 Inge II. *alone.*	17 ——	5 ——	6 ——	12 ——	19 —— Qu. Matilda *d.* May 1.
1119	3 ——		1 Charles *the Good.*	15 ——	8 ——	18 ——	6 ——	7 ——	13 ——	20 ——
1120	4 ——		2 ——	16 ——	9 ——	19 ——	7 ——	8 ——	14 ——	21 ——
1121	5 ——		3 ——	17 ——	10 ——	20 ——	8 ——	9 ——	15 ——	22 —— *m.* Feb. 2, Adelaida of Louvain.
1122	6 ——		4 ——	18 ——	11 ——	21 ——	9 ——	10 ——	16 ——	23 ——
1123	7 ——		5 ——	19 ——	12 ——	22 ——	10 ——	11 ——	17 ——	24 ——
1124	8 ——		6 ——	20 ——	13 ——	23 ——	11 ——	12 ——	1 David I.	25 ——
1125	9 ——	Conrad has at this time the title of marquis, from the emperor, and Albert from the pope.	7 ——	21 ——	14 ——	24 ——	12 ——	1 Mastislaf I.	2 ——	26 ——
1126	10 ——		8 ——	22 ——	15 ——	25 ——	13 ——	2 ——	3 ——	27 ——
1127	11 ——		1 William *Clito.*	23 ——	16 ——	26 ——	14 ——	3 ——	4 ——	28 ——
1128	12 ——		1 Thierry.	24 ——	17 ——	27 ——	15 ——	4 ——	5 ——	29 ——
1129	13 ——		2 ——	25 ——	1 Rawald.	28 ——	16 ——	5 ——	6 ——	30 ——
1130	1 Pietro Palano.		3 ——	26 ——	2 ——	29 ——	17 ——	6 ——	7 ——	31 ——
1131	2 ——		4 ——	27 ——	3 ——	30 ——	1 Bela II.	7 ——	8 ——	32 ——
1132	3 ——		5 ——	28 ——	4 ——	31 ——	2 ——	1 Jaropolk II.	9 ——	33 ——
1133	4 ——	1 Henry of Bavaria.	6 ——	29 ——	5 ——	32 ——	3 ——	2 ——	10 ——	34 —— (*b.* Henry II.)
1134	5 ——	2 ——	7 ——	30 ——	1 Kol.	33 ——	4 ——	3 ——	11 ——	35 ——
1135	6 ——	3 ——	8 ——	1 Erik II.	2 ——	34 ——	5 ——	4 ——	12 ——	36 —— *d.* Dec. 1, æt. 67. 1 Stephen 26 Dec. Qu. Matilda of Boulogne.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1117	The emperor Henry marches to Rome; the pope retires to Monte Casino, and thence to Beneventum. Second coronation of Henry by the archbishop of Braga, who is excommunicated for the act. League between Alfonso and the Moorish king of Saragossa; the Almoravide general, Mez-deli, is defeated and slain by them; they take Lerida. The doge of Venice falls at Zara, in defending Dalmatia against the Hungarians. A violent earthquake in Italy.
1118	Death of Alexius Comnenus, Aug. 15. Accession of his son John. Anna Comnena, detected in a conspiracy against her brother, is pardoned with her husband Bryennius. Baldwin I., king of Jerusalem, dies at Rhinocorura (El Arisch) Baldwin II. (de Bourg), count of Edessa, is elected in his place. The Order of Knights Templars founded by Sir Hugh de Pagano. Saragossa taken by Alfonso. On the death of Pascal, the Cardinals elect Gelasius II.; the emperor appoints the archbishop of Braga to assume the papal dignity under the name of Gregory VIII. This gives rise to the factions afterwards called the Guelfs and Ghibellins. Zonaras, imperial secretary and captain of the guards at CP. writes his History.
1119	Henry I. re-establishes his ascendancy in Normandy by his victory at Brenneville. Baldwin, count of Flanders, the ally of Louis, is mortally wounded in this battle. Interview of Henry with pope Callistus at Gisors. The long war begins between Genoa and Pisa. Defeat of the Turks at Antioch by Baldwin II. and the Knights Hospitallers, and on the Mæander by the emperor John. Henry I. resists the papal claim to investiture in England; banishment of Thurstan, archbishop of York. Death of Gelasius II. The new pope, Callistus II., holds a council at Rheims. Prince William, Henry's son, is married to Matilda, daughter of Fulk, count of Anjou. Florence of Worcester writes his Chronicle. Calatayud taken by Alfonso.
1120	Peace between Henry I. and Louis. Prince William, on his way to England, is drowned off Barfleur, Nov. 26, with many young nobles. The antipope withdraws from Rome to Sutri; Callistus takes possession of the Lateran. Marriage of Roger, count of Sicily, to Alberia, daughter of Alfonso, king of Castile.
1121	Rebellion of Cordova; followed by the revolt of El Mehedi, in Africa, which begins the power of the Almohades. Siege of Sutri, by the army of Callistus and surrender of the antipope, Gregory. Norbert founds the order of Premonstratensian canons. The people of Saxony rise against the emperor. Roger count of Sicily, invades Calabria and Apulia. Matilda, the bride-widow of Prince William, returns to her father. Abelard builds the convent of Paraclete. The moon eclipsed, April 4.
1122	The emperor John drives the Petchenegans out of Thrace. The dispute between the emperor Henry and the pope, respecting the right of investiture, compromised by the diet of Worms. Abelard, accused of heresy at the council of Soissons, is condemned to burn his writings. Malta taken by Roger, count of Sicily. Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, and Jocelyn de Courtenay made prisoners by the Saracens.
1123	A general council, held in the Lateran, confirms the agreement made at Worms. Alfonso makes an incursion into Murcia and Granada. The Almohades lay siege to Morocco; are repulsed by Ali. War renewed in Normandy by the rebellion of some powerful barons; king Henry takes their castles. Roger, bishop of Salisbury, is his prime minister. The pope refuses to sanction the election of William of Curbeil to the archbishopric of Canterbury, till his assent is purchased by a large sum of money. The emperor John refuses to confirm the privileges of Venice; the Venetians send a large army into the East, which encounters an Egyptian fleet off Joppa, and obtains a great victory.
1124	Louis, king of France, supports William, son of duke Robert, in his claim on Normandy; the oriflamme is first used by him as the royal standard. Earl Waleran and others of the confederate nobles are made prisoners by king Henry. The Genoese capture a rich Pisan convoy on its voyage from Sardinia. Tyre taken by the Crusaders, assisted by the Venetians, to whom a third part of the city is allotted; they conquer Rhodes and Chios, and extend their commerce in the East. Death of Eadmer, abbot of St. Alban's.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1125	Death of the emperor Henry, at Utrecht, May 22; his widow, Matilda, returns to England. Election of Lothaire, duke of Saxony, to the imperial throne; the dukes of Swabia and Franconia refuse to acknowledge him. Treaty of peace concluded by king Henry in Normandy. Punishment of the mint-men in England, for issuing base coin. The Venetians take the islands of Samos and Andros, and the town of Spalatro, in Dalmatia; triumphant return of the doge to Venice. Piombino taken by the Genoese. Otho, bishop of Bamberg, founds the bishopric of Julin (Wollin), in Pomerania. Controversy between Abelard and Bernard. Death of Wladimir *Monomachus*, grand-duke of Russia.
1126	Lothaire gives the duchy of Saxony to Henry IV., duke of Bavaria. Death of Urraca; her son, Alfonso, reigns alone in Castile. King Henry leaves Normandy, and brings his prisoners with him to England.
1127	Marriage of Henry's daughter, Matilda, to Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk, count of Anjou (Aug. 26); she is acknowledged, by the English nobles, heiress to her father's throne. Charles, earl of Flanders, slain; his province is given by Louis to William, son of Robert, former duke of Normandy. Death of William, duke of Apulia; his territories become subject to Roger, great count of Sicily, who is excommunicated by the pope. Baldwin, ransomed from captivity, attacks Aleppo, and is defeated by Zenghi, Atabek of Mosul.
1128	William, earl of Flanders, slain at the siege of Alost. Conrad, duke of Franconia, crowned king of Italy at Milan; excommunicated by the pope, he never acquires any sovereign power. Roger overcomes the papal resistance, and is acknowledged duke of Apulia and Calabria.
1129	Peace concluded between Henry I. and Louis. Death of El Mehedi, chief of the Almohades; his vizir, Abdelmumen, succeeds him. Henry gives liberty to earl Waleran and his other prisoners, and restores their lands to them. A council held in London, makes decrees for the celibacy of the clergy, which, by the king's permission, are disregarded.
1130	On the death of Honorius, the cardinals divide into two factions, one of which elects Innocent II., and the other the antipope, Anacletus II.: the latter gains possession of the Lateran, and is consecrated there; Innocent takes refuge in France, and holds a council at Clermont. Roger crowned king of Sicily, at Palermo. Ali defeated by the Almohades, in Morocco, and his son, Taxfin, by Alfonso, in Andalusia. The Chronicle of Simon of Durham ends.
1131	Baldwin, defeated near Damascus, dies, and leaves the kingdom of Jerusalem to his son-in-law, Fulk, count of Anjou. Death of Bohemond II., count of Edessa; Jocelyn de Courtenay succeeds him. Alfonso bequeaths Aragon to the Knights Hospitallers and Templars; but his will is not carried into effect. Amalfi and Naples submit to Roger. Interview of pope Innocent with Henry, king of England, at Chartres; Lothaire is crowned by him at Liege.
1132	Lothaire arrives in Italy, and expels Conrad; pope Innocent joins him at Roncaglia. Treaty of peace between the Genoese and Pisans. Alfonso lays siege to Fraga. The Charters of Henry I. give security to English industry. The Flemings, who had before purchased and carried away the wool of our eastern counties, about this time introduce the art of spinning it into yarn, at Worstead, in Norfolk, and manufacture stuffs from it in the city of Norwich.
1133	Birth of Matilda's son, afterwards Henry II. Lothaire conducts Innocent to Rome, and is there crowned emperor by him. Tuscany and its dependencies given to Lothaire's son-in-law, Henry Guelf, duke of Bavaria and Saxony. Anacletus, still retaining all the fortified posts in Rome, Innocent again retires to Pisa.
1134	Alfonso, *el Batallador*, defeated and slain by the Moors, at Fraga; the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre choose separate sovereigns, who are protected by Alfonso, king of Castile. Robert, king Henry's brother (*see* 1106), dies in his captivity. Erik, son of Erik I., having been proclaimed king by the people of Schleswig, defeats Niels and his son, Magnus. Leo Stypiota, patriarch of CP.
1135	Stephen of Blois, grandson of William the Conqueror, obtains the throne of England on the death of Henry I. The Pisans take Amalfi, and ruin its commerce; a copy of Justinian's pandects is said to have been discovered there, and

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Spain. Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1136	531	19 John II. or Calo-Joannes.	7 Innocent II.	1 Al Moktafi.	28 Alfonso VII.	3 Ramiro II.	3 Garcias IV.	32 Ali Ben Yussef.	29 Louis VI. *le Gros.*	12 Sobieslas I.	12 Lothair II.
1137	532	20 ——	8——	2——	29——	1 Petronilla and Raymond II.	4——	33 ——	1 Louis VII.	13——	13——
1138	533	21 ——	9——	3——	30——	2——	5——	34 ——	2 ——	14——	1 Conrad III.
1139	534	22 ——	10——	4——	31——	3——	6——	35 ——	3 ——	15——	2——
1140	535	23 ——	11——	5——	32——	4——	7——	36 ——	4 ——	1 Ladislas III.	3——
1141	536	24 ——	12——	6——	33——	5——	8——	37 ——	5 ——	2——	4——
1142	537	25 ——	13——	7——	34——	6——	9——	38 ——	6 ——	3——	5——
1143	538	1 Manuel I. Comnenus.	1 Celestin II.	8——	35——	7——	10——	1 Taxfin Ben Ali.	7 ——	4——	6——
1144	539	2 ——	1 Lucius II.	9——	36——	8——	11——	2——	8 ——	5——	7——
1145	540—541	3 ——	1 Eugenius III.	10——	37——	9——	12——	1 Abdelmumen.	9 ——	6——	8——
1146	541—542	4 ——	2——	11——	38——	10——	13——	2——	10 ——	7——	9——
1147	542—543	5 ——	3——	12——	39——	11——	14——	3——	11 ——	8——	10——
1148	543—544	6 ——	4——	13——	40——	12——	15——	4——	12 ——	9——	11——
1149	544—545	7 ——	5——	14——	41——	13——	16——	5——	13 ——	10——	12——
1150	545—546	8 ——	6——	15——	42——	14——	1 Sancho VI.	6——	14 ——	11——	13——
1151	546—547	9 ——	7——	16——	43——	15——	2——	7——	15 ——	12——	14——

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Repetition Cycles.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1136	7 Pietro Polano.	4 Henry of Bavaria.	9 Thierry.	2 Erik II.	8 Kol.	35 Boleslas III.	6 Bela II.	5 Jaropolk II.	13 David I.	2 Stephen, Dec. 26.
1137	8 ——	5 ——	10 ——	1 Erik III.	4 ——	36 ——	7 ——	6 ——	14 ——	3 ——
1138	9 ——	6 ——	11 ——	2 ——	1 Sverker I.	1 Ladislas II.	8 ——	7 ——	15 ——	4 ——
1139	10 ——	1 Udelric.	12 ——	3 ——	2 ——	2 ——	9 ——	1 Wsewolod II.	16 ——	5 ——
1140	11 ——	2 ——	13 ——	4 ——	3 ——	3 ——	10 ——	2 ——	17 ——	6 ——
1141	12 ——	3 ——	14 ——	5 ——	4 ——	4 ——	1 Geisa II.	3 ——	18 ——	7 ——
1142	13 ——	4 ——	15 ——	6 ——	5 ——	5 ——	2 ——	4 ——	19 ——	8 ——
1143	14 ——	5 ——	16 ——	7 ——	6 ——	6 ——	3 ——	5 ——	20 ——	9 ——
1144	15 ——	6 ——	17 ——	8 ——	7 ——	7 ——	4 ——	6 ——	21 ——	10 ——
1145	16 ——	7 ——	18 ——	9 ——	8 ——	1 Boleslas IV.	5 ——	7 ——	22 ——	11 ——
1146	17 ——	8 ——	19 ——	10 ——	0 ——	2 ——	6 ——	1 Igor II. 1 Isäslav II.	23 ——	12 ——
1147	18 ——	9 ——	20 ——	1 Sweyn IV. 1 Canute III.	10 ——	3 ——	7 ——	2 ——	24 ——	13 ——
1148	1 Domenico Morosino.	10 ——	21 ——	2 ——	11 ——	4 ——	8 ——	3 ——	25 ——	14 ——
1149	2 ——	11 ——	22 ——	3 ——	12 ——	5 ——	9 ——	4 ——	26 ——	15 ——
1150	3 ——	12 ——	23 ——	4 ——	13 ——	6 ——	10 ——	5 ——	27 ——	16 ——
1151	4 ——	13 ——	24 ——	5 ——	14 ——	7 ——	11 ——	6 ——	28 ——	17 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1136	Lothaire marches into Italy with a large army. The empress Matilda resists Stephen's usurpation, and invades Normandy; David, king of Scotland, supports her cause, but is conciliated by Stephen. Baldwin de Redvers holds out in Exeter; he is brought to terms.
1137	Roger is driven out of Apulia and Calabria. The emperor and pope Innocent each claims the conquered provinces; they compromise their dispute by jointly creating Rainulph count of Apulia. Lothaire conducts Innocent to Rome, and, on his return to Germany, dies in the Tyrol, Dec. 3. Roger, having recruited his army in Sicily, recovers most part of his lost territories; but sustains a defeat from Rainulph, near Ragnano. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, endeavours to mediate between them. Ramiro affiances his daughter Petronilla, only two years old, to Raymond, count of Barcelona; resigns the kingdom of Aragon to them, and retires into a monastery. Death of Louis VI. (*le Gros*); his son, set. 8, succeeds him. Stephen repels an invasion of the Welsh. Raymond of Poitiers receives the principality of Antioch; it is claimed by Roger, and attacked by the emperor John, who is repulsed with great loss.
1138	Death of the antipope Anacletus; his partisans elect another, whom they style Victor III.; in a few months they all submit to Innocent. Conrad, duke of Franconia, is elected emperor of Germany, and founds the Hohenstaufen dynasty; from his castle of Wiblingen, his party take the name of Ghibelins, which is extended to all their supporters in Italy. His opponent, Henry Guelf, is put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his duchies of Bavaria and Saxony; hence the papal party are called Guelfs (*see* 1118); long wars and commotions ensue. David, king of Scotland, invades England, and is defeated (Aug. 22) by the earl of Albemarle in the "Battle of the Standard," near Northallerton, in Yorkshire. Boleslas divides Poland among his sons; the eldest, Ladislas, endeavours to deprive his brothers of their shares. Ali summons his son Taxfin from Spain, to support him against the Almohades in Africa. Death of the historian, Geoffrey of Monmouth.
1139	Pope Innocent taken prisoner by Roger, near S. Germano; a treaty of peace follows, by which Roger's title is confirmed, and his son created duke of Apulia. Tuscany is taken from Henry Guelf; the people of Saxony maintain his authority, and prepare to restore him in Bavaria; he dies suddenly at Quedlinburg, and transmits his rights to his son, Henry the Lion. Alfonso, duke of Portugal, gains a great victory over the Moors at Ourique, on the river Corbes, and assumes the title of king. The empress Matilda arrives in England, and prepares to assert her claim by arms, assisted by Robert, earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I.
1140	Duke Guelf, uncle of Henry the Lion, defeated by Conrad, at Weinsberg. Arnold of Brescia denounces at Rome the corruptions of the church. Stephen besieges the earl of Chester in Lincoln castle. The Genoese acquire possession of Ventimiglia. The canon law is introduced into England. The council of Sens condemns the doctrines of Abelard. Guarnarius, or Werner, teaches the civil law at Bologna.
1141	Battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2; Stephen defeated and carried away prisoner to Bristol. His brother, the bishop of Winchester, abandons his cause, and crowns Matilda. Robert, earl of Gloucester, afterwards captured, is exchanged for Stephen. Suger, former minister of Louis le Gros, writes the history of that monarch.
1142	Diet of Francfort. Henry the Lion acknowledged duke of Saxony. His rival Albert, the Bear, created Margrave of Brandenburg. Bavaria given to Henry of Austria; he is opposed by duke Guelf IV., who receives subsidies from the kings of Hungary and Sicily, to assist him in prosecuting his claim. Matilda besieged in Oxford, escapes to Wallingford. Fulk, king of Jerusalem, killed by a fall from his horse. His son, Baldwin III. æt. 13, succeeds under the regency of the queen mother, Melusine. Death of Abelard; he is buried in the monastery of Paraclete, where Eloisa is abbess.
1143	The emperor John, preparing again to attack Antioch, dies, April 8, of a wound received while hunting near Anazarbus. Commotions at Rome. Arnold of Brescia endeavours to restore the senate and ancient form of government

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Death of Innocent II., Sept. 24. Contest between Louis VII. and the pope, for the appointment of the archbishop of Bourges; the king is attacked by Theobald, count of Champagne; besieges Vitry; 1300 persons are burnt in a church. Matilda retires to Normandy. General insurrection of the Moors in Spain against the Almoravides. Death of Ali. The people of Padua are compelled by the Venetians to restore the Brenta to the channel which they had closed. Geisa, king of Hungary, invites German emigrants to join the former colony of that people in Transylvania. Death of the historians, William of Malmsbury, and Ordericus Vitalis. Michael II. patriarch of CP.
1144	Edessa stormed by Zenghi. Taxfin totally defeated in Africa, by Abdelmumen. Wars of the Italian cities; Venice against Ravenna; Verona and Vicenza against Padua and Treviso; Florence and Pisa against Lucca and Sienna.
1145	Pope Lucius II. killed by a stone, in attempting to suppress the new senate. His successor, Eugenius III., withdraws from Rome; after an absence of some months, he tranquillizes the people, and returns to the city. Zenghi assassinated; he is succeeded by his son Noureddin. Abdelmumen takes Morocco, and sends an army into Spain.
1146	Prince Henry inherits Anjou and Maine, by the death of his father, Geoffrey. Normandy submits to him. Death of his uncle, Robert, earl of Gloucester, Oct. 31. Eugenius again leaves Rome; he employs the abbot Bernard to preach another crusade; abbot Suger vainly dissuades Louis from such an undertaking. The Almohades take Seville. Roger attacks the coast of Africa: after which he invades Greece, and plunders Corfu, Corinth, Athens, and Thebes. The silk-weavers of Greece are transported to Palermo. Alfonso carries his arms into Murcia. Comus II. patriarch of CP.
1147	Eugenius urges the second crusade. Diet of Francfort. Conrad's son, Henry, declared his successor. Duke Guelf resigns to Henry the Lion his claim on the duchy of Bavaria, and accompanies the emperor and king of France to the Holy Land. Unfortunate result of their expedition. Treachery of the emperor Manuel. Lisbon taken by Alfonso of Portugal. The kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, assisted by a Genoese fleet, take Almeria. Moscow built by George Dolgorucki, prince of Suzdal. Comus deposed, and Nicholas IV. patriarch of CP.
1148	Unsuccessful sieges of Damascus and Ascalon, by the Christians. The emperor Conrad and the king of France prepare to leave Palestine. Amadeus, count of Maurienne, or Savoy, dies in Cyprus; he is succeeded by his son, Humbert III. Tortosa reduced by Raymond of Barcelona and the Genoese. The Almohades take Cordova. King Stephen refuses to send bishops to the council of Rheims, for which all England is laid under an Interdict. Boleslas, king of Poland, excommunicated. George Antiochenus, the Sicilian admiral, anchors his fleet before CP., and plunders the vicinity.
1149	Louis, returning by sea from his crusade, is captured by the Greeks, and rescued by the Sicilian fleet; Roger receives him hospitably at Potenza, in Calabria. The emperor Manuel and the Venetians recover Corfu and other islands; they defeat the Sicilians in a naval engagement. Eugenius establishes himself in Rome. Bernard, reproached for the failure of the crusade preached by him, is defended by Otho of Frisingen. Noureddin defeats the Christians near the Orontes. Raymond, prince of Antioch, slain.
1150	Eugenius again driven from Rome. The Venetians expel the pirates, and regain Pola and the coast of Dalmatia. The Milanese defeated by the people of Cremona, at Castelnuovo, and lose their *carroccio*. Victory of Manuel over the Servians, who become vassals of the Eastern empire. Bernard dedicates to Eugenius his five books, "De Consideratione."
1151	Manuel invades Hungary, crosses the Danube, grants a truce to Geisa, and carries a large booty to CP. Peace concluded between the emperor Conrad and duke Guelf. Death of Conrad's son, Henry. League between Modena and Parma. Conquests of Abdelmumen in Africa. Vacarius teaches the Roman law at Oxford. Gratian, a Benedictine monk of Bologna, frames the canon law. A papal legate arrives in Norway, and makes Drontheim an archbishop's see. Theodore II. patriarch of CP.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1152	547—548	10 Manuel I. Comnenus.	8 Eugenius III.	17 Al Moktafi.	44 Alfonso VII.	16 Petronilla and Raymond.	3 Sancho VI.	8 Abdelmumen.	16 Louis VII.	13 Ladislas III.	1 Frederic I. Barbarossa.
1153	548—549	11 ——	1 Anastasius IV.	18——	45——	17——	4——	9——	17——	14——	2——
1154	549—550	12 ——	1 Adrian IV.	19——	46——	18——	5——	10——	18——	15——	3——
1155	550—551	13 ——	2——	20——	47——	19——	6——	11——	19——	16——	4——
1156	551—552	14 ——	3——	21——	48——	20——	7——	12——	20——	17——	5——
1157	552—553	15 ——	4——	22——	1 Sancho III. *Leon* Ferdinand II. 1	21——	8——	13——	21——	18——	6——
1158	553—554	16 ——	5——	23——	1 Alfonso VII. ——2	22——	9——	14——	22——	19——	7——
1159	554—555	17 ——	1 Alexander III.	24——	2——3	23——	10——	15——	23——	20——	8——
1160	555—556	18 ——	2——	1 Al Mostanjed.	3——4	24——	11——	16——	24——	21——	9——
1161	557	19 ——	3——	2——	4——5	25——	12——	17——	25——	22——	10——
1162	558	20 ——	4——	3——	5——6	1 Alfonso II.	13——	18——	26——	23——	11——
1163	559	21 ——	5——	4——	6——7	2——	14——	1 Yusef Abu Jakub.	27——	24——	12——
1164	560	22 ——	6——	5——	7——8	3——	15——	2——	28——	25——	13——
1165	561	23 ——	7——	6——	8——9	4——	16——	3——	29——	26——	14——
1166	562	24 ——	8——	7——	9—10	5——	17——	4——	30——	27——	15——
1167	563	25 ——	9——	8——	10—11	6——	18——	5——	31——	28——	16——
1168	564	26 ——	10——	9——	11—12	7——	19——	6——	32——	29——	17——

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Reputation Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	TUSCANY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1152	5 Domenico Morosini	14 Udelric.	25 Thierry.	6 Canute III.	15 Sverker I.	8 Boleslas IV.	12 Geisa II.	7 Isiaslav II.	29 David I. Apr. 27.	18 Stephen. Dec. 26.
1153	6 ——	1 Guelf.	26 ——	7 ——	16 ——	9 ——	13 ——	8 ——	1 Malcolm IV. May 24.	19 ——
1154	7 ——	2 ——	27 ——	8 ——	17 ——	10 ——	14 ——	1 Rostislav.	2 ——	*d.* Oct. 25, æt. 49. 1 Henry II. *Plantagenet.* Dec. 19. Qu. Eleanor of Guyenne.
1155	8 ——	3 ——	28 ——	9 ——	1 Erik IX.	11 ——	15 ——	2 ——	3 ——	2 ——
1156	1 Vitale Michele II.	4 ——	29 ——	10 ——	2 ——	12 ——	16 ——	3 ——	4 ——	3 ——
1157	2 ——	5 ——	30 ——	1 Waldemar I.	3 ——	13 ——	17 ——	4 ——	5 ——	4 —— *b.* Richard *Cœur de Lion.*
1158	3 ——	6 ——	31 ——	2 ——	4 ——	14 ——	18 ——	5 ——	6 ——	5 ——
1159	4 ——	7 ——	32 ——	3 ——	5 ——	15 ——	19 ——	6 ——	7 ——	6 ——
1160	5 ——	8 ——	33 ——	4 ——	1 Charles VII.	16 ——	1 Stephen III.	7 ——	8 ——	7 ——
1161	6 ——	9 ——	34 ——	5 ——	2 ——	17 ——	2 ——	8 ——	9 ——	8 ——
1162	7 ——	10 ——	35 ——	6 ——	3 ——	18 ——	1 Stephen IV.	9 ——	10 ——	9 ——
1163	8 ——	11 ——	36 ——	7 ——	4 ——	19 ——	2 ——	10 ——	11 ——	10 ——
1164	9 ——	12 ——	37 ——	8 ——	5 ——	20 ——	3 ——	11 ——	12 ——	11 ——
1165	10 ——	13 ——	38 ——	9 ——	6 ——	21 ——	4 ——	12 ——	1 William, *the Lion.* Dec. 9.	12 ——
1166	11 ——	14 ——	39 ——	10 ——	7 ——	22 ——	5 ——	13 ——	2 ——	13 ——
1167	12 ——	15 ——	40 ——	11 ——	8 ——	23 ——	6 ——	1 Mstislav II.	3 ——	14 ——
1168	13 ——	16 ——	1 Philip of Alsace.	12 ——	1 Canute *Ericson.*	24 ——	7 ——	2 ——	4 ——	15 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1152	Death of the emperor Conrad, at Bamberg, Feb. 15; his nephew, Frederic (Barbarossa), is unanimously elected by the nobles of Germany and Italy, at the Diet of Frankfort, March 4. Eugenius returns again to Rome. Roger takes Tunis, Bona, and other towns, on the coast of Africa. The synod of Beaugency divorces Louis VII., March 18, from his queen Eleanor, who marries, May 18, prince Henry, duke of Normandy, and transfers to him her inheritance of Guyenne and Poitou. He lands in England with a large army, to claim the crown. Death of the abbot Suger, many years minister of state in France.
1153	Death of pope Eugenius. Lodi and other cities invite the emperor's protection against Milan. Pacification of Germany; Bavaria restored to Henry the Lion; Tuscany given to his uncle Guelf; Austria erected into a duchy for Henry IX., who had held Bavaria for twelve years. Death of king Stephen's son Eustace; treaty of Winchester, Aug. 18; the crown of England secured to Henry on Stephen's death. Ascalon taken by Baldwin III. Noureddin conquers Damascus. Al Edrisi writes his "Nubian Geography." Death of Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux. Cinnamus writes his History of the Greek Empire.
1154	On the decease of Anastasius, Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman who ever filled the papal chair, is elected, and takes the name of Adrian IV. Death of Roger, king of Sicily; accession of his son, William I., called *the Bad*. The emperor Frederic enters Italy with a numerous army, and holds a Diet at Roncaglia. Conclusion of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
1155	Frederic takes Tortona; quarrels with Adrian, submits by holding the pope's stirrup; is crowned at Rome, June 18; returns to Germany. Arnold of Brescia is given up to Adrian, and burnt. The Apulians revolt; the Greek emperor sends Michael Palæologus with an army to assist them, and conquers the greater part of their province and Calabria. Thomas à Becket, chancellor to Henry II. Lucas Chrysoberges patriarch of CP.
1156	The emperor Frederic marries Beatrice, daughter of Rinaldo, count of Burgundy. Death of Michael Palæologus. William recovers Bari, and other towns; concludes a treaty of peace with the pope. The Milanese repair the fortifications of Tortona; defeat the Pavians. A Bull of pope Adrian submits Ireland to Henry II. Kilidsch Arslan II. sultan of Iconium. The Carmelite order founded by Berthold. Granada conquered by the Almohades. Geoffrey, brother of Henry II., renounces his claims on Maine and Anjou, for a pension.
1157	Adrian, in a letter to the emperor, asserts Germany to be a papal benefice; Frederic resists the claim. On the death of Alfonso VII., his sons divide his territories; Sancho takes Castile, and Ferdinand Leon. Almeria recovered by the Moors. Wales submits to Henry II. Waldemar, king of Denmark, builds Copenhagen. The bank of Venice established. Andrew, son of George Dolgorucki, becomes prince of White Russia. Erik IX. of Sweden conquers the coast of Finland, and builds Abo.
1158	Second march of Frederic into Italy; capture of Milan; Diet of Roncaglia; the Glossators, Bulgarus, Martino Gossia, Jacopo of Bologna, and Ugolino da Porta, assert the imperial jurisdiction; the office of *podesta* created; the alienation of lands to the church prohibited. Adrian puts a different interpretation on his letter. Stefano, the Sicilian admiral, defeats the Greek fleet, and attacks Negropont. A truce for thirty years concluded between the two powers. On the death of his brother, Geoffrey, Henry II. claims and obtains the county of Nantes. Sancho, king of Castile, dies, and leaves his kingdom to his son, Alfonso, only three years old. The Order of the knights of Calatrava founded. Death of Otho of Freisingen, the chronicler. Tunis taken by Abdelmumen.
1159	Renewed discord between the emperor and pope. Death of Adrian. Election of Alexander III. by the cardinals. Frederic supports an antipope, Victor IV. The Milanese refuse obedience to the imperial *podesta*, and are declared enemies of the empire. Henry II. claims the county of Toulouse; war ensues between him and Louis VII. Michael III. patriarch of CP.

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D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
60	Council of Pavia, called by the emperor, declares Victor to be pope; they are all excommunicated by Alexander. Conspiracy of the nobles against William, king of Sicily; his favourite, admiral Malo, is assassinated. Abdelmumen passes over from Africa to Spain. Gebel Tarik (Gibraltar) fortified by his engineer, Alhang Yahix.
61	Peace concluded between Henry II. and Louis VII. They acknowledge Alexander as pope; the kings of Denmark, Norway, Bohemia, and Hungary, declare in favour of Victor. The siege of Milan commenced by the emperor. Badajos, Beja, and Beira, taken by the Moors. William, surprized and made prisoner by the conspirators, is released by the people of Palermo; death of his young son, Roger. Henry II. limits the papal authority in England.
62	Surrender and destruction of the city of Milan. All Lombardy submits to Frederic. Flight of Pope Alexander into France. Combats of the Genoese and Pisans, in Constantinople. Death of Raymond, king of Aragon; Alfonso, his young son, by Petronilla, succeeds, under his mother's regency. Thomas à Becket, appointed archbishop of Canterbury, resigns the chancellorship, and opposes the king's ecclesiastical reforms. Death of Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem; he is succeeded by his brother, Amalrich, or Amaury.
63	Council of Tours. Alexander declares void all the acts of his opponents. Stringent decrees against the heretics of southern France (called Manicheans, Paulicians, and afterwards Albigenses). Monks and regular canons forbidden to leave their monasteries for the purpose of teaching civil law, physics, and medicine. Henry II. obtains from Thomas à Becket and the other bishops, a promise of submitting to the ancient laws of the realm. Death of Abdelmumen, æt. 68. His son, Yuzef Abu Jakub, is acknowledged sovereign of the Almohades, in Africa and Spain. Benjamin of Tudela's Travels (1160 to 1173). Pope Alexander fixes his residence in the city of Sens. The church of Notre Dame, at Paris, founded. The Turks first enter Egypt.
64	League of Verona and other cities, to regain their freedom, supported by the Venetians; the emperor retires before their army. Henry II. convokes an assembly of barons and prelates, at which the "Constitutions of Clarendon" are enacted. They are condemned by Alexander III., on which Thomas à Becket revokes his promise to observe them, and flies to the abbey of Pontigny, in France. Death of the anti-pope, Victor IV. The imperial party elevate Pascal III. in his place. Commotions in Sardinia; the emperor is called upon to appoint a king. Death of Peter the Lombard (a native of Novara), bishop of Paris, and "Master of the Sentences." About this time flourish the Chroniclers, Roger Hoveden, Ralph de Dicsto, and Giraldus Cambrensis. Ranulph de Glanville, one of the Justiciaries of Henry II., writes a Digest of Laws and Customs.
65	A diet at Ulm, under the imperial auspices, puts an end to a fierce intestine war among the German nobles. Pope Alexander returns to Rome. War between Genoa and Pisa. Henry II. forbids, under severe penalties, all appeals to the pope. Becket excommunicates him and all who conform to the "Constitutions of Clarendon."
66	The emperor Frederic reinforces his army and returns into Italy. Death of William, king of Sicily; accession of his son, William II., the Good, æt. 10; his mother, Margaret, is regent. Alfonso of Portugal takes Evora.
67	Ancona invested by the imperial army. General league of the Lombard cities. Frederic defeats the Sicilian auxiliaries of pope Alexander, and takes Rome. He retires in consequence of an epidemic disease, which destroys the greater part of his troops. Dermot, king of Leinster, solicits the support of Henry II. against his rival, Ruderic O'Connor.
68	Success of the Lombard league; they found a new city, named Alessandria, in honour of the pope. Frederic retreats into Germany. Death of the anti-pope Pascal III.; another, styled Callistus III., is set up. Amalric invades Egypt, takes and pillages Heliopolis. Noureddin's generals, Shiracouh and Saladin are called in, and defeat the Christians. Canute, son of Eric, kills Charles VII., and seizes the throne of Sweden.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile & Leon.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ge Hu
1169	565	27 Manuel I. Comnenus.	11 Alexander III.	10 Al Mostanjed.	12 Alfonso VIII. of Castile. Ferdinand II. of Leon. 13	8 Alfonso II.	20 Sancho VI.	7 Yuzef Abu Jakub.	33 Louis VII.	30 Ladislas III.	18 F der I. B Duke
1170	566	28 ——	12——	1 Al Mostadhi.	13—14	9——	21——	8 ——	34 ——	31——	19—
1171	567	29 ——	13——	2——	14—15	10——	22——	9 ——	35 ——	32——	20—
1172	568	30 ——	14——	3——	15—16	11——	23——	10 ——	36 ——	33——	21—
1173	569	31 ——	15——	4——	16—17	12——	24——	11 ——	37 ——	34——	22—
1174	570	32 ——	16——	5——	17—18	13——	25——	12 ——	38 ——	1 Sobieslas II.	23—
1175	571	33 ——	17——	6——	18—19	14——	26——	13 ——	39 ——	2——	24—
1176	572	34 ——	18——	7——	19—20	15——	27——	14 ——	40 ——	3——	25—
1177	573—574	35 ——	19——	8——	20—21	16——	28——	15 ——	41 ——	4——	26—
1178	574—575	36 ——	20——	9——	21—22	17——	29——	16 ——	42 ——	1 Frederic.	27—
1179	575—576	37 ——	21——	10——	22—23	18——	30——	17 ——	43 ——	2——	28—
1180	576—577	1 Alexius Comnenus II.	22——	1 Al Naser.	23—24	19——	31——	18 ——	1 Philip Augustus.	3——	29—
1181	577—578	2 ——	1 Lucius III.	2——	24—25	20——	32——	19 ——	2 ——	4——	30—
1182	578—579	3 ——	2——	3——	25—26	21——	33——	20 ——	3 ——	5——	31—
1183	579—580	1 Andronicus I.	3——	4——	26—27	22——	34——	21 ——	4 ——	6——	32—
1184	580—581	2 ——	4——	5——	27—28	23——	35——	1 Jakub Almansor.	5 ——	7——	33—
1185	581—582	1 Isaac Angelus.	1 Urban III.	6——	28—29	24——	36——	2 ——	6 ——	8——	34—
1186	582—583	2 ——	2——	7——	29—30	25——	37——	3 ——	7 ——	9——	35—
1187	583—584	3 ——	1 Gregory VIII. 2 *mos.* 1 Clement III.	8——	30—31	26——	38——	4 ——	8 ——	10——	36—

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pe-ion ties.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
169	14 Vitale Michele II.	17 Guelf.	2 Philip of Alsace.	13 Waldemar I.	2 Canute *Ericson.*	25 Boleslas IV.	8 Stephen IV.	3 Matislav II.	5 William *the Lion.* Dec. 9.	16 Henry II. Dec. 19.
170	15 ——	18 ——	3 ——	14 ——	3 ——	26 ——	9 ——	4 ——	6 ——	17 ——
171	16 ——	19 ——	4 ——	15 ——	4 ——	27 ——	10 ——	5 ——	7 ——	18 ——
172	17 ——	20 ——	5 ——	16 ——	5 ——	28 ——	11 ——	1 Ladislav III.	8 ——	19 ——
173	1 Sebastiano Ziani.	21 ——	6 ——	17 ——	6 ——	1 Mieislas III.	1 Bela III.	1 Roman.	9 ——	20 ——
174	2 ——	22 ——	7 ——	18 ——	7 ——	2 ——	2 ——	2 ——	10 ——	21 ——
175	3 ——	23 ——	8 ——	19 ——	8 ——	3 ——	3 ——	3 ——	11 ——	22 ——
176	4 ——	24 ——	9 ——	20 ——	9 ——	4 ——	4 ——	4 ——	12 ——	23 ——
177	5 ——	25 ——	10 ——	21 ——	10 ——	1 Casimir II. *the Just.*	5 ——	1 Switoslav III.	13 ——	24 ——
178	6 ——	26 ——	11 ——	22 ——	11 ——	2 ——	6 ——	2 ——	14 ——	25 ——
179	1 Orio Mastropetro.	27 ——	12 ——	23 ——	12 ——	3 ——	7 ——	3 ——	15 ——	26 ——
180	2 ——	28 ——	13 ——	24 ——	13 ——	4 ——	8 ——	4 ——	16 ——	27 ——
181	3 ——	29 ——	14 ——	25 ——	14 ——	5 ——	9 ——	5 ——	17 ——	28 ——
182	4 ——	30 ——	15 ——	1 Canute IV.	15 ——	6 ——	10 ——	6 ——	18 ——	29 ——
183	5 ——	31 ——	16 ——	2 ——	16 ——	7 ——	11 ——	7 ——	19 ——	30 —— *d.* Prince Henry.
184	6 ——	32 ——	17 ——	3 ——	17 ——	8 ——	12 ——	8 ——	20 ——	31 ——
185	7 ——	33 ——	18 ——	4 ——	18 ——	9 ——	13 ——	9 ——	21 ——	32 ——
186	8 ——	34 ——	19 ——	5 ——	19 ——	10 ——	14 ——	10 ——	22 ——	33 ——
187	9 ——	35 ——	20 ——	6 ——	20 ——	11 ——	15 ——	11 ——	23 ——	34 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1169	Milan rebuilt and fortified. The Lombards, the pope, and the Greek emperc coalesce against the emperor Frederic. Treaty of Montmirail between the kin of England and France. Richard Strongbow, earl of Chepstow, with Maurii Fitzgerald, and other knights, land in Ireland, and take Wexford, Waterfor and Dublin. Shiracouh, master of Egypt, assumes the office of vizir. Waldema king of Denmark, takes the island of Rugen. Catania, in Sicily, destroyed b an earthquake. First commercial treaty between the Greek empire and Geno
1170	Compromise between Henry and Thomas à Becket, who is permitted to retur he is assassinated, Dec. 29. Failure of Frederic's pacific overtures to the pop The emperor Manuel's unsuccessful expedition against Damietta. Saladi takes Gaza. Peter Waldo, a citizen of Lyons, founds a preaching societ called afterwards Waldenses.
1171	Henry II. lands with an army at Waterford; his own knights, and many nativ chiefs, do homage to him for their lands. Two cardinals are sent by the po to investigate the circumstances of Thomas à Becket's death. The emper Manuel seises the property of the Venetians in his States, and Stephen, kin of Hungary, takes from them Zara, Spalatro, and other places in Dalmati The Venetians fit out a large fleet, recover Zara, take Ragusa, and attack N gropont. Death of Shiracouh; his nephew, Saladin, becomes supreme in Egyp nominally as the representative of Noureddin. End of the Fatimite caliphs.
1172	The Venetians fail in their attempt on Chalcis, but take the island of Scio the plague breaks out in their fleet. Embassy of Henry Dandolo to the Gree emperor. Henry II. involved in great troubles through Becket's death.
1173	Henry II. divides Ireland into counties, and regulates the government; he appea before the papal legates, and receives absolution for Becket's death; his quee Eleanor, jealous of Fair Rosamond, incites her sons, Henry, Geoffrey, an Richard, to rebel against their father; Louis, king of France, supports them and William of Scotland invades England. The Venetians return with onl seventeen ships of their large fleet, and infect their city with the plague; th citizens revolt; the doge is slain, and Sebastiano Ziani elected in his plac Death of Amalric, king of Jerusalem; his son, Baldwin IV., succeeds, æt. 13 Raymond III., count of Tripoli, is his guardian.
1174	Frederic descends into Italy with a large army; he fails in his attack on Ale sandria. Ancona besieged by the archbishop of Mentz and a Venetian fleet William Adelard, a citizen of Ferrara, and Aldruda, countess of Bertinoro, a their own expense collect a body of troops and relieve the place. Henry I does penance at Becket's tomb; he quells the insurrection of his sons, imprison his queen; Louis signs a treaty of peace; the king of Scotland is defeated a Alnwick, and made prisoner. The leaning tower of Pisa erected. Treaty peace between Venice and the Greek empire. Death of Noureddin; Saladi becomes independent sultan of Egypt.
1175	The German army in Italy greatly reduced by the severe winter; to gain tim for fresh reinforcements to arrive, Frederic negotiates for peace; under hi mediation, the war between Genoa and Pisa is ended by an equal division of th island of Sardinia.
1176	Battle of Legnano, May 29; after this defeat, the emperor makes serious propc sitions for peace. War renewed between Manuel and Kilidsch Arslan, c Iconium; defeat of the former at Myriokephalon. Henry II. sends his so prince John, to Ireland, but soon recals him. The North of Italy agitated b the heresy of the Cathari. The first stone bridge, across the Thames at Londo commenced by Peter Coleman. Marriage of Joan, daughter of Henry II., t William, king of Sicily.
1177	Meeting of the emperor and pope at Venice; a definitive peace concluded betwee them; a truce of six years with the Lombard cities, and of fifteen with the kin of Sicily. Manuel concludes and breaks a treaty of peace. John Vatac defeats the Turks on the Mæander, and peace is again restored. Henry I divides England into six circuits, through which he sends justices in Ey twice a year, to administer the laws in each county. Waldemar, king of De mark, destroys Julin (Wollin). Charlton, patriarch of CP.

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.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
178	Submission of the antipope Callistus. Alexander returns to Rome; the senate allowed to remain, but subordinate to him. The king of Sicily sends a fleet to assist the Christians in Palestine. The emperor Manuel marries his daughter, Maria, to Rayner, son of the marquis of Montferrat, and his son, Alexius, to Agnes, daughter of Louis VII. The emperor Frederic takes possession of Bohemia. Theodosius Borradiotes, patriarch of CP.
179	The eleventh general council, or third Lateran, decrees that the true pope must be elected by two-thirds of the cardinals. The Waldenses are excommunicated, and their translation of the Bible suppressed; the archbishop of Lyons persecutes them. Saladin attacks Jerusalem, and is repulsed by Baldwin.
180	Death of the emperor Manuel; his son, Alexius, succeeds, æt. 13; family dissensions and intrigues weaken the empire. Henry the Lion dispossessed of all his States, except Brunswick and Lüneburg, which his descendants still hold. Death of Louis, king of France; his son, Philip Augustus, æt. 15, inherits the throne, and resists the attempts of his uncles to rule over him. The pope urges the sovereigns of Europe to engage in a new crusade. An antipope, styling himself Innocent III., is captured and banished. The pointed Gothic style of architecture is introduced about this time.
181	Zara surrenders to Bela, king of Hungary, who recovers all Dalmatia and Croatia. Nicetas Choniates writes his History. The Jew, Maimonides, is physician to Saladin at Cairo.
182	Andronicus acquires the chief administrative power in the Greek empire. Henry II. is again harassed by his sons; the eldest demands immediate possession of Normandy. The Jews expelled from France. Death of Waldemar, king of Denmark.
183	By the murder of Alexius, Andronicus becomes emperor of the East. Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II., dies without issue. The freedom of the Lombard cities secured by the peace of Constance. Baldwin IV., disabled by leprosy, resigns the crown of Jerusalem to his nephew, Baldwin V., under the regency of Raymond, count of Tripoli. Saladin takes Damascus, Aleppo, and Mosul, and sets aside the Turkish sultan. Theodosius deposed by Andronicus; Basil II. patriarch of CP.
184	Diet of Mentz; the functions and dignities of the electors of Germany settled. Lucius III. driven from Rome by the turbulence of the people. The emperor Frederic pays a pacific visit to the cities of Italy. Council of Verona; excommunication of the Roman people and of the Waldenses. Embassy from Jerusalem to solicit assistance against Saladin. Siege of Santarem; Yuzef Abu Jakub defeated by Alfonso, king of Portugal, and dies of his wounds. Renaud de Chatillon defeated in an attempt to surprize Mecca and Medina. Raymond concludes a truce with Saladin.
185	Tumults at CP.; Andronicus murdered; Isaac Angelus made emperor. The crusade preached in France; Henry II. refuses to take part in it; his third son, Geoffrey, duke of Brittany, is killed in a tournament at Paris, soon after which his widow, Constance, gives birth to a son, named Arthur. The Sicilians take Durazzo and Thessalonica, which they are soon obliged to abandon. Death of Alfonso, king of Portugal, æt. 90; his son, Sancho I., succeeds him.
186	Marriage of the emperor's son, Henry, to Constance, heiress of the throne of Sicily; they are crowned king and queen of Italy at Milan. Revolt of the Bulgarians and Wallachians; they attack CP. Conrad of Montferrat, who had married the sister of Isaac Angelus, defeats them, and saves the city. Death of Baldwin V.; his mother, Sybilla, inherits the crown of Jerusalem, and shares it with her husband, Guy of Lusignan. Nicetas II., patriarch of CP.
187	The truce in Palestine broken by Renaud de Chatillon. Battle of Tiberias; Guy of Lusignan made prisoner. Saladin takes Jerusalem, Oct. 2. Death of Raymond, count of Tripoli. Siege of Tyre; Conrad of Montferrat repels the attack of Saladin. The emperor and pope again at variance; invasion of the papal States; death of Urban III.; his successor, Gregory VIII., urges a new crusade, and dies two months after his election. Giraldus Cambrensis, and William of Tyre, write their Histories. York minster founded.

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A.D.	Hegira.	East-ern Em-pire.	Popes.	Spain. Ara-bia.	Castile & Leon.	Ara-gon.	Nav-arre.	Moors.	France.	Bohe-mia.	Ger-man
1188	584—585	4 Isaac Ange-lus.	2 Cle-ment III.	9 Al Na-ser.	31 Al-fonso VIII. of Castile. Alfonso IX. of Leon. 1	27 Al-fonso II.	39 San-cho VI.	5 Ja-kub Al-man-sor.	9 Philip Augus-tus.	11 Fre-deric.	37 Fre-deri I. Ba-baro-sa.
1189	585—586	5 ——	3 ——	10 ——	32—2	28 ——	40 ——	6 ——	10 ——	12 ——	38 —
1190	586—587	6 ——	4 ——	11 ——	33—3	29 ——	41 ——	7 ——	11 ——	1 Con-rad II.	1 Hen-ry V
1191	587—588	7 ——	1 Ce-lestin III.	12 ——	34—4	30 ——	42 ——	8 ——	12 ——	1 Wen-ceslas II.	2 —
1192	588—589	8 ——	2 ——	13 ——	35—5	31 ——	43 ——	9 ——	13 ——	2 ——	3 —
1193	590	9 ——	3 ——	14 ——	36—6	32 ——	44 ——	10 ——	14 ——	1 Hen-ry Bre-tislas.	4 —
1194	591	10 ——	4 ——	15 ——	37—7	33 ——	1 San-cho VII.	11 ——	15 ——	2 ——	5 —
1195	592	1 Alex-ius III.	5 ——	16 ——	38—8	34 ——	2 ——	12 ——	16 ——	3 ——	6 —
1196	593	2 ——	6 ——	17 ——	39—9	1 Pe-dro II.	3 ——	13 ——	17 ——	1 Lad-islas IV.	7 —
1197	594	3 ——	7 ——	18 ——	40—10	2 ——	4 ——	14 ——	18 ——	1 Pre-mislas I. or Otto-car I.	8 —
1198	595	4 ——	1 In-nocent III.	19 ——	41—11	3 ——	5 ——	1 Mo-hamad Abdal-la.	19 ——	2 ——	Va-cant
1199	596	5 ——	2 ——	20 ——	42—12	4 ——	6 ——	2 ——	20 ——	3 ——	Con-test be-twee Phi-lip o Swa-bia and Otho of Brus-wick
1200	597	6 ——	3 ——	21 ——	43—13	5 ——	7 ——	3 ——	21 ——	4 ——	
1201	598	7 ——	4 ——	22 ——	44—14	6 ——	8 ——	4 ——	22 ——	5 ——	

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Tuscany.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1188	10 Orio Mastropetro.	36 Guelf.	21 Philip of Alsace.	7 Canute IV.	21 Canute *Ericson.*	12 Casimir II. *the Just.*	16 Bela III.	12 Swatoslav III.	24 William, *the Lion.* Dec. 9.	35 Henry II. Dec. 19.
1189	11 ——	37 ——	22 ——	8 ——	22 ——	13 ——	17 ——	13 ——	25 ——	*d.* July 6, æt. 56. 1 Richard I. *Cœur de Lion.* Sep. 3.
1190	12 ——	38 ——	23 ——	9 ——	23 ——	14 ——	18 ——	14 ——	26 ——	2 ——
1191	13 ——	39 ——	1 Margaret I. and Baldwin VIII.	10 ——	24 ——	15 ——	19 ——	15 ——	27 ——	3 —— *m.* Berengaria of Navarre.
1192	1 Henry Dandolo.	40 ——	2 ——	11 ——	25 ——	16 ——	20 ——	16 ——	28 ——	4 ——
1193	2 ——	41 ——	3 ——	12 ——	26 ——	17 ——	21 ——	17 ——	29 ——	5 ——
1194	3 ——	42 ——	1 Baldwin IX.	13 ——	27 ——	1 Lesseck I.	22 ——	18 ——	30 ——	6 ——
1195	4 ——	1 Philip.	2 ——	14 ——	28 ——	2 ——	23 ——	1 Ruric II.	31 ——	7 ——
1196	5 ——	2 ——	3 ——	15 ——	29 ——	3 ——	1 Emeric.	2 ——	32 ——	8 ——
1197	6 ——	3 ——	4 ——	16 ——	30 ——	4 ——	2 ——	3 ——	33 ——	9 ——
1198	7 ——	4 ——	5 ——	17 ——	31 ——	5 ——	3 ——	4 ——	34 ——	10 ——
1199	8 ——	5 ——	6 ——	18 ——	1Sverker II.	6 ——	4 ——	5 ——	35 ——	*d.* Apr. 6, æt. 42. 1 John, May 27. Qu. Avisa.
1200	9 ——	6 ——	7 ——	19 ——	2 ——	7 ——	5 ——	6 ——	36 ——	2 May 18. *m.* Isabella of Angoulême.
1201	10 ——	7 ——	8 ——	20 ——	3 ——	8 ——	6 ——	7 ——	37 ——	3 May 3.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1188	Clement III. sends cardinal-legates to move all the States of Europe to th crusade. The emperor Frederic takes the cross, collects a numerous army, an negotiates with Isaac Angelus to secure a safe passage through the Byzantin empire. Guy of Lusignan is set free by Saladin. Conrad, of Montferrat, defend Tripoli. The Bulgarians compel the Greeks to abandon the siege of Lobitza Prince Richard is encouraged by Philip Augustus to rebel against his father war ensues between England and France. Clement again makes Rome th papal residence, by a treaty with the senate. Kilidsch Arslan II. expelled b his sons; Kutbeddin Malek Shah reigns in Iconium as his share of the empire
1189	The third crusade. Frederic begins his march April 23; he is impeded by, an defeats, the Greeks; winters in Thrace. Guy of Lusignan lays siege to Arre distress of the besiegers relieved by a fleet of Danes, Fristans, and Fleming Henry II., unsuccessful in his war, makes peace, and dies soon afterwards, a Chinon. Massacre of the Jews in London and other cities. Sancho, king Portugal, takes Silvas and Beja. Death of William II., king of Sicily. Tan cred, natural son of Roger, is invited by the Sicilians, and supported by th pope, against Constance and her husband.
1190	Frederic storms Adrianople and Demetria; Isaac Angelus submits, and provide a fleet at Gallipoli to convey the crusaders across the Hellespont; they are re sisted by Kutbeddin, and take Iconium. Frederic is drowned in the rive Calycadnus (Salef), June 10; his son, Frederic, duke of Swabia, leads the army t Antioch, where they suffer great distress, and many thousands perish. Richar intrusts the regency of England to Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and Hugh, Durham; he embarks with his forces at Marseilles, and Philip Augustus Genoa; they pass the winter in Sicily, where they quarrel, and are reconcile Many battles between Saladin and the besiegers of Acre. Death of Guy's wif Sybilla, and their two children; her sister, Isabella, is divorced, and marrie Conrad, count of Montferrat, who thus acquires his claim to the titular kingdo of Jerusalem. Tancred conquers Apulia; the count of Andria, Henry's g neral, defeated and slain at Ascoli. King Richard claims the dowry of his siste Joan, widow of the late king of Sicily. Leontius Thootocites, patriarch of C
1191	Duke Frederic, with his remaining troops, joins the Christian camp before Acre Philip Augustus arrives April 20. Richard conquers the island of Cyprus, an gives it to Guy of Lusignan; he lands in Palestine, June 8. Surrender of Acr July 17. Marriage of Richard, in Cyprus, to Berengaria, daughter of Sancho king of Navarre. Saladin defeated at Arsouf; Jaffa and Ascalon surrender the Christians. Philip Augustus returns to France. Guy retains the title king of Jerusalem for life, to be inherited by Conrad. Assassination of Conra Richard quarrels with the Austrian prince, Leopold. The Order of Teutoni knights founded. Henry VI. crowned at Rome; besieges Naples; loses hi army by sickness, and withdraws; the archbishop of Cologne and duke of B hemia die there. The Sicilians drive away the fleets of Genoa and Pis reconquer Apulia; the empress Constance, made prisoner at Salerno, is release by Tancred. Pope Celestin allows the Romans to destroy Tusculum; the ex pelled inhabitants build Frascati. Prince John expels the regents appointe by his brother, and assumes their authority. The Moors recover the citi taken from them by the king of Portugal. Berne, in Switzerland, built. Hug Falcundus writes his History of Sicily. Dositheus, patriarch of CP.
1192	Richard advances towards Jerusalem; battle of St. George's day; the Order the Garter said to have been originated by him; the attack on Jerusalem aba doned; a treaty concluded with Saladin; Richard leaves Palestine; shi wrecked near Aquileia, he is seized by the archduke of Austria, and imprisone by the emperor Henry. Conrad's widow marries Henry of Champagne, a transfers to him her titular sovereignty, which Guy relinquishes for that king of Cyprus. Philip Augustus, on his return, intrigues with Prince Joh and invades Normandy; he is repulsed by the garrison of Rouen. T emperor Isaac defeated by the Bulgarians. Henry Dandolo elected doge Venice. Roger Hoveden, and Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, write the Chronicles.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1193	The pope threatens to excommunicate the princes who hold king Richard in captivity. John attempts to occupy his brother's throne; is resisted by the barons. Death of Saladin, March 24, æt. 57; his three sons divide his empire. Acre, given to the Knights Hospitallers, is called St. John d'Acre. The Bulgarians plunder Varna, Anchialus, and other towns. The Christian princes in Spain settle their differences, and unite against the Moors. Discord and wars among the municipal republics of Italy. George II. Xiphilin, patriarch of CP.
1194	Richard, released for a ransom of 150,000 marks, returns to England, May 13, declares war against Philip Augustus, and lands in Normandy with his army; pardons his brother John. Tancred dies of grief for the loss of his eldest son, Roger; his other son, William, is proclaimed, but is soon overpowered by the emperor Henry, who conquers Apulia and Sicily. Battle between the Genoese and Pisan fleets in the harbour of Messina. The Bulgarians defeat the emperor Isaac at Areadiopolis, and advance to Adrianople.
1195	The emperor Isaac dethroned by his brother, Alexius. Battle of Alarcos, July 19; Alfonso VIII., defeated by the Moors; 20,000 prisoners released by Jakub Almansor. Philip, brother of the emperor Henry, marries Irene, widow of young Roger of Sicily, and daughter of Isaac Angelus; he receives from his brother Tuscany and all the territories vacant by the death of duke Guelf.
1196	The emperor Henry's young son, Frederic, elected king of the Romans; the duchy of Swabia given to Philip. Revolt of the Sicilians quelled with great cruelty; the count of Acerra put to death. Calatrava taken by the Moors, and Toledo threatened. Azzo, marquis of Este, leads the Guelf faction in Ferrara. Joannice, king of the Bulgarians.
1197	Richard concludes a truce for five years with Philip Augustus. Fresh discord between the Christian princes favours the progress of the Moors in Spain; they take Madrid and Alcala de Henares. Death of the emperor Henry, at Messina, Sep. 28. Death of Peter Waldo.
1198	Contest for the crowns of Germany and Italy, between Philip of Swabia, supported by the Ghibellins, and Otho of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, who is chosen by the Guelfs. Frederic, son of the late emperor, is acknowledged in Sicily, with his mother, Constance, as regent, and on her death, pope Innocent III. the successor of Celestin. The March of Ancona, and duchy of Spoleto, annexed to the papal States. Florence becomes an independent Republic. Battle of Gisors; Richard's war-cry, "Dieu et mon Droit." Death of Henry of Champagne; his widow, Isabella, marries Henry, duke of Brabant, and soon afterwards, Almeric, who had succeeded his brother Guy as king of Cyprus, and now unites to it the titular sovereignty of Jerusalem. Fulk of Neuilly preaches another crusade. John X., patriarch of CP.
1199	Richard mortally wounded at Chalus, in Limoges; John usurps the throne, to the exclusion of Geoffrey's son, Arthur of Britanny, who is acknowledged in Maine, Poitou, and Touraine. A quarrel between Parma and Placentia inflames a general war among the Lombard cities. Averroes, the Arabian physician, fl. at Morocco. Saladin's brother, Safadin, usurps the dominions of his nephews.
1200	Treaty between king John and Philip Augustus, who forsakes Arthur. John divorces his queen, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, and marries Isabella, daughter of the duke of Angoulême. Alfonso, king of Castile, takes Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa from Sancho of Navarre. Marquard claims the guardianship of Frederic, under the will of the deceased emperor; pope Innocent sends an army, and defeats him near Palermo. Holstein conquered by Canute, king of Denmark. Innocent compels Philip Augustus to take back his queen, Ingeburga, whom he had divorced. The cathedral of Rouen rebuilt.
1201	Preparations for the fourth crusade; treaty of the nobles of France and Flanders with Venice. Innocent III. decides in favour of Otho, as emperor of Germany; the adherents of Philip protest. Marquard obtains the regency of Sicily, and dies soon after; his place is taken by Capparone. Alexius, son of the deposed Isaac Angelus, escapes and comes to Italy. Death of Constance, mother of prince Arthur. Saxo Grammaticus writes his Danish history. Marriage of Alfonso, king of Leon, to Garsenda, daughter of Alfonso of Castile.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile & Leon.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1202	599	8 Alexius III.	5 Innocent III.	23 Al Naser.	45 Alfonso VIII of Castile. Alfonso IX. *Leon.* 15	7 Pedro II.	9 Sancho VII.	5 Mohamad Abdalla.	23 Philip Augustus.	6 Premislas I. or Ottocar I.	Still contested
1203	600	1 Isaac, *restored.*	6	24	46—16	8	10	6	24	7	
1204	601	1 Baldwin I.	7	25	47—17	9	11	7	25	8	
1205	602	2	8	26	48—18	10	12	8	26	9	
1206	603	1 Henry.	9	27	49—19	11	13	9	27	10	
1207	604	2	10	28	50—20	12	14	10	28	11	1 Philip of Swabia.
1208	605	3	11	29	51—21	13	15	11	29	12	1 Otho IV.
1209	606—607	4	12	30	52—22	14	16	12	30	13	2
1210	607—608	5	13	31	53—23	15	17	13	31	14	3
1211	608—609	6	14	32	54—24	16	18	14	32	15	4
1212	609—610	7	15	33	55—25	17	19	15	33	16	5
1213	610—611	8	16	34	56—26	1 Jas. I.	20	1 Yusef Almostansir.	34	17	6
1214	611—612	9	17	35	1 Henry I. —27	2	21	2	35	18	7
1215	612—613	10	18	36	2—28	3	22	3	36	19	1 Frederick II.

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	TUSCANY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1202	11 Henry Dandolo.	8 Philip.	9 Baldwin IX.	1 Waldemar II.	48verker II.	9 Lesek I.	7 Emeric.	8 Ruric II.	38 William, *the Lion.* Dec. 9.	4 John, May 23.
1203	12 ——	9 ——	10 ——	2 ——	5——	10——	8 ——	9 ——	39——	5 May15.
1204	13 ——	10 ——	11 ——	3 ——	6——	11——	1 Wladislas II.	10 ——	40——	6 June 8.
1205	1 Pietro Ziani.	11 ——	12 ——	4 ——	7——	12——	1 Andrew II.	11 ——	41——	7 May19.
1206	2 ——	12 ——	1 Jane and Ferdinand.	5 ——	8——	13——	2 ——	12——	42——	8 May11. *b.* Henry III.
1207	3 ——	13 ——	2 ——	6 ——	9——	14——	3 ——	13——	43——	9 May31.
		PORTUGAL.								
1208	4 ——	24 Sancho I.	3 ——	7 ——	10——	15——	4 ——	14——	44——	10 May.15.
1209	5 ——	25 ——	4 ——	8 ——	11——	16——	5 ——	15——	45——	11 May7.
1210	6 ——	26 ——	5 ——	9 ——	1 Erik X.	17——	6 ——	16——	46——	12 May 27.
1211	7 ——	1 Alfonso II.	6 ——	10 ——	2——	18——	7 ——	1 Wesewolod III.	47——	13 May 12.
1212	8 ——	2 ——	7 ——	11 ——	3——	19——	8 ——	2——	48——	14 May3.
1213	9 ——	3 ——	8 ——	12 ——	4——	20——	9 ——	3——	49——	15 May 23.
1214	10 ——	4 ——	9 ——	13 ——	5——	21——	10 ——	1 Mstislas III.	1 Alexander II. Dec. 4.	16 May8.
1215	11 ——	5 ——	10 ——	14 ——	6——	22——	11 ——	2——	2——	17 May 29.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1202	Boniface of Montferrat chosen general of the crusade; departure of the fleet from Venice, Oct. 2. Siege of Zara. The expedition winters in Dalmatia. Philip of Swabia urges the crusaders to replace his father-in-law, Isaac Angelus, on the throne. Dandolo disregards Innocent's threat of excommunication. Prince Arthur made prisoner by John, and murdered. Papal interdict on the kingdom of Leon, because Alfonso refuses to annul his marriage.
1203	The young Alexius joins the crusaders. Constantinople taken, July 18. Restoration of Isaac Angelus; his son proclaimed with him Alexius IV. Judgment of the French peers against John for the murder of Arthur; his lands in France are occupied by Philip Augustus.
1204	Tumults at CP. The Greeks elect Mourzoufle for emperor. Isaac and his son, Alexius, are put to death. The Latins again besiege and take the city, April 9; they make Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor. Division of the empire; Boniface has the kingdom of Thessalonica. The Venetians obtain many important maritime districts, which increase their trade. Many Greeks take refuge in Asia. Theodore Lascaris, son-in-law of Alexius Angelus, takes the title of emperor, at Nicæa. Alexius Comnenus founds the empire of Trebisond. Pedro, king of Arragon, goes to Rome, and does homage to the pope as his liege lord. A papal legate is sent to crown Joannice king of Bulgaria, who acknowledges the supremacy of the Roman pontiff. Geoffrey de Villehardouin writes his Chronicle of the Fourth Crusade. Thomas Morosini, first Latin patriarch of CP.
1205	Baldwin, defeated and made prisoner at Adrianople by the Bulgarians and revolted Greeks, dies in captivity. His brother, Henry, victorious in Bithynia, is recalled to oppose these enemies. Death of Henry Dandolo, at CP., June 1. The four bronze horses are carried to Venice. Boniface sells Crete to the Venetians. William de Champlitte founds the principality of Achaia, in the Morea. Otho de la Roche, duke of Athens. The Greek despotat of Epirus under Michael Angelus. Normandy submits to Philip Augustus.
1206	Henry of Flanders elected emperor of CP. He endeavours vainly to remedy the civil and ecclesiastical confusion in his dominions. Temporising policy of Innocent; the Venetians resist his interference, and disregard his threats. John lands with an army at Rochelle, and takes Angers; on the approach of the French, he suddenly decamps. Disputes commence respecting the nomination to the vacant see of Canterbury. Otho, defeated in a great battle by Philip, takes flight to England. Raymond of Toulouse is compelled to withdraw his protection from the Waldenses; they are furiously persecuted. First introduction of the Inquisition. Hugh I. succeeds his father, Amalrich, in Cyprus. The titular kingdom of Jerusalem descends to Mary, daughter of Isabella and Conrad (see A.D. 1190), who conveys it by marriage to John De Brienne. Temugin, acknowledged chief of all the Mongol tribes, takes the name of Dschingis-khan, and begins his victorious career. Death of the historian Nicetas. Michael IV. patriarch of the Greek church at Nicæa. University of Paris founded.
1207	Philip of Swabia acknowledged by the princes of the empire, and by the pope. Stephen Langton consecrated archbishop of Canterbury by Innocent; resistance of king John. Boniface slain in a skirmish with the Bulgarians; his second son, Demetrius, succeeds to the kingdom of Thessalonica. Mark Sanudo conquers Naxos, and founds his duchy in the Archipelago. Death of Joannice, king of the Bulgarians. Francis John Bernadoni founds the Franciscan order of Mendicant Friars.
1208	Assassination of Philip, at Bamberg, by the count of Wittelsbach; Otho is unanimously elected by the diets of Halberstadt and Francfort. Tuscany ceases to be a separate state, except the republic of Florence. Riniari Dandolo defeats the attempts of the Genoese on the island of Crete. King John persists in rejecting Stephen Langton, for which Innocent lays an interdict on the kingdom of England. Peter de Castellan, the papal legate, assassinated; crusade against count Raymond, and the heretics of southern France, now called Albigenses.
1209	Marriage of Otho to Beatrice, daughter of his late rival, Philip; he cedes to the pope all the lands of the deceased countess Matilda, and other territories in

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Italy; he is crowned at Rome and Milan; his German attendants quarrel with the Romans, and jealousy arises between him and Innocent. Salinguerra, leader of the Ghibelins at Ferrara, expels the marquis Azzo and the Guelfs. Innocent keeps Frederic, the young king of Sicily, strictly under his tutelage, and marries him to Constance, daughter of Pedro of Arragon. Excommunication of king John. Defeat of the Scots in an invasion of England. The count Raymond submits to the council of Valence; his lands and heretical subjects are despoiled by Simon de Montfort and his crusaders. Henry, emperor of CP., holds the parliament of Ravenika. The Christian princes in Spain restore peace among themselves, and unite in the league of Mallen.
1210	Otho claims the kingdom of Sicily, and retains some of the lands which he had agreed to give up: he is excommunicated by the pope. Kaikhosrou, sultan of Iconium, is defeated by Theodore Lascaris, and falls in battle. Geoffrey de Villehardouin, nephew of the historian, obtains the principality of Achaia. Expedition of king John into Ireland. The council of Paris condemns fourteen heretics to the flames; orders the works of Aristotle to be burnt, and forbids all future translations, or reading of them. Dschingis-khan invades China. The Venetians monopolize the trade of the East.
1211	Innocent arrogates universal dominion; endeavours to transfer the empire of Germany to Frederic of Sicily, his ward and pupil; and absolves the English people from their oath of allegiance to John. Mohamad collects large forces against the Christians, and lays siege to Salvatierra. The emperor Otho conquers Apulia. King John subdues a rising of the Welsh under Llewellyn. The papal legate, Pelagius, irritates the Greeks in CP. The marquis Azzo recovers his influence in Ferrara.
1212	Otho returns to Germany. Frederic of Sicily arrives there, collects a powerful party, and makes a league with the king of France. Innocent issues a Bull, deposing king John, and giving the crown of England to Philip Augustus. Salvatierra surrenders to Mohamad; after which (July 16) he is totally routed by the combined Christian forces, on the Navas (plains) de Tolosa, and takes flight to Africa. Fall of the Almohades in Spain. Death of Azzo, marquis D'Este; his son, Aldrovandino, inherits his titles and power.
1213	King John, threatened by Philip Augustus, and deserted by his barons, submits to the pope, and does homage for his crown, to the legate Pandulf. Pedro, king of Aragon, assists Raymond of Toulouse, and is slain in the battle of Muret, which Simon de Montfort gains against the Albigenses. Mohamad dies at Morocco; the minority of his son, Yusef, favours the progress of Alfonso in Spain. Battle of Castiglione; the Milanese defeated by the citizens of Cremona. Theodore III. eastern patriarch.
1214	Battle of Bouvines; Otho, supported by an auxiliary force of English and Flemings, is defeated by Philip Augustus, and retires into his hereditary States. Meeting of barons at Bury St. Edmund's; Stephen Langton urges them to demand from John a charter of liberties. War renewed between the Byzantine and Nicæan emperors. Henry takes Lentianes by storm, and puts to death its defenders, the brother and son-in-law of Theodore Lascaris. Death of Alfonso, king of Castile. After a struggle of twelve years, Innocent compels Alfonso of Leon to divorce his queen, but acknowledges the legitimacy of their children. Birth of Roger Bacon. Theodore, despot of Epirus.
1215	Magna Charta signed by John at Runnymede, June 19. Innocent attempts to annul it by a Bull, which Langton refuses to publish, and the barons disregard. John revokes the charter, hires foreign mercenaries, and takes the castle of Rochester. Frederic II. crowned king of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle. Innocent exacts from him a promise to give up the kingdom of Sicily to his young son, Henry, and to undertake a crusade in the Holy Land. The Twelfth General Council (Fourth Lateran) decrees Transubstantiation to be a doctrine of the church, enforces auricular confession, and transfers the greatest part of the lands of count Raymond to Simon de Montfort. The priests of the Byzantine empire permitted to celebrate divine service in the Greek language, if they inculcate the papal supremacy. Maximus I. and Manuel I., eastern patriarchs. Origin of the Dominicans.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes	Arabia.	Spain. Castile & Leon.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.
1216	613—614	1 Peter of Courtenay.	1 Honorius III.	37 Al Naser.	3 Henry I. of Castile. Alfonso IX. of Leon. 29	4 Jas. I.	23 Sancho VII.	4 Yusef Almostansir.	37 Philip Augustus.	6 Alfonso II.	2 Frederic II.
1217	614—615	2 ——	2——	38——	1 Ferdinand III. ——30	5——	24——	5——	38——	7——	3——
1218	615—616	3 ——	3——	39——	2—31	6——	25——	6——	39——	8——	4——
1219	616—617	4 ——	4——	40——	3—32	7——	26——	7——	40——	9——	5——
1220	617—618	1 Robert.	5——	41——	4—33	8——	27——	8——	41——	10——	6——
1221	618—619	2 ——	6——	42——	5—34	9——	28——	9——	42——	11——	7——
1222	619—620	3 ——	7——	43——	6—35	10——	29——	10——	43——	12——	8——
1223	620—621	4 ——	8——	44——	7—36	11——	30——	11——	1 Louis VIII.	1 Sancho II.	9——
1224	621—622	5 ——	9——	45——	8—37	12——	31——	1 Abul Melic. 1 Abdallah Mohamad.	2 ——	2——	10——
1225	623	6 ——	10——	1 Al Zaher.	9—38	13——	32——	2——	3 ——	3——	11——
1226	624	7 ——	11——	1 Al Mostanser.	10—39	14——	33——	3——	1 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	4——	12——
1227	625	8 ——	1 Gregory IX.	2——	11—40	15——	34——	1 Abulola.	2 ——	5——	13——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Flanders.	Bohemia.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1216	12 Pietro Ziani.	11 Jane and Ferdinand.	20 Premislas or Ottocar I.	15 Waldemar II.	1 John.	23 Lesek I.	12 Andrew II.	3 Matislas III.	3 Alexander II. Dec. 4.	18 John. May 19. d. Oct. 19, æt. 49. 1 Henry III. Oct. 28.
1217	13 ——	12 ——	21 ——	16 ——	2 ——	24 ——	13 ——	4 ——	4 ——	2 ——
1218	14 ——	13 ——	22 ——	17 ——	3 ——	25 ——	14 ——	5 ——	5 ——	3 ——
1219	15 ——	14 ——	23 ——	18 ——	4 ——	26 ——	15 ——	6 ——	6 ——	4 ——
1220	16 ——	15 ——	24 ——	19 ——	5 ——	27 ——	16 ——	7 ——	7 ——	5 ——
1221	17 ——	16 ——	25 ——	20 ——	6 ——	28 ——	17 ——	8 ——	8 ——	6 ——
1222	18 ——	17 ——	26 ——	21 ——	1 Erik XI.	29 ——	18 ——	9 ——	9 ——	7 ——
1223	19 ——	18 ——	27 ——	22 ——	2 ——	30 ——	19 ——	10 ——	10 ——	8 ——
1224	20 ——	19 ——	28 ——	23 ——	3 ——	31 ——	20 ——	1 Wladimir IV.	11 ——	9 ——
1225	21 ——	20 ——	29 ——	24 ——	4 ——	32 ——	21 ——	2 ——	12 ——	10 ——
1226	22 ——	21 ——	30 ——	25 ——	5 ——	33 ——	22 ——	3 ——	13 ——	11 ——
1227	23 ——	22 ——	31 ——	26 ——	6 ——	1 Boleslas V.	23 ——	4 ——	14 ——	12 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1216	Invited by the English barons, Louis, son of Philip Augustus, lands with an army. John, marching from Lynn-Regis into Lincolnshire, loses his baggage and many of his men in the quicksands; he retires to Newark, and dies of vexation. Innocent designs, by his personal exertions, to mediate a peace between the Genoese and Pisans, and engage them in the projected crusade; on his road he dies at Perugia, July 6. Death of Henry, emperor of CP. Peter de Courtenay, husband of his sister Yolande, while absent in France, is elected to fill the vacant throne. Frederic calls his son Henry into Germany. By the death of Aldrovandino in 1215, his brother, Azzo VII., having become marquis of Este, the power of the family declines.
1217	William, earl of Pembroke, marshal and regent of England, defeats Louis near Lincoln, who returns to France. Peter de Courtenay crowned at Rome; is made prisoner by Theodore, despot of Epirus; Yolande governs in his name. The pope obliges Andrew, king of Hungary, to begin the fifth crusade. The city of Toulouse refuses to admit Simon de Montfort, and recalls count Raymond. Haco V., king of Norway.
1218	Death of Otho of Brunswick. Frederic seizes the palatinate of the Rhine. After some fruitless attempts in Palestine, John de Brienne leads the crusaders against Egypt; they take the port and outworks of Damietta. The sultan Saphadin dies of vexation. Simon de Montfort killed while besieging Toulouse; his son, Amaury, continues the war. The earl of Pembroke, in the name of Henry III., orders Magna Charta to be publicly read and obeyed. A Bull of Honorius forbids the teaching of the civil law in the university of Paris. Waldemar, king of Denmark, conquers Livonia and Courland, and is master of nearly all the southern coast of the Baltic, including Hamburg and Lubeck. Dschingis-khan invades Carisme, and drives the sultan Mohammed out of the field. Geoffrey de Villehardouin II. succeeds his father in Achaia.
1219	The city of Damietta taken by the crusaders, and Cairo threatened. Death of the earl of Pembroke; Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, and Hubert de Burg, succeed him as joint regents of England. Dschingis-khan takes Samarcand, and sends his son, Toushi, to conquer Kipzak. The sultan Mohammed is succeeded by his son Gelaleddin. Peter of Courtenay dies a prisoner in Epirus, and the empress Yolande at CP. Their eldest son, Philip, count of Namur, refuses the imperial crown.
1220	Henry, son of Frederic, elected king of the Romans. Frederic crowned emperor at Rome. Honorius stipulates that the crown of Germany and Sicily shall never be united, that the lands of the countess Matilda shall be given up to the church, and that the emperor shall undertake at once the promised crusade. Malek-kamel, son and successor of Saphadin, offers to the crusaders in Egypt favourable terms of peace, the acceptance of which is prevented by the violence of the legate Pelagius. The king of Hungary returns to his States, and finds his son, Bela, at the head of a rebellion against him. Robert, second son of Peter and Yolande, elected emperor of CP. Flourishing period of English minstrels, French troubadours, and German minnesingers. Westminster Abbey rebuilt. The cathedrals of Salisbury and Amiens commenced. Death of Mark Sanudo; his son, Angelo, is second duke of Naxos.
1221	The advice of John de Brienne is over-ruled by Pelagius, and the Christian army in Egypt utterly ruined; Damietta given up to the Turks. Honorius threatens to excommunicate the emperor for not joining the crusade. Frederic sends out an armament of forty galleys under the count of Malta, who arrives too late. He visits Sicily; holds a parliament at Messina, and promulgates good laws for the government of that kingdom. Germanus II., patriarch of the Greek church. The nobles and citizens of Milan, by their mutual jealousies, increase the confusion among the Lombard cities; the marquis Azzo regains his power in Ferrara. Marriage of Alexander, king of Scotland, to Jane, eldest sister of Henry III. Building of the cathedral of Burgos.
1222	Death of Theodore Lascaris; John Ducas Vataces succeeds him. Theodore, despot of Epirus, conquers Thessalonica, and takes the title of emperor. Honorius fails in his project of a congress at Verona, to organize a new crusade; he issues

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..D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	a Bull, declaring Henry III. of age. Death of the empress Constance. Andrew appeases the troubles of Hungary by his Golden Bull, granting privileges to the nobles and clergy. Battle between the Genoese and Pisan fleets in the harbour of Acre. Death of Raymond, count of Toulouse; his son recovers nearly all his paternal states. Gelaleddin is driven over the Indus by Dschingis-khan, who remains master of all Carizme. The university of Padua founded. Alaeddin, sultan of Iconium. Brescia nearly destroyed by an earthquake. The marquis Azzo and the Guelfs again expelled from Ferrara by Salinguerra. Death of Alexius, emperor of Trebizond; his son-in-law, Andronicus Ghidos, succeeds.
1223	Honorius assembles a congress at Ferentino; the emperor Frederic pledges himself to proceed on the crusade within two years, and to marry John de Brienne's daughter, Yolanthe. Death of Philip Augustus. Henry III. claims from Louis VIII. the restitution of Normandy. Death of Yusef Almostansir; leaving no successor, the civil war of the Alfitna commences among the Almohades. The first Norwegian parliament, or storthing, held by Haco V. at Bergen. Waldemar, king of Denmark, taken prisoner by the duke of Schwerin.
1224	Louis invades Poitou, and takes La Rochelle. Amaury de Montfort cedes his claims on Toulouse to him. Battle of Pemanecon; Vataces defeats the emperor Robert, and extends his conquests to the Hellespont. Theodore, emperor of Thessalonica, takes Adrianople. The Mongols advance from Kipzak to the river Kalka, near the mouth of the Don; defeat of the Russians and their allies; their prince, Mstislas, is slain; the conquerors ravage the south of Russia, and then retire over the Wolga. Abulmelic, after a reign of eight months in Murcia, is deposed by Abdallah Mohamad. The Christians invade Valencia, and take Huejada. Marriage of John de Brienne to Berengaria, sister of the king of Castile.
1225	Honorius, annoyed by the senate, retires from Rome to Tivoli. Frederic obtains another delay of two years for his crusade; he marries Yolanthe at Brindisi, and claims the kingdom of Jerusalem, in virtue of her right, inherited from her deceased mother (*see* A.D. 1206). William, count of Montferrat, dies while attempting to recover Thessalonica for his brother, Demetrius; the expedition fails. Magna Charta confirmed by Henry III. He sends his uncle, the earl of Salisbury, and his brother, Richard, earl of Cornwall, to defend Poitou and Gascony. The council of Bourges decrees another crusade against Toulouse. The Lombard cities renew their league, secretly encouraged by the pope. Frederic orders the students at Bologna to remove to his new university at Naples. Waldemar regains his liberty by a ransom of 45,000 marks, and relinquishing most of his conquests. Peace concluded between the Byzantine and Nicæan emperors.
1226	Louis VIII. dies at Montpensier, in Auvergne, while prosecuting the crusade against Toulouse; his widow, Blanche of Castile, assumes the regency for her son, Louis IX. Honorius mediates a treaty between Frederic and the Lombard cities; the decree against the university of Bologna is revoked. Otho de la Roche resigns the duchy of Athens to his nephew, Guy de Roy. Waldemar reconquers Rendsburg and Ditmarsh. Death of John Bernadoni, or Francis of Assisi; divisions and disputes among the Franciscans.
1227	Death of Honorius; Gregory IX., who succeeds him, vehemently urges the crusade. Frederic embarks; the sickness of his army, the death of the landgrave of Thuringia, and his own bad health, cause him to land again; he is excommunicated by the pope. Great disorders in Italy; Eccelino da Romano drives the Guelf party out of Verona and Vicenza. Henry III. offends his subjects by his partiality for foreigners; he is obliged to dismiss from his council Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, and others. Waldemar defeated by the duke of Saxony at Bornhövet. Death of Dschingis-khan; four of his sons divide the empire, among whom Octai is supreme, or Great Khan. Demetrius, titular king of Thessalonica, dies in Italy. The emperor Frederic writes in Latin, "De Arte venandi cum avibus." The German epic romances, the *Heldenbuch* (Heroes' Book) and *Nibelungen lied* (Song of the Niebelungen), composed about this time.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile & Leon.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.
1228	626	1 John de Brienne.	2 Gregory IX.	3 Al Mostanser.	12 Ferdinand III. of Castile. Alfonso IX. of Leon. 41	16 Jas. I.	35 Sancho VII.	2 Abuloia.	3 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	6 Sancho II.	14 Frederic II.
1229	627	2 ——	3 ——	4 ——	13 —— 42 *reunited.*	17 ——	36 ——	3 ——	4 ——	7 ——	15 ——
1230	628	3 ——	4 ——	5 ——	14 ——	18 ——	37 ——	4 ——	5 ——	8 ——	16 ——
1231	629	4 ——	5 ——	6 ——	15 ——	19 ——	38 ——	5 ——	6 ——	9 ——	17 ——
1232	630	5 ——	6 ——	7 ——	16 ——	20 ——	39 ——	1 Aben Hud.	7 ——	10 ——	18 ——
1233	631	6 ——	7 ——	8 ——	17 ——	21 ——	40 ——	2 ——	8 ——	11 ——	19 ——
1234	632	7 ——	8 ——	9 ——	18 ——	22 ——	1 Theobald I.	3 ——	9 ——	12 ——	20 ——
1235	633	8 ——	9 ——	10 ——	19 ——	23 ——	2 ——	4 ——	10 ——	13 ——	21 ——
1236	634	9 ——	10 ——	11 ——	20 ——	24 ——	3 ——	5 ——	11 ——	14 ——	22 ——
1237	635	1 Baldwin II.	11 ——	12 ——	21 ——	25 ——	4 ——	1 Muhamad I.	12 ——	15 ——	23 ——
1238	636	2 ——	12 ——	13 ——	22 ——	26 ——	5 ——	2 ——	13 ——	16 ——	24 ——

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Reputation Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Flanders.	Bohemia.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1228	24 Pietro Ziani.	23 Jane and Ferdinand.	32 Premislas or Ottocar I.	27 Waldemar II.	7 Erik XI.	2 Boleslas V.	24 Andrew II.	5 Wladimir IV.	15 Alexander II. Dec. 4.	13 Henry III. Oct. 28.
1229	1 Jacopo Tiepolo.	24 ——	33 ——	28 ——	8 ——	3 ——	25 ——	6 ——	16 ——	14 ——
1230	2 ——	25 ——	1 Wenceslas III.	29 ——	9 ——	4 ——	26 ——	7 ——	17 ——	15 ——
1231	3 ——	26 ——	2 ——	30 ——	10 ——	5 ——	27 ——	8 ——	18 ——	16 ——
1232	4 ——	27 ——	3 ——	31 ——	11 ——	6 ——	28 ——	9 ——	19 ——	17 ——
1233	5 ——	28 Jane *alone.*	4 ——	32 ——	12 ——	7 ——	29 ——	10 ——	20 ——	18 ——
1234	6 ——	29 ——	5 ——	33 ——	13 ——	8 ——	30 ——	11 ——	21 ——	19 ——
1235	7 ——	30 ——	6 ——	34 ——	14 ——	9 ——	1 Bela IV.	12 ——	22 ——	20 ——
1236	8 ——	31 ——	7 ——	35 ——	15 ——	10 ——	2 ——	13 ——	23 ——	21 —— *m.* Eleanor of Provence.
1237	9 ——	32 ——	8 ——	36 ——	16 ——	11 ——	3 ——	14 ——	24 ——	22 ——
1238	10 ——	33 ——	9 ——	37 ——	17 ——	12 ——	4 ——	1 Jaroslav II.	25 ——	23 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1228	Frederic departs for Palestine; the pope again excommunicates him, absolves his subjects from their allegiance, declares a crusade against him in Apulia and Sicily, and sends John de Brienne with an army to reduce those countries. Frederic lands at Acre. Death of Robert de Courtenay; his brother, Baldwin, the rightful heir, being only nine years old, the barons of Romania elect John de Brienne, æt. 80, emperor for life, under a convention that Baldwin is to be his successor. Death of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury; his successor, Edmund, preserves Magna Charta from infringement. The empress Yolanthe dies in giving birth to her son Conrad.
1229	The papal army makes great progress in Apulia. Frederic at Acre; the Hospitallers and Templars are forbidden by the pope to obey him; he concludes a treaty, by which the sultan restores Jerusalem and other cities; he hastens back to Italy, and recovers the territories taken from him in his absence. The proceedings of Gregory cause much dissatisfaction through all Christendom. Close of the crusade against the Albigenses; count Raymond gives up all his lands west of the Rhone, and affiances his only daughter and heiress to Alfonso, brother of Louis. The council of Toulouse interdicts to laymen the reading of the Scriptures, and organizes a more effectual Inquisition for the suppression of heresy. The Folkunger grow powerful in Sweden, and for a time expel Erik from the throne.
1230	Reconciliation of the emperor and pope. First arrival of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Unsuccessful expedition of Henry III. in France. Death of Alfonso, king of Leon; under his son, Ferdinand III., that kingdom is reunited to Castile. Ferdinand pushes his conquests to Jaen. The pope gives the government of Spoleto and Ancona to Milo, bishop of Beauvais. A great flood in Rome, Feb. 1, followed by a pestilence. Theodore, emperor of Thessalonica, defeated, made prisoner, and blinded by Asan, king of Bulgaria: his brother, Manuel, usurps his throne. Michael II. despot of Epirus. The Livonian Knights of the Short Sword conquer Courland. The Lithuanians give the title of Great Prince to their leader, Ringold.
1231	Gregory issues severe Bulls against heretics, forbids laymen to dispute on the doctrines of faith, and gives new privileges to the religious orders. The Dominicans and Franciscans contend for superiority in the University of Paris. Thorn, on the Vistula, founded by the Teutonic Knights. John de Brienne arrives at CP. Negotiations for the union of the Greek and Latin churches. Death of Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, king of Hungary, and widow of Louis VI., landgrave of Hesse; the cathedral of Marburg dedicated to her. The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Latin by order of the emperor Frederic. The Zuyder Zee formed. Orthogrul obtains from Alaeddin, sultan of Iconium, a settlement between the Sangarius and Mount Olympus, for 400 families of Oghusian Tartars, who had been driven from Khorasan by Dschingis-khan; from these the Ottomans descend.
1232	Henry III. dismisses Hubert de Burg, and recalls the bishop of Winchester. The emperor Frederic meets Salinguerra and Eccelino da Romano at Ravenna, to concert measures against the marquis Azzo and the Lombard cities. Gregory establishes tribunals of the Inquisition at Toulouse and Carcassone. Asan drives Manuel from Thessalonica, releases his prisoner, Theodore, whose daughter he marries, and places her brother John on the throne. Abulola retires into Africa and dies; with him the reign of the Almohades in Spain ceases. Aben Hud takes Granada; the Moors in Spain distracted by civil wars; Ferdinand attacks them in Seville, and James, king of Aragon, takes the Balearic islands. The Carismians cross the Tigris and Euphrates. The Mahometans of Syria request assistance from the Christians. Gregory, by a Bull, directs the Knights of Palestine to obey the emperor Frederic as king of Jerusalem. University College, Oxford, founded by William, archdeacon of Durham. The first commercial company, called "the Steel-yard Society," established in London. Large flights of locusts in Italy.
1236	Rebellion of the English barons against the foreign favourites of Henry III. Commotions in Rome and Sicily. The friar Giovanni of Vicenza preaches

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	peace among the cities and States of Italy; assembly of their deputies on a plain near Verona; a treaty of concord signed, which lasts only six days. John de Brienne makes war on John Vataces, and recovers some fortresses in Asia. Amadeus IV. succeeds his father, Tommaso, count of Savoy. The Dominican, Conrad of Marburg, the first Inquisitor in Germany, put to death for his cruelty. The convent of Port Royal founded. Coal first discovered near Newcastle.
1234	Assassination of the earl of Pembroke; the bishop of Winchester and his officers are again expelled. Rebellion of Henry, son of the emperor Frederic. The five books of Canon Laws, or Decretals, published by Raymond de Pennafert. Gregory driven from Rome by the senate and citizens, who resist his temporal power and seize his revenues; he appeals to the emperor and other princes for assistance. League of John Vataces with Asan, the Bulgarian; the empire of Thessalonica suppressed. Northern China conquered by the Mongols. Death of Sancho VII., king of Navarre; he is succeeded by his nephew, Theobald, count of Champagne. Marriage of Andrew, king of Hungary, to Beatrice, daughter of Aldrovandino, late marquis of Este. Erik overcomes the Folkunger, and regains the throne of Sweden. The citizens of Rome attack Viterbo, and are repulsed by the united forces of the empire and the church. The bishop of Winchester, a refugee in Italy, commands the papal army.
1235	Marriage of the emperor Frederic to Isabella, youngest sister of Henry III., at Worms; he forbids the extravagant payments usually made on such occasions to buffoons, mimics, and players. Submission of his son, Henry, who is degraded by the diet of Mentz, and imprisoned. Death of Andrew, king of Hungary; his son, Bela, defeats the duke of Austria, to whom the crown was offered by some nobles, and imprisons his mother-in-law, Beatrice; she escapes to her family in Italy, where she gives birth to a son, named Stephen. John Vataces crosses the Hellespont and conquers the Thracian Chersonesus; he joins the Bulgarians and threatens Constantinople. Ubeda surrenders to Ferdinand, king of Castile. The Golden Horde of Mongolians establish themselves on the plain of Kipzak, or Kapzak, under Batou, grandson of Dschingis-khan. John I. (Avouchos) emperor of Trebizond.
1236	William, bishop of Valence, uncle of queen Eleanor, obtains great influence over Henry III., and brings many of his countrymen to England. The parliament of Merton rejects the canon law: "Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari." The emperor Frederic begins war against the Lombard cities, and, aided by Eccelino da Romano, takes Verona and Vicenza. Cordova and part of Andalusia conquered by Ferdinand. James, king of Aragon, attacks Valencia. Batou invades Russia; his approach causes Asan to withdraw from Romania, that he may protect Bulgaria. Alaeddin, sultan of Iconium, poisoned by his son, Gajaseddin Kaikhosrou II., who succeeds him.
1237	Battle of Cortenuova, Nov. 27; the Carroccio of the Milanese is sent by Frederic to Rome and placed in the Capitol; their Podesta, Pietro Tiepolo, son of the doge of Venice, is made prisoner and put to death. The Venetians declare against the emperor; Conrad, his second son, is elected king of the Romans. Aben Hud is murdered by his generals; civil war rages fiercely among the Moors; Muhamad Aben Alahmar establishes the kingdom of Granada. The Livonian knights, defeated by the Lithuanians, join the Teutonic knights in Prussia, who extend their conquests. Death of John de Brienne. Baldwin II. visits Flanders to implore assistance from Western Europe. Asan changes his policy, and supports the falling empire of the Latins in Romania. The salt-works of Wieliczka in Poland formed.
1238	Frederic fails in his siege of Brescia. The marquis of Este defeated at Padua. League of Venice, Genoa and the pope against the emperor. Valencia taken by the king of Aragon, Sep. 29. Batou conquers Kiow, drives Wladimir from his throne, and sets up Iaroslav as a vassal of the Golden Horde. Death of Malek al Kamel, sultan of Egypt. Manuel I., called the Great Captain, emperor of Trebizond. Death of Peter des Roches, thirty-two years bishop of Winchester. The Merines in Africa, under Muarref Mohamad, rise in power.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.
1239	637	3 Baldwin II.	13 Gregory IX.	14 Al Mostanser.	23 Ferdinand III.	27 Jas. I.	6 Theobald I.	3 Muhamad I.	14 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	17 Sancho II.	25 Frederic II.
1240	638	4 ——	14 ——	15 ——	24 ——	28 ——	7 ——	4 ——	15 ——	18 ——	26 ——
1241	639—640	5 ——	15 —— 1 Celestin IV.	16 ——	25 ——	29 ——	8 ——	5 ——	16 ——	19 ——	27 ——
1242	640—641	6 ——	*Vacant.*	17 ——	26 ——	30 ——	9 ——	6 ——	17 ——	20 ——	28 ——
1243	641—642	7 ——	1 Innocent IV.	1 Al Mostasem.	27 ——	31 ——	10 ——	7 ——	18 ——	21 ——	29 ——
1244	642—643	8 ——	2 ——	2 ——	28 ——	32 ——	11 ——	8 ——	19 ——	22 ——	30 ——
1245	643—644	9 ——	3 ——	3 ——	29 ——	33 ——	12 ——	9 ——	20 ——	23 ——	31 ——
1246	644—645	10 ——	4 ——	4 ——	30 ——	34 ——	13 ——	10 ——	21 ——	24 ——	32 ——
1247	645—646	11 ——	5 ——	5 ——	31 ——	35 ——	14 ——	11 ——	22 ——	25 ——	33 ——
1248	646—647	12 ——	6 ——	6 ——	32 ——	36 ——	15 ——	12 ——	23 ——	1 Alfonso III.	34 ——

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	FLANDERS.	BOHEMIA.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1239	11 Jacopo Tiepolo.	34 Jane.	10 Wenceslas III.	38 Waldemar II.	18 Erik XI.	13 Boleslas V.	5 Bela IV.	2 Jaroslav II.	26 Alexander II. Dec. 4.	24 Henry III. Oct. 28. *b.* Edward I. June 16.
1240	12 ——	35 ——	11 ——	39 ——	19 ——	14 ——	6 ——	3 ——	27 ——	25 ——
1241	13 ——	36 ——	12 ——	1 Erik IV.	20 ——	15 ——	7 ——	4 ——	28 ——	26 ——
1242	14 ——	37 ——	13 ——	2 ——	21 ——	16 ——	8 ——	5 ——	29 ——	27 ——
1243	15 ——	38 ——	14 ——	3 ——	22 ——	17 ——	9 ——	6 ——	30 ——	28 ——
1244	16 ——	1 Margaret II.	15 ——	4 ——	23 ——	18 ——	10 ——	7 ——	31 ——	29 ——
1245	17 ——	2 ——	16 ——	5 ——	24 ——	19 ——	11 ——	8 ——	32 ——	30 ——
1246	18 ——	3 ——	17 ——	6 ——	25 ——	20 ——	12 ——	9 ——	33 ——	31 ——
1247	19 ——	4 ——	18 ——	7 ——	26 ——	21 ——	13 ——	1 Swatoslav III.	34 ——	32 ——
1248	20 ——	5 ——	19 ——	8 ——	27 ——	22 ——	14 ——	2 ——	35 ——	33 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1239	The emperor, having married his natural son, Enzio, to Adelaide, heiress of the two principalities of Torri and Gallura, creates him king of Sardinia; Gregory claims the island, and excommunicates Frederic, denouncing him as a heretic and atheist, and absolving his subjects from their allegiance. Frederic justifies himself in a manifesto drawn up by his chancellor, Peter de Vineis. The Venetians and Bolognese take Ravenna. Theobald of Navarre (the troubadour king, with the counts of Bar and Montfort, undertakes a crusade in the Holy Land; he breaks the truce with the sons of Malek el Kamel, who defeat him and capture Jerusalem; he returns with the loss of his noble companions and two-thirds of his forces. Disputes begin between Sancho, king of Portugal, and his nobles and clergy. Baldwin II. returns to CP. with a large army, raised by the sale of the holy crown of thorns and other relics to the king of France, who builds the Sainte Chapelle for their reception. Many heretics burnt this year. Elbing built by Conrad, landgrave of Thüringen, grand master of the Teutonic Knights. Bela permits the Cuman fugitives to settle in Hungary.
1240	Gregory proclaims a crusade against the emperor; he sends ecclesiastics into other countries to raise money; in England they obtain benefices and offices that produce 70,000 marks yearly. The Venetians and marquis Azzo d'Este take Ferrara; Salinguerra is treacherously seized by the papal legate and sent to Venice, where he soon dies a prisoner, æt. 80. Frederic recovers Ravenna and Faenza; Alessandria submits to him; he ravages the papal States and Tuscany; Florence holds out. Simon de Montfort, and Gilbert, earl of Leicester, are the favourites of Henry III.; his brother, Richard, earl of Cornwall, visits Palestine, redeems Jerusalem from its captors, repairs its fortifications, and induces the sultan to renew the truce for two years. Alfonso, son of Ferdinand, concludes the treaty, by which his father's supremacy is established in the Moorish kingdom of Murcia. Waldemar founds the bishopric of Revel, creates the Danebrog Order of Knighthood, and publishes his code of laws. Baldwin, in his campaign against Vataces, loses almost all his possessions in Asia; his Latin auxiliaries, receiving no pay, abandon him. Rebellion of count Skule, in Norway, suppressed by Haco V. The Swedes in Finland make encroachments on Russia. The students of Oxford, ill-treated by the townspeople, withdraw to Cambridge. Ferdinand founds the university of Salamanca, and transfers to it the schools established by his grandfather, Alfonso, at Palencia. Methodius II. patriarch of the Greek church.
1241	A Pisan and Sicilian fleet, by order of Frederic, captures (May 3) twenty-two Genoese galleys, in which cardinals, prelates, and ambassadors, summoned by Gregory, were proceeding to hold a council at Rome; the prisoners are confined in Naples and Apulia. The emperor takes Beneventum and besieges Genoa by sea and land; the citizens defend themselves bravely. The Mongolians, of the Golden Horde, ravage Hungary, Poland, and Silesia; Bela is driven by them into Dalmatia. Frederic, wishing to be at liberty to oppose these invaders, employs the earl of Cornwall, on his way home from Palestine, in fruitless negotiations with the pope for peace. Death of Gregory, Aug. 21. Celestin IV. survives his election only eighteen days; the papal chair remains vacant twenty months. Henry III. disgusts his subjects by his favours to foreigners and infringements of Magna Charta; the parliament refuses to grant him money. Eleanor, daughter of Geoffrey, duke of Brittany, and grand-daughter of Henry II., the rightful heiress of the crown, dies in Bristol castle, where she had been confined thirty-nine years. Death of Waldemar, king of Denmark; his three youngest sons make war on their elder brother, Erik. Caloman inherits the throne of Bulgaria, on the decease of his father, Asan. John Vataces is recalled from the siege of Thessalonica, by the approach of the Southern Mongols towards Anatolia. Alexander Newski, son of Jaroslav, defeats the Swedes near the Neva. Death of Snorro Sturleson, composer of the Edda.
1242	Henry III. lands in France, and is defeated by Louis at Taillebourg and Saintes, July 21 and 22. The Mongolians repulsed at Olmutz, in Moravia, begin to retreat. Aldermen first elected in London. Thomas Wykes and Walter Hemingford write English Chronicles. Gerard Von Malsberg, grand master of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1243	Frederic urges the cardinals to appoint a pope, and releases some of his prisoners to attend the conclave. Innocent IV. elected, June 24. Negotiations for peace again abortive. Eazio, with an imperial army, is repelled by the Milanese; assisted by a Pisan fleet, he relieves Savona, besieged by the Genoese. A truce for five years concluded between England and France. Richard, earl of Cornwall, marries Sancha, daughter of the earl of Provence. Death of Hubert de Burg. Denia surrenders to the Aragonese. Muhamad gives up Jaen to Ferdinand, and places the kingdom of Granada under his protection. Batou evacuates Hungary, and returns to Kapzak; Russia remains tributary to the Golden Horde. The Carismians overrun Syria; defeat the combined forces of the Christians and Ayoubites near Gaza; capture and pillage Jerusalem. The pope gives Prussia to the Teutonic Knights, and erects four bishoprics there. Matthew Paris, monk of St. Alban's, writes his History. Robert Grossetête, bishop of Lincoln, *theol.* and *phil.*
1244	Innocent IV. escapes from Rome, and fixes his court at Lyons. Louis IX., in a fit of sickness, vows to undertake a crusade. Death of John, despot of Thessalonica; his brother, Demetrius, succeeds. Mark Sanudo II. duke of the Archipelago. Gajaseddin Kaikhosrou, sultan of Iconium, defeated by the Mongols at Kousadac. Baldwin II. again visits the West, to beg for support. Henry, count of Hohenlohe, grand master of the Teutonic Knights. Manuel II. patriarch of the Greek church. Alexander de Hales, "the Irrefragable Doctor," cultivates theology and Arabic literature.
1245	Innocent holds the Thirteenth General council at Lyons, where he excommunicates and deposes the emperor Frederic, and Sancho, king of Portugal; deputies from the nobles and clergy of England appear there, and protest against the extortions practised on them by the papal emissaries; they declare King John's act of submission to have been made without the consent of his subjects, and therefore not valid; Baldwin pleads before the council for assistance. Louis pledges many of his nobles against their will to join him in a crusade. Death of Caloman, king of Bulgaria. John Vataces extends his empire both in Asia and Europe. Origin of the Hanseatic League. Westminster Abbey completed by Henry III. Thomas Aquinas studies at Paris. Death of Roderic Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo and historian of Spain, while returning from the council of Lyons.
1246	Conference at Cluguy between Louis and Innocent; the latter refuses all terms of accommodation short of Frederic's unconditional submission; he urges the election of a new emperor in Germany; the temporal princes oppose this: the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves elect Henry landgrave of Thüringen. Frederic's son, Conrad, collects an army, which is defeated; the duke of Bavaria takes up his cause. The papal agents form conspiracies in Apulia, which Frederic in person puts down. Great discontent in England, France, and Italy, in consequence of the large contributions exacted by Innocent from the clergy, to defray his expenses. Ferdinand lays siege to Seville; the Moors of Granada assist him, with an army under Muhamad. Xativa surrenders to the king of Aragon. John Vataces conquers Thessalonica, and annexes it to his empire. William de Villehardouin, prince of Achaia, takes Corinth. Peter de Vinels dismissed from office, fined, and imprisoned.
1247	Death of Henry of Thüringen; at the instigation of Innocent, the ecclesiastical princes elect William, count of Holland, and crown him king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle. Parma, recovered by the papal party, is besieged by Frederic. The English parliament, offended by the obstinate attachment of Henry III. to his foreign favourites, refuses to grant him supplies; remonstrates also against the large sums levied in the kingdom by the pope, and resists the payment of them. Seville surrenders to Ferdinand.
1248	The emperor is obliged to raise the siege of Parma, Feb. 18. Louis IX. sails with his crusaders, and winters in Cyprus; Blanche of Castile regent during his absence. The Portuguese expel their king, Sancho, who dies at Toledo, and is succeeded by his brother, Alfonso. William de Villehardouin takes Nauplia and Monemvasia, and completes the conquest of the Morea. The Genoese surprise Rhodes. Henry III. dismisses the parliament, and raises money by forced loans and the sale of his jewels.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Arabia.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Ger many
1249	647—648	13 Baldwin II.	7 Innocent IV.	7 Al Mostasem.	33 Ferdinand III.	37 Jas. I.	16 Theobald I.	13 Muhamad I.	24 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	2 Alfonso III.	35 Fre deric II.
1250	648—649	14 —	8 —	8 —	34 —	38 —	17 —	14 —	25 —	3 —	36 — *d.* Dec 13. I Con radI V
1251	649—650	15 —	9 —	9 —	35 —	39 —	18 —	15 —	26 —	4 —	2 —
1252	650—651	16 —	10 —	10 —	1 Alfonso X.	40 —	19 —	16 —	27 —	5 —	3 —
1253	651—652	17 —	11 —	11 —	2 —	41 —	1 Theobald II.	17 —	28 —	6 —	4 —
1254	652—653	18 —	1 Alexander IV.	12 —	3 —	42 —	2 —	18 —	29 —	7 —	1 Williamof Holland.
1255	653—654	19 —	2 —	13 —	4 —	43 —	3 —	19 —	30 —	8 —	2 —
1256	654—655	20 —	3 —	14 —	5 —	44 —	4 —	20 —	31 —	9 —	3 —
1257	656	21 —	4 —	15 — Savoy.	6 —	45 —	5 —	21 —	32 —	10 —	1Richard, earl of Cornwall.
1258	657	22 —	5 —	6 Bonifacio Rolando.	7 —	46 —	6 —	22 —	33 —	11 —	2 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	FLANDERS.	BOHEMIA.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1249	1 Marino Morosino.	6 Margaret II.	20 Wenceslas III.	9 Erik IV.	28 Erik XI.	23 Boleslas V.	15 Bela IV.	1 Andrew II.	1 Alexander III. July 9.	34 Henry III. Oct. 28.
1250	2 ——	7 ——	21 ——	1 Abel.	1 Waldemar.	24 ——	16 ——	2 ——	2 ——	35 ——
1251	3 ——	8 ——	22 ——	2 ——	2 ——	25 ——	17 ——	3 ——	3 ——	36 ——
1252	1 Ranieri Zeno.	9 ——	23 ——	1 Christopher I.	3 ——	26 ——	18 ——	1 Alexander I. *Newski.*	4 ——	37 ——
1253	2 ——	10 ——	1 Ottocar II.	2 ——	4 ——	27 ——	19 ——	2 ——	5 ——	38 ——
1254	3 ——	11 ——	2 ——	3 ——	5 ——	28 ——	20 ——	3 ——	6 ——	39 ——
1255	4 ——	12 ——	3 ——	4 ——	6 ——	29 ——	21 ——	4 ——	7 ——	40 ——
1256	5 ——	13 ——	4 ——	5 ——	7 ——	30 ——	22 ——	5 ——	8 ——	41 ——
1257	6 ——	14 ——	5 ——	6 ——	8 ——	31 ——	23 ——	6 ——	9 ——	42 ——
1258	7 ——	15 ——	6 ——	7 ——	9 ——	32 ——	24 ——	7 ——	10 ——	43 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1249	The crusaders land in Egypt and take Damietta. Enzio defeated and made prisoner at Fossalta, May 26; he is detained in captivity at Bologna for the rest of his life (23 years). Eccelino da Romano conquers Belluno and the marquisate of Este. Birger Jarl restores the ascendancy of the Folkunger in Sweden. Michael Scott translates the works of Aristotle. Albert the Great teaches at Cologne. Death of William of Auvergne.
1250	Battle of Mansourah, April 5; total defeat of the crusaders; Louis and the remainder of his army made prisoners; they obtain their liberty by restoring Damietta and binding themselves to abstain from further hostilities. They retire to St. John d'Acre. The Mamelukes assassinate the sultan, Turan Shah, and make themselves masters of Egypt; Ibeg, their first sultan. Death of the emperor Frederic, in Apulia, Dec. 13, æt. 58; his son, Conrad, succeeds as king of Sicily, and is acknowledged as king of Germany by most of the temporal princes; his rival, William of Holland, obtains little authority, although supported by the ecclesiastical States and the papal party. Frederic, by his will, leaves his natural son, Manfred, regent of Sicily in Conrad's absence. The marquis Uberto Pelavicino distinguishes himself by the advantages which he gains for the citizens of Cremona in their contest with Parma. On the death of Erik XI., Birger Jarl places his young son, Waldemar, on the throne of Sweden, and makes himself regent; he introduces the mariner's compass among the navigators of the Baltic. Erik IV. of Denmark assassinated by his brother Abel, who obtains the throne. The college of the Sorbonne founded at Paris. The north transept of York minster begun. Florence adopts a democratic government and peace between Guelfs and Ghibelins.
1251	Innocent returns to Italy; visits Genoa, Milan, and other cities, and fixes his residence in Perugia: he excommunicates Conrad, and excites rebellions in Sicily and Apulia, which Manfred quells. Eccelino da Romano and Uberto Pelavicino continue to support the Ghibelin party; Conrad comes to Italy. Mangou succeeds Gujak as Great Khan of the Moguls. Poppo von Osterna, Grand Master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. John Vataces recovers Rhodes from the Genoese. The English laws are introduced into Wales. The citizens of London pay 500 marks for the privilege of having their mayor sworn before the barons of the Exchequer. Some lands in the Strand, held of the Crown by a farrier, are made over to the corporation, and from this time the sheriffs tender the annual rent of six horse-shoes and nails.
1252	Conrad passes into Apulia; having made pacific overtures, which are rejected by Innocent, he attacks the adherents of the papal party, takes Capua, and lays siege to Naples. The Lombard cities, being no longer in fear of Frederic, begin to quarrel among themselves. Death of Ferdinand of Castile, at Seville, May 30; accession of his son, Alfonso, the philosopher. Abel, king of Denmark, falls in battle against the North Frisians; his brother, Christopher, takes the throne. Andrew, grand-duke of Russia, is expelled by the Golden Horde, and his brother, Alexander Newski, raised in his place. Memel built by the Teutonic knights. Mendog, chief of the Lithuanians, is baptized, and takes the title of king.
1253	Naples surrenders to Conrad. Innocent offers the kingdom of Sicily to Richard, earl of Cornwall, who declines it; Henry III. proposes his son, Edmund; Charles of Anjou treats for it with the pope. A parliament held, May 3, in Westminster Hall, denounces the penalty of excommunication on all who violate Magna Charta, and resists the taxes imposed by papal authority for crusades. Grossetête, bishop of Lincoln, refuses to admit a canon appointed by the pope, and protests against the power assumed by Innocent; this prelate dies soon afterwards. Louis, still in Palestine, sends the friar Rubruquis on an embassy to Mangou at Karakorum; he is accompanied by Haithon, Christian prince of Armenia; alleged conversion of the Great Khan. Brancaleone enters on his office as senator of Rome. The Astronomical Tables of Alfonso, king of Castile, are framed. Muhamad founds the Alhambra at Granada, and introduces the manufacture of silk among his people. Death of Blanche of Castile, regent of France.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1254	Death of Conrad, May 21, and of Henry, youngest son of the late emperor Frederic. William of Holland is acknowledged as king by the German princes. Conrad's son, Conradin, only two years old, is proclaimed king of Sicily; his guardian, Berthold, marquis of Homburg, resigns the trust to Manfred, who, having no means of resistance, submits to Innocent. The pope advances with a strong force into Apulia. Manfred is driven to take up arms, obtains possession of Nocera and the public treasury, collects an army, and defeats the papal troops at Foggia. Innocent dies at Naples. Louis returns from his crusade to France, and represses the disorders which had arisen in his kingdom. Alfonso conquers Xeres, Medina Sidonia, and other cities in the south of Spain. Death of John Vataces, Oct. 30; the empire of Nicæa devolves on Theodore Lascaris II.; the historian, George Acropolita, is his chancellor. Birger fortifies Stockholm, and regulates the internal government of Sweden. Ottocar, king of Bohemia, heads the crusade, proclaimed by pope Innocent, against the remaining pagans in Prussia and Courland.
1255	The papal governor, Ruffo, is expelled by the citizens of Messina. Manfred intercepts a large convoy, the loss of which obliges the cardinal-legate to agree to terms of peace; Alexander refuses to ratify them, having concluded his treaty for giving Sicily to Edmund, son of Henry III.; this is set aside by the English parliament not granting the money for carrying it into effect. Prince Edward visits Spain, and is knighted at Burgos by Alfonso, king of Castile, to whose sister, Eleanora, he is affianced. Theodore Lascaris recovers from the Bulgarians all their conquests south of Mount Hæmus. Bills of exchange in favour of Italian merchants, drawn at Rome on the English bishops and abbots, which they are compelled to pay. Arsenius I. Greek patriarch. Königsberg built by Ottocar.
1256	Death of William of Holland, in battle against the Frisians; no candidate aspires to the crown of Germany. Manfred acquires possession of Sicily. The marquis Azzo recovers the d'Este territories and takes the city of Padua. Hulagou, brother of the Great Khan Mangou, invades Persia, extirpates the tribe of "the Assassins" in that country, and proclaims himself sultan. William de St. Amour, condemned by the pope for his book against the Dominicans, is obliged to take flight from Paris. Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans. The Augustin Order of Mendicant Friars established. George Acropolita made prisoner at Prilapos by Manuel, despot of Epirus. Brancaleone imprisoned by the Romans.
1257	Richard, earl of Cornwall, is elected king of the Romans by some of the German princes, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle; the others choose Alfonso of Castile; the reign of both is only nominal. The Milanese expel their nobles and give Martin della Torre absolute power over them; the commons of Genoa appoint Boccanegra their captain. Algarve conquered by Alfonso; he quarrels with his brother, Henry, who retires among the Moors at Tunis. Portugal placed under an interdict by the pope, in consequence of Alfonso III. having divorced his queen and married another.
1258	Under the influence of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, "the Mad Parliament" is held at Oxford; the "Provisions of Oxford" are enacted; twenty-four barons form a council to advise or command the king. Manfred crowned king of Sicily. Death of Theodore Lascaris; his son, John, æt. 9, succeeds to the throne of Nicæa, under the guardianship of the patriarch Arsenius. The people of Rome restore Brancaleone to his office, who dies soon afterwards. The fortified castles raised by the Roman nobles in the city are destroyed. Eccelino defeats the papal forces at Corticella, takes the legate prisoner, and gains possession of the city of Brescia. Hulagou storms Bagdad, puts to death Al Mostasem, the last of the caliphs, carries his arms into Syria, and takes Damascus. Defeat of the Genoese by the combined fleets of Venice and Pisa, near Acre; the pope mediates a peace between them. A proclamation of Henry III. to the people of Huntingdon, affords the first specimen of Early English. Birth of Osman, or Othman, the founder of the Ottoman power.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Savoy.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.
1259	658	23 Baldwin II.	6 Alexander IV.	7 Bonifacio Rolando.	8 Alfonso X.	47 Jas. I.	7 Theobald II.	23 Muhamad I.	34 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	12 Alfonso III.	3 Richard, earl of Cornwall.
1260	659	24 ——	7——	8——	9——	48——	8——	24——	35 ——	13——	4 ——
1261	660	1 Michael (VIII.) Palæologos.	1 Urban IV.	9——	10——	49——	9——	25——	36 ——	14——	5 ——
1262	661	2 ——	2——	10——	11——	50——	10——	26——	37 ——	15——	6 ——
1263	662	3 ——	3——	1 Peter.	12——	51——	11——	27——	38 ——	16——	7 ——
1264	663	4 ——	4——	2——	13——	52——	12——	28——	39 ——	17——	8 ——
1265	664	5 ——	1 Clement IV.	3——	14——	53——	13——	29——	40 ——	18——	9 ——
1266	665	6 ——	2——	4——	15——	54——	14——	30——	41 ——	19——	10 ——
1267	666	7 ——	3——	5——	16——	55——	15——	31——	42 ——	20——	11 ——
1268	667	8 ——	4——	1 Philip I.	17——	56——	16——	32——	43 ——	21——	12 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Flanders.	Bohemia.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1259	8 Ranieri Zeno.	16 Margaret M.	7 Ottocar II.	1 Erik V.	10 Waldemar.	33 Boleslas V.	25 Bela IV.	8 Alexander I. *Newski.*	11 Alexander III. July 9.	44 Henry III. Oct. 28.
1260	9 ——	17——	8——	2 ——	11 ——	34 ——	26 ——	9 ——	12——	45 ——
1261	10 ——	18——	9——	3 ——	12 ——	35 ——	27 ——	10 ——	13——	46 ——
1262	11 ——	19——	10——	4 ——	13 ——	36 ——	28 ——	11 ——	14——	47 ——
1263	12 ——	20——	11——	5 ——	14 ——	37 ——	29 ——	1 Jaroslav III.	15——	48 ——
1264	13 ——	21——	12——	6 ——	15 ——	38 ——	30 ——	2 ——	16——	49 ——
1265	14 ——	22——	13——	7 ——	16 ——	39 ——	31 ——	3 ——	17——	50 ——
1266	15 ——	23——	14——	8 ——	17 ——	40 ——	32 ——	4 ——	18——	51 ——
1267	16 ——	24——	15——	9 ——	18 ——	41 ——	33 ——	5 ——	19——	52 ——
1268	1 Lorenzo Tiepolo.	25——	16——	10 ——	19 ——	42 ——	34 ——	6 ——	20——	53 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1259	Treaty of Abbeville concluded between Henry III. and the king of France. Richard, king of the Romans, returns to England. Michael Palæologus obtains the guardianship of John Lascaris, and usurps the throne. Uberto Pelavicino joins a general league against Eccelino da Romano, who is defeated, and dies of his wounds; the cities and States held by him regain their freedom. On the recommendation of Martin della Torre, the Milanese appoint the marquis Uberto for their podesta; he continues to support the Ghibelins. The archbishop of Lund raises a rebellion against Christopher, king of Denmark, who is expelled, and dies in exile; his son, Erik, inherits the crown. Manfred is excommunicated by the pope. Kublai succeeds Mangou as Great Khan of the Mongols. Death of the historian Matthew Paris. The despot of Epirus defeated by Michael Palæologus at Pelagonia; William, prince of Achaia, made prisoner. Acropolita regains his liberty.
1260	Henry III. is dispensed by the pope from his oath to observe the "Provisions," and prepares to resist the barons. With the assistance of Manfred, the Ghibelins gain possession of Florence; Alberico da Romano, brother of Eccelino, and his family, are made prisoners, and cruelly put to death. Michael Palæologus besieges CP., makes a truce with Baldwin, and leaves Strategopulus in command of the army in Thrace. On the death of Ibeg, the Mamelukes choose Bibars for sultan, who drives the Mongols out of Syria, and takes Damascus and Jerusalem. Henry III. attempts to establish a university at Northampton. The Lithuanians and Prussians renew their struggle against the Teutonic knights.
1261	In the absence of the emperor Michael, Strategopulus takes CP. by surprise, July 25; flight of Baldwin. The Greek empire restored. The Genoese, by treaty, obtain Pera and Galata, Smyrna, the ports of the Crimea, and other naval stations, with many commercial privileges; the Venetians are excluded from the Black Sea. Death of Alexander IV., May 25; his successor, Urban IV., excommunicates the Genoese, for their alliance with the Greek heretics. Marriage of Manfred's daughter, Constance, to Pedro, son of James, king of Aragon. Muhamad, king of Granada, breaks his alliance with Alfonso, and encourages the Moors of Andalusia and Murcia to rebel against him. The Order, or Guild, of the Virgin Mary, founded at Bologna. Segarelli and the sect of Apostolicals denounce the licentious clergy.
1262	Urban resists the proposal of some German princes to elect Conradin king of the Romans; he offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. Marriage of Philip, eldest son of Louis, to Isabella of Aragon. Urban exacts securities that France shall not assist Manfred. Lucca joins the league of the Ghibelins in Tuscany, who all acknowledge Manfred's supremacy. The Genoese depose Boccanegra. Martin della Torre again absolute at Milan; Uberto Pelavicino rules Cremona, Brescia, and Piacentia; Mastino della Scala obtains authority in Verona. Stephen of Hungary (see 1235) acquires a rich dowry with Traversara of Ravenna, and on her death marries Tommasina de'Morosini of Venice. The kingly power is restored to Henry III. by parliament; his son, Edward, brings a foreign army to support him; beginning of the civil war between him and the barons. William, prince of Achaia, is released on ceding three fortresses to the emperor Michael. Excommunication of Michael by the patriarch Arsenius. Haco, king of Norway, defeated in his invasion of Scotland; he acquires the sovereignty of Iceland and Greenland.
1263	Henry III. and the barons refer their disputes to be settled by the arbitration of Louis IX. Urban's hatred of the house of Swabia distracts all Italy; he rejects all terms of accommodation, and finally concludes the treaty by which Sicily and Apulia are given to Charles of Anjou. The citizens of Milan refuse to admit Otho Visconti, whom the pope appoints their archbishop; an interdict is laid on the city. Death of Martin della Torre; his brother, Philip, is elected in his room. Naval battle off Negropont; the Venetians defeat the Genoese. Alfonso reduces Xeres and the other revolted cities. Mark Sanudo II. dies at Melos, and is succeeded by William I., fourth duke of Naxos. Andronicus II. fifth emperor of Trebizond. Death of Haco V.; the kingdom of Norway inhe-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	rited by Magnus VII. Balliol college, Oxford, founded. Alexander Newski visits the Golden Horde to obtain pardon for the people of Novogorod and Wladimir, who had rebelled against their conquerors; he dies on his journey homeward. Hanno von Sangerhausen, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Victory of the Lithuanians at Durben.
1264	De Montfort and the barons refuse to accept the award of Louis. Battle of Lewes, May 14; Henry III. and his son Edward, Richard, king of the Romans, and his eldest son, Henry, are made prisoners. Urban appoints Charles of Anjou senator of Rome; a crusade proclaimed against Manfred. Interdicts so frequent, that they lose their effect. Death of Urban, Oct. 2, at Perugia; the papal see vacant four months. The marquis Azzo dies, æt. 50; his son, Obizzo, is elected at Ferrara. The king of Granada makes peace with Alfonso, and pays him tribute. John de la Roche duke of Athens. Merton college, Oxford, founded. Cimabue, father of the modern school of painting in Florence (1240—1300). Death of Vincent de Beauvais, compiler of the Speculum Majus, the first attempted Encyclopædia.
1265	A parliament Jan. 22, to which knights of the shires, citizens and burgesses, are summoned; the origin of Representative Government in England. Prince Edward released; the earl of Gloucester joins the royal party; battle of Evesham, Aug. 4; De Montfort and his son slain; the authority of the king restored. Charles of Anjou arrives at Rome, and is crowned king of Apulia and Sicily; he is followed by an army of crusaders under Robert of Flanders and from the Guelf cities of Italy. Death of Philip della Torre; his power in Milan is transferred to Napoleon, another member of the family. The emperor Michael quarrels with the Genoese, and makes a treaty with Venice. Birth of Dante.
1266	Battle of Benevento, Feb. 26; defeat and death of Manfred; Charles of Anjou acknowledged king; his pride and oppression offend his new subjects. Clement IV., by a Bull, claims the disposal of benefices in Christian lands and their revenues while vacant. A Genoese fleet captured by the Venetians at Trapani in Sicily. Magnus, king of Norway, cedes the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to Scotland. Death of Birger Jarl, regent and benefactor of Sweden. George sixth emperor of Trebizond. The emperor Michael banishes the patriarch Arsenius to Proconnesus, and appoints Germanus III. Pachymer, the Byzantine historian, is sent, with others, to read his sentence to the deposed patriarch.
1267	Kenilworth castle taken by Henry III.; he holds a parliament there. The lands of the rebellious barons are confiscated; some of them take refuge in the Isle of Ely. The pope appoints Charles of Anjou viceroy of Tuscany, and the citizens of Florence give him the government of their city for ten years. Treaty of Viterbo; the dethroned emperor, Baldwin, cedes to Charles of Anjou the suzerainty of Achaia, and William de Villehardouin betroths his infant daughter, Isabella, the heiress of the principality, to Philip, Charles's second son. The confederates threaten the Greek empire. Michael sends an embassy to Rome with proposals for a reunion of the two churches. Conradin, invited by the Ghibelin party and the discontented subjects of Charles, enters Italy with an army; a large part of Sicily declares in his favour. Louis IX. projects another crusade. Roger Bacon proposes to the pope a reformation of the calendar. Germanus resigns the patriarchate of CP., and is succeeded by Joseph I., who absolves the emperor from his excommunication; this is followed by the Arsenite schism, which divides the Greek church nearly fifty years.
268	The barons in the Isle of Ely submit to Henry III., July 29. Henry of Castile appointed senator of Rome. Louis IX., by a Pragmatic Sanction, resists the papal claim to nominate bishops in France. Conradin is joined by Henry of Castile and other nobles, and collects a powerful army; he is defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23; made prisoner, and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29; the family of Hohenstaufen, or Swabia, ends with him. Charles, after his victory, executes such barbarous vengeance, that his brother Louis and pope Clement protest against his cruelties; he resumes the office of senator of Rome. Antioch and Joppa taken by Bibars. Death of Clement IV., at Viterbo, Nov. 29; the discord of the cardinals keeps the papal chair vacant two years. A second treaty between the Greek empire and Venice.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Savoy.	Castile.	Aragon.	Navarre	Moors.	France.	Portugal.	Ger many
1269	668	9 Michael (VIII.) Palæologos.	Vacant.	2 Philip I.	18 Alfonso X.	57 Jas. I.	17 Theobald II.	33 Muhamad I.	44 Louis IX. *Saint Louis.*	22 Alfonso III.	13 Richard, earl of Cornwall.
1270	669	10 ——	... ...	3——	19——	58——	1 Henry I.	34——	1 Philip III.	23——	14—
1271	670	11 ——	1 Gregory X.	4——	20——	59——	2——	35——	2 ——	24——	15—
1272	671	12 ——	2——	5——	21——	60——	3——	36——	3 ——	25——	...
1273	672—673	13 ——	3——	6——	22——	61——	4——	1 Muhamad II.	4 ——	26——	1 Rudolfo Habsburg.
1274	673—674	14 ——	4——	7——	23——	62——	1 Joanna.	2——	5 ——	27——	2—
1275	674—675	15 ——	5——	8——	24——	63——	2——	3——	6 ——	28——	3—
1276	675—676	16 ——	Innocent V. 4 *mos.* Adrian V. 5 *wks.* 1 John XX. or XXI.	9——	25——	1 Pedro III.	3——	4——	7 ——	29——	4—
1277	676—677	17 ——	1 Nicolas III.	10——	26——	2——	4——	5——	8 ——	30——	5—
1278	677—678	18 ——	2——	11——	27——	3——	5——	6——	9 ——	31——	6—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Flanders.	Bohemia.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1269	2 Lorenzo Tiepolo.	26 Margaret II.	17 Ottocar II.	11 Erik V.	20 Waldemar.	43 Boleslas V.	35 Bela IV.	7 Jaroslav III.	21 Alexander III. July 9.	54 Henry III. Oct. 28.
1270	3 ——	27 ——	18 ——	12 ——	21 ——	44 ——	1 Stephen V.	8 ——	22 ——	55 ——
1271	4 ——	28 ——	19 ——	13 ——	22 ——	45 ——	2 ——	9 ——	23 ——	56 ——
1272	5 ——	29 ——	20 ——	14 ——	23 ——	46 ——	1 Ladislas III.	1 Vasili I.	24 ——	57 —— *d.* Nov. 16. 1 Edward I. Nov. 20. Qu. Eleanor of Castile.
1273	6 ——	30 ——	21 ——	15 ——	24 ——	47 ——	2 ——	2 ——	25 ——	2 ——
1274	7 ——	31 ——	22 ——	16 ——	25 ——	48 ——	3 ——	3 ——	26 ——	3 ——
1275	1 Jacopo Contareno.	32 ——	23 ——	17 ——	26 ——	49 ——	4 ——	4 ——	27 ——	4 ——
1276	2 ——	33 ——	24 ——	18 ——	27 ——	50 ——	5 ——	1 Dmitri.	28 ——	5 ——
1277	3 ——	34 ——	25 ——	19 ——	28 ——	51 ——	6 ——	2 [a] ——	29 ——	6 ——
1278	4 ——	35 ——	1 Wenceslas IV.	20 ——	1 Magnus I.	52 ——	7 ——	3 ——	30 ——	7 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1269	The pope's legate preaches the crusade to the parliament assembled in April at Northampton; another, held Nov. 18, at Marlborough, enacts many new laws. Henry Bracton writes *De Legibus Anglicæ*. Richard visits Germany, and exercises authority as king of the Romans; he regulates the tolls to be paid by vessels on the Rhine. Nocera taken by Charles; its walls thrown down, and its Saracen population distributed in distant provinces; he calls a meeting at Cremona of deputies from the cities of Lombardy, and proposes himself their general, protector, or governor: they decline his offer. Death of the marquis Uberto Pelavicino. Napoleon della Torre raises the Guelf family of Fissiraga to power in Lodi. The Moors in Spain invite the assistance of the African Merines. Alfonso, king of Portugal, acquires the sovereignty of Algarve. St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, founded. Roger Bacon forbidden to teach at Oxford, and confined to his monastery.
1270	Louis IX., by his laws, called "Establishments," suppresses the wager of battle, and provides for a regular administration of justice. Last of the Crusades. Louis lands in Africa, and besieges Tunis; the plague breaks out in his army; he dies Aug. 25; his son, the duke of Nevers, the papal legate, with many nobles and soldiers, perish. Charles, king of Naples, arrives with another armament, and concludes a treaty, by which the Tunisian sovereign is bound to pay him tribute; the whole fleet returns, and on its passage is thrown by a storm on the coast of Sicily at Trapani; Charles seizes the wrecked vessels of his French and Genoese allies, and appropriates the plunder to his own treasury; Theobald, king of Navarre, dies Dec. 5, while returning from this expedition. Prince Edward perseveres in the crusade, and lands at Acre; during his absence, the incapacity of his father and turbulence of the barons create great disorders in England. Commotions in Genoa; the families Doria and Spinola obtain the ascendancy, and support the Ghibelin party. The Bolognese merchants refuse to pay a toll levied by Venice on their goods; war between the two States.
1271	Edward drives Bibars from the siege of Acre, and takes Nazareth; an attempt is made to murder him. Philip III. and Charles of Naples visit Rome to urge the election of a pope; in their presence, Guy de Montfort, governor of Tuscany, son of Simon, late earl of Leicester, kills Henry, son of the earl of Cornwall, March 13, in a church, during the celebration of mass; the assassin is allowed to escape. Philip inherits the remaining part of the county of Toulouse, east of the Rhone. Death of Richard, earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, at Berkhamstead, Dec. 12; Alfonso of Castile continues to claim the title, but has no authority in Germany. Marco Polo, the Venetian, sets out, with his father and uncle, on their travels into Tartary. John de Joinville writes his Memoirs of Louis IX.
1272	Edward concludes a truce with Bibars for ten years, and leaves Palestine; he is quietly proclaimed king Nov. 20, four days after his father's death; he remains for some time in France. The new pope urges another crusade to the Holy Land, and summons for the purpose a general council to be held at Lyons. The Genoese Guelfs apply to Charles of Naples for assistance. Death of Enzio, king of Sardinia (see 1249), in his prison, at Bologna. Ottocar, king of Bohemia, refuses the crown of Germany. The king of France grants a patent of nobility to his silversmith. Some Castilian nobles, detected in a conspiracy against Alfonso, retire to Granada.
1273	Edward I. demands justice on the assassin of his cousin Henry; Guy de Montfort is excommunicated by the pope; the same punishment is inflicted on the citizens of Genoa, Pavia, and Asti, and the marquis of Montferrat, for their league to resist the tyranny of Charles of Naples. Rise of the house of Habsburg; Rudolf elected king of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. Kublai is assisted in his conquest of China by mangonels, which the Polos construct for him. The pope claims and receives the county of Venaissin, as his share of the lands taken from Raymond of Toulouse, by the crusade against the Albigenses. The Merines arrive in Spain. Death of Muhamad I., king of Granada; interview between his son, Muhamad II., and Alfonso, at Seville; a treaty concluded. Elmacin, the Arabian historian, fl. The burning of sea-coal prohibited in England.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1274	Edward I. lands at Dover Aug. 2; is crowned with his queen, Eleanora, at Westminster, Aug. 19; sends commissioners into the counties to reform the administration of justice. A council (Fourteenth General) held at Lyons. The ambassadors of Michael Palæologus acknowledge the supremacy of the pope, and effect a temporary union of the two churches; the patriarch Joseph, refusing his assent, is deposed, and John Veccus appointed in his place. Regulations made for the future proceedings of the conclave in electing a pope; James I., who had been king of Aragon 62 years, attends the council, and wishes to be crowned: this is refused, because he had not paid the tribute to the Roman see, promised by his father in 1204. The title of Rudolf of Habsburg recognized on his securing to the church all its claims in Italy. The cession of the county of Venaissin confirmed. Gregory fails in his exhortations to another crusade. The tide of fortune turns against Charles of Naples; his fleets are defeated by the Genoese; and the coalesced States, assisted by Alfonso of Castile, take Alessandria. Thomas Aquinas, "*the angelic doctor*," dies on his way to the council of Lyons, and Cardinal Bonaventura, the "*seraphic*," while attending its sitting. The "Chronicles of St. Denis" are presented to Philip III. Alfonso has an interview with the pope at Beaucaire, and claims to be acknowledged king of the Romans. Hartmann von Heldrungen, Teutonic grand master in Prussia.
1275	Diet of Augsburg. Ottocar, king of Bohemia, put to the ban of the empire, is deserted by his allies. Alfonso, threatened with excommunication, resigns his claim; death of his eldest son, Ferdinand. Abu Jusef, king of the Merines, brings over a large force from Africa to assist the king of Granada. Defeat of the Castilians at Ecija, count Nunez slain; and of the Aragonese, near Mastos, in Jaen, Sancho, archbishop of Toledo, slain; Alfonso arrives and stops the progress of the conquerors. Pedro, son of James, king of Aragon, secretly employs John of Procida to promote his designs on Sicily (*see* 1261). Edward I. persecutes the Jews. The Venetians prohibit marriage between the doges and foreigners. William de la Roche duke of Athens. Marco Polo allowed by Kublai to introduce Christian missionaries into China. Gregory has an interview with Rudolf at Lausanne, Oct. 6, and again urges him to another crusade.
1276	Ottocar resigns the duchy of Austria to Rudolf. A truce between Alfonso and Abu Jusef. Eleanor, daughter of the late Simon de Montfort, on her way to marry Llewellyn, prince of Wales, is detained in England, and Edward leads an army into Wales. The Visconti obtain possession of Como; all Lombardy distracted by civil wars, earthquakes, floods, famine and pestilence, followed by a severe winter of four months. Novogorod joins the Hanseatic league, and becomes an important seat of commerce. Death of James, king of Aragon, July 27, after a reign of 63 years. Death of three successive popes. Joanna, queen of Navarre, three years old, is affianced to Philip, the eldest son of the king of France; her territories are occupied and governed by Frenchmen.
1277	Edward subdues Wales as far as Snowdon. Jealousy between Rudolf and Charles of Naples. Ottocar endeavours to recover Austria. Napoleon della Torre defeated and made prisoner by the Visconti, who establish their power in Milan. Isabella de Villehardouin, on the death of her father, becomes princess of Achaia; Charles of Naples assumes the government, in virtue of her betrothal to his son Philip. Death of Bibars, Sultan of Egypt; Kalaonn succeeds him.
1278	Battle of Marchfeld, Aug. 26; Ottocar defeated and slain; Bohemia is left to his son, Wenceslas; Austria annexed to the house of Habsburg. Rudolf resigns the exarchate of Ravenna to the pope; Nicholas desires to check Charles of Naples, and advance his relatives, the Orsini. Charles threatens to attack the Greek empire; but Nicholas, as his suzerain, forbids him; death of his son Philip; he still retains the government of Achaia. Llewellyn does homage to Edward; he marries Eleanor de Montfort. Siege of Algesiras; Alfonso repulsed. Waldemar expelled by his brother Magnus, the first who styles himself king of the Swedes and Goths. The Prussians submit to the Teutonic knights. Final extinction of the Almohades in Africa by the Merines. Kublai appoints Mar-Sachis, a Nestorian Christian, governor of Changhianfu, in Manji (Southern China), who builds there three churches for his sect.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many
1279	678—679	19 Michael VIII. Palæologos.	3 Nicolas III.	1 Dionysius.	28 Alfonso X.	4 Pedro III.	6 Joanna.	7 Muhamad II.	10 Philip III.	2 Wenceslas IV.	7 Rudolf of Habsburg.
1280	679—680	20 —	4 — *d.* Aug. 22.	2 —	29 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	11 —	3 —	8 —
1281	680—681	21 —	1 Martin IV. Feb. 22	3 —	30 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	4 —	9 —
1282	681—682	22 — *d.* Dec. 11. 1 Andronicus II.	2 —	4 —	31 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	5 —	10 —
1283	682—683	2 —	3 —	5 —	32 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	6 —	11 —
1284	683—684	3 —	4 —	6 —	1 Sancho IV.	9 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	7 —	12 —
1285	684—685	4 —	5 — *d.* Mar. 28. 1 Honorius IV. Apr. 2.	7 —	2 —	1 Alfonso III.	12 —	13 —	1 Philip IV. *the Fair.*	8 —	13 —
1286	685—686	5 —	2 —	8 —	3 —	2 —	13 —	14 —	2 —	9 —	14 —
1287	686—687	6 —	3 — *d.* Apr. 3.	9 —	4 —	3 —	14 —	15 —	3 —	10 —	15 —
1288	687—688	7 —	1 Nicholas IV. Feb. 22	10 —	5 —	4 —	15 —	16 —	4 —	11 —	16 —
1289	689	8 —	2 —	11 —	6 —	5 —	16 —	17 —	5 —	12 —	17 —
1290	690	9 —	3 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	6 —	13 —	18 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1279	1 Giovanni Dandolo.	12Philip I.	36 Margaret II.	21 Erik V.	2 Magnus I.	1 Lesek II.	8 Ladislas III.	4 Dmitri I.	31 Alexander III. July9.	8 Edward I. Nov. 20.
1280	2 ——	13 ——	1 Guy de Dampierre.	22 ——	3 ——	2 ——	9 ——	5 ——	32 ——	9 ——
1281	3 ——	14 ——	2 ——	23 ——	4 ——	3 ——	10 ——	6 ——	33 ——	10 ——
1282	4 ——	15 ——	3 ——	24 ——	5 ——	4 ——	11 ——	7 ——	34 ——	11 ——
1283	5 ——	16 ——	4 ——	25 ——	6 ——	5 ——	12 ——	8 ——	35 ——	12 ——
1284	6 ——	17 ——	5 ——	26 ——	7 ——	6 ——	13 ——	9 ——	36 ——	13 —— *b.* Edward II. April 25.
1285	7 ——	1 Amadeus IV.	6 ——	27 ——	8 ——	7 ——	14 ——	10 ——	37 ——	14 ——
1286	8 ——	2 ——	7 ——	1 Erik VI.	9 ——	8 ——	15 ——	11 ——	1 Margaret. March 16.	15 ——
1287	9 ——	3 ——	8 ——	2 ——	10 ——	9 ——	16 ——	12 ——	2 ——	16 ——
1288	10 ——	4 ——	9 ——	3 ——	11 ——	10 ——	17 ——	13 ——	3 ——	17 ——
1289	1 Pietro Gradenigo.	5 ——	10 ——	4 ——	12 ——	1 Ladislas Loktek.	18 ——	14 ——	4 ——	18 ——
1290	2 ——	6 ——	11 ——	5 ——	1 Birger.	1 Premislas.	1 Andrew III. *the Venetian.*	15 ——	5 ——	19 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1279	Edward obtains from his parliament the first Statute of Mortmain; he gives up Normandy to the king of France. John of Procida foments the discontent of Sicily. The conquest of Southern China completed by Kublai. Camerino, in the March of Ancona, nearly destroyed by an earthquake.
1280	Nicholas proposes to erect kingdoms in Tuscany and Lombardy for two of his family; his projects are dissipated by his early death, after which many of the Orsini lose the offices in which he had placed them. The Annibaldeschi claim to be senators of Rome. Through the treachery of Tibaldello di Zambrasi, Faenza is made subject to the Bolognese. The count of Savoy fixes his residence at Turin. The emperor Michael assists the agitation created by John of Procida in Sicily. A parliament, held Nov. 7, passes the *Quo Warranto* Act. John Comnenus, seventh emperor of Trebizond, secures the independence of his State. Marienburg on the Vistula built. The *Langue d'oui*, or modern French, begins to supplant the early Roman *Langue d'oc*. Death of Albertus Magnus. Erik II., the *Priest-hater*, king of Norway.
1281	The papal chair vacant six months; Charles of Naples procures the election of his creature, Martin IV.; league of Orvieto between them and Venice, against the Greek empire. Excommunication of the emperor Michael. Charles punishes the disaffection of Sicily by more cruel oppression. Edward prepares again to invade Wales; holds a parliament at Worcester, and removes his law-courts from Westminster to Shrewsbury. Revolt of Sancho in Castile; he seizes Cordova, and enters into a league with the king of Granada; his father, Alfonso, forms an alliance with the Merines. Othman begins to be dangerous in Bithynia. Marriage of Erik, king of Norway, to Margaret, only child of Alexander, king of Scotland. Segarelli imprisoned for heresy.
1282	The Sicilian Vespers, March 30; massacre of the French and general revolt of the island. Charles besieges Messina; Peter of Aragon and John de Procida arrive with an army; Charles retreats into Calabria; his fleet is destroyed by the Catalan admiral, Roger de Loria. Peter proclaimed king of Sicily; he and his people are excommunicated, and an interdict laid on their lands. The marquis Guido da Montefeltro defends Forli with success against the Guelfs; Tibaldello di Zambrasi slain in the attack. War between Venice and Pisa; all Italy torn by intestine strife; excommunications and interdicts are fulminated in all directions; the pope and cardinals burnt in effigy at Perugia. Llewellyn, defeated by Edward at Llandewyer, falls in battle; Aberconway castle built. Rudolf invests his son Albert with the duchy of Austria. Death of Michael Palæologos; his son and successor, Andronicus, breaks the union of the Eastern and Western churches. The Danish nobles extort from the king their first *Handfeste*, or charter of privileges. Robert of Gloucester writes his English Chronicle in rhyme. Veccus deposed, and Joseph I. restored as patriarch of CP.
1283	Peter invades Calabria, and takes Reggio. Victory of Roger de Loria at Malta. The king of France sends troops into Italy to assist Charles. The pope declares Aragon to be forfeited by Peter, and offers it to Charles de Valois, second son of Philippa. Submission of Forli, and dispersion of the Ghibelin refugees. Wales finally subdued; Llewellyn's brother, David, put to death by Edward. Schism in the Greek church; council of Adrymettum; contest for the patriarchate; Joseph deposed, and Gregory II. appointed. Burchard von Schwenden, grand master of the Teutonic knights, reduces the Sudauer, the last Prussians who resist.
1284	Queen Eleanora gives birth to a son at Caernarvon castle, April 25, afterwards Edward II., from whom the eldest son of the king of England takes the title of prince of Wales. The statute of Winchester makes the Hundred answerable for robberies committed in the day-time; watch and ward instituted. Charles, prince of Salerno, defeated and captured by Roger de Loria, in a naval battle of Naples, June 5. Marriage of the emperor Andronicus to Violante, afterwards named Irene, daughter of William, marquis of Montferrat, who resigns as her dowry, the nominal sovereignty of Thessalonica, conquered by the Byzantines in 1222. Death of Alfonso X., June 21; his son, Sancho, takes the throne, excluding the family of his deceased elder brother, Ferdinand. The power of Pisa is irretrievably broken by the great naval victory of Genoa, off Meloria, Aug. 13. Foundation of Peter-house college, Cambridge.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1285	The death of Charles at Foggia, Jan. 7, frees Sicily from all future attacks; his son, although still a prisoner in Aragon, is acknowledged as his successor in the kingdom of Naples. Roger de Loria takes Gallipoli and Taranto. Pope Martin dies at Perugia, March 29. The king of France invades Catalonia; takes Rosas and Girona; his fleet is destroyed and his supplies intercepted by Roger de Loria; he abandons his enterprize, and ends his days at Perpignan, Oct. 6, æt. 40; he is succeeded by his son, Philip *le Bel*, æt. 17, who, in right of his child-wife, is also king of Navarre. Peter also, after having recovered Rosas and Girona, dies, Nov. 11; his eldest son, Alfonso, inherits Aragon, and his second, James, becomes king of Sicily. Edward I. defines the limits of each court of law, and regulates the administration of justice in the counties. The citizens of Pisa invite the protection of Florence. Westminster Abbey completed. Death of Abu Jusef, chief of the Merines and king of Morocco. The charter of London suspended; police regulations made for inn-keepers and brokers. Nicholas Sanudo I. fifth duke of Naxos. Usurpation of Theodora at Trebizond.
1286	Death of Alexander, king of Scotland; his grand-daughter, Margaret, "the fair maid of Norway," æt. 8, is the heiress of his throne. Erik V., of Denmark, murdered by the nobles, is succeeded by his son. Alfonso takes the Balearic Islands from his uncle, who had assisted the French invasion of Aragon. The gabelle, or salt-duty, first introduced in France. Death of the historian Abulpharagius, primate of the Jacobite church. Segarelli released from prison, but his sect is prohibited by the pope.
1287	Edward I., in Guyenne, mediates a treaty of peace between Aragon and France and the liberation of Charles, king of Naples; the pope prevents its ratification, and dying soon afterwards, April 3, the papal chair remains ten months unoccupied; while disputing in their choice, six cardinals fall victims to the malaria, and the rest disperse. Robert, count d'Artois, regent of Naples, prepares an armament to recover Sicily: it is destroyed by Roger de Loria, June 23, at Castellamare; among the prisoners is Guy de Montfort (*see* 1271), who is kept in confinement till his death. Matteo Visconti appointed captain of Milan. The Genoese destroy the shipping and magazines in the harbour of Pisa. Laodicea taken by Kelsoun. The Jews fined and banished from England.
1288	The treaty between Aragon and France brought to a conclusion by Edward, at Oleron, in Bearn; Charles, restored to liberty, resumes the title of king of Sicily, which he had resigned. Count Ugolino de Gherardeschi deposed at Pisa, and starved to death in a dungeon, with two of his sons and three grandsons. Obizzo, marquis d'Este, elected perpetual lord of Modena. Othman takes Dorylæum and Melangia.
1289	The pope releases Charles from all the obligations of the treaty, by which he regained his freedom, and authorizes Charles de Valois to persist in his claim to the crown of Aragon. Roger de Loria besieges Gaeta. The kings of England and France succeed in effecting a truce of two years between Sicily and Naples. Edward I. dismisses and fines some of his judges, convicted of corruption. Kelaoun takes Tripoli. The right of Ferdinand's son, Alfonso de la Cerda, to the throne of Castile is supported by a strong party. Mission of the Franciscan de Monte Corvino from the pope to Kublai. Athanasius I. patriarch of CP.
1290	Margaret, the young queen of Scotland, dies on her passage from Norway; the succession to her throne is disputed by Balliol, Bruce, and Hastings, descended from the three daughters of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. Ladislas of Hungary assassinated by some Cumans, whom he had offended; he is succeeded by Andrew III., called the Venetian, from the place of his birth (*see* 1235, 1262); the pope sets up against him Charles Martel, son of the king of Naples by a sister of Ladislas. William, count of Montferrat, captured by the citizens of Alessandria, is confined in an iron cage, in which he soon dies. The Genoese plunder the harbours of Pisa and Leghorn. Manorial rights in England regulated by a new law. A university founded at Lisbon. Conrad von Feuchtwangen grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Guy II. fifth duke of Athens. Poland distracted by various pretenders to the throne. Segarelli and the Apostolicals are again persecuted.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1291	691	10 Andronicus II.	4 Nicholas IV. Feb. 22.	13 Dionysius.	8 Sancho IV.	1 Jas. II. *the Just.*	18 Joanna.	19 Muhamad II.	7 Philip IV. *the Fair.*	14 Wenceslas IV.	19 Rudolf of Habsburg. *d.* July 15.
1292	692	11 ——	5 —— *d.* Apr. 4.	14——	9——	2——	19——	20——	8——	15——	1 Adolphus of Nassau.
1293	693	12 ——	... ...	15——	10——	3——	20——	21——	9——	16——	2——
1294	694	13 ——	1 Celestin V. July 5. 1 Boniface VIII. Dec. 24.	16——	11——	4——	21——	22——	10——	17——	3——
1295	695	14 ——	2 ——	17——	1 Ferdinand IV.	5——	22——	23——	11——	18——	4——
1296	696	15 ——	3 ——	18——	2——	6——	23——	24——	12——	19——	5——
1297	697	16 ——	4 ——	19——	3——	7——	24——	25——	13——	20——	6——
1298	698	17 ——	5 ——	20——	4——	8——	25——	26——	14——	21——	1 Albert of Austria.
1299	699	18 ——	6 ——	21——	5——	9——	26——	27——	15——	22——	2——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1291	3 Pietro Gradenigo.	7 Amadeus IV.	12 Guy de Dampierre.	6 Erik VI.	2 Birger.	2 Premislas.	2 Andrew III. *the Venetian.*	16 Dmitri I.	... ...	20 Edward I. Nov. 20. *d.* Qu. Eleanor.
1292	4 ——	8 ——	13 ——	7——	3——	3——	3 ——	17 ——	1 John Balliol. Nov. 17.	21 ——
1293	5 ——	9 ——	14 ——	8——	4——	4——	4 ——	18 ——	2 ——	22 ——
1294	6 ——	10 ——	15 ——	9——	5——	5——	5 ——	1 Andrew III.	3 ——	23 ——
1295	7 ——	11 ——	16 ——	10——	6——	1 Ladislas *restored.*	6 ——	2——	4 ——	24 ——
1296	8 ——	12 ——	17 ——	11——	7——	2——	7 ——	3——	Subject to England.	25 ——
1297	9 ——	13 ——	18 ——	12——	8——	3——	8 ——	4——	... ...	26 ——
1298	10 ——	14 ——	19 ——	13——	9——	4——	9 ——	5——	... ...	27 ——
1299	11 ——	15 ——	20 ——	14——	10——	5——	10 ——	6——	... ...	28 —— *m.* Sep. 12 Margaret of France.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1291	The disputed succession in Scotland is referred to the decision of Edward I.; he claims and receives from the competitors homage as their suzerain. Alfonso, king of Aragon, concludes a treaty of peace with France, at Aix, in Provence: but, before it can be executed, he dies June 18, and is succeeded by his brother, James, who appoints their younger brother, Frederic, regent of Sicily. Gerace, in Calabria, taken by the Sicilians. Chalil, son of Kelaoun, terminates the Christian kingdom in Palestine by the capture of Acre (May 18), Tyre, and Beyrout; the surviving Hospitallers and Templars take refuge at Limisso in Cyprus. Robert Blum, a Templar under the Italian name of Roger di Flor, is degraded by the Order, and retires to Genoa, where he fits out a private galley, and seeks his fortune as an adventurer. Nicholas vainly tries to arouse Europe to another crusade. Death of Rudolf; the nobles of Germany refuse to elect his son Albert. Queen Eleanor dies at Hornby, in Lincolnshire, Nov. 28; a cross is erected at every resting-place of her funeral procession on its way to Westminster. Isabella de Villehardouin marries Florens of Hainault.
1292	Edward awards the crown of Scotland to John Balliol, who does homage to him at Newcastle. Adolphus of Nassau elected king of Germany and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, June 24. The efforts of Nicholas IV. to stimulate another crusade are stopped by his death, after which the dissensions of the cardinals keep the church without a head two years and three months. The Castilians, after destroying a Moorish fleet at Tangiers, return to Spain and take Tarifa. The Florentines besiege Pisa, and are repulsed by Guy da Montefeltro. Roger de Loria defeats the viceroy of Naples in Calabria, invades Greece, and takes the island of Scios. Charles Martel, routed at Zagrab, leaves Hungary. Masoud II., sultan of Iconium, defeated by the Mongols, retires to CP. Death of Roger Bacon.
1293	Balliol hesitates to obey a summons from Edward to appear in London. War between England and France. Guyenne seized by Philip. An encounter between some Genoese and Venetian merchant-galleys near Cyprus occasions a long war between these two States. Athanasius deposed; John XII. patriarch of CP.
1294	Edward forms an alliance with Adolphus, king of Germany, and Guy, count of Flanders, against France. Peter da Morrone, a poor hermit, is elected pope, as Celestin V.; at the end of five months he abdicates, to make way for Boniface VIII. The Genoese, under Niccolo Spinola, capture a Venetian fleet and take Canea, in the isle of Candia. Don Juan, Sancho's brother, with an army of Merines from Africa, besieges Tarifa; the place is successfully defended by Don Guzman; death of his son. The Merines give up Algesiras to the king of Granada, and withdraw from Spain. The Hospitallers fortify Limisso, and begin to create a navy. Death of Kublai; the supremacy of his tribe ceases; the khans of Zagatai, Persia, and Kapzak, become independent. Jacopo da Varagine, archbishop of Genoa, writes the "Golden Legend."
1295	Balliol renounces his feudal subjection to England, and enters into a league with the king of France. Edward holds a parliament, to which all the boroughs send deputies, and vote supplies. Death of Sancho, king of Castile, at Toledo, April 25; his widow, Maria, is regent to their son Ferdinand, who succeeds, æt. 10. Treaty of Anagni; James, king of Aragon, resigns Sicily to Charles of Naples; the people of the island proclaim his brother Ferdinand, with their mother, Constance, for regent. Death of Charles Martel, and of Otho Visconte, archbishop and lord of Milan. Marco Polo returns to Venice from his travels in the East.
1296	Battle of Dunbar, April 27. Balliol, made prisoner, resigns his crown. The Scotch parliament does homage to Edward at Berwick; the earl of Surrey is appointed governor of Scotland; the crown and sceptre of the kingdom are brought to London, and the coronation-stone from Scone placed in Westminster Abbey. A papal Bull forbids ecclesiastics to pay taxes imposed by temporal princes; the kings of England and France resist this, and compel the clergy to pay; the former, by placing out of the protection of the law those who refuse, and the latter, by prohibiting the export of money from his dominions. Edward,

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	having obtained supplies from his parliament, sends an army into Guyenne, under his brother, the earl of Lancaster. Coalition of France, Navarre, Aragon, Portugal, and Granada, with the malcontent princes Alfonso and Juan, against the young king of Castile; his mother, with the assistance of Juan Lara maintains the throne. The Sicilians and their king are excommunicated by the pope; they invade Calabria, where they take Squillace and other towns. Civil war in Genoa; the Ghibelins Doria and Spinola expel the Guelfs Grimaldi and Fiesco. The Venetians take Caffa in the Crimea from the Genoese. John, duke of Brabant, institutes the society of Merchant Adventurers.
1297	Edward having levied arbitrary taxes on wool and leather, the earls, Bohun of Hereford (Constable) and Bigod of Norfolk (Marshal), refuse to join his army; and the parliament passes an Act, *Confirmatio Cartarum*, Aug. 1, decreeing, that no taxes shall be raised without the consent of the knights, citizens, and burgesses in parliament assembled; this Act receives the royal assent. Guy, count of Flanders, is defeated by the French, and loses Furnes; Edward passes over with a large force to succour his ally; during his absence, the Scotch, under Sir W. Wallace and the earl of Moray, gain the battle of Cambuskenneth, and drive the English out of their country. Roger de Loria takes Otranto; he is recalled by James of Aragon, who visits Rome, promises to make war on his brother Frederic, gives his sister Violante in marriage to Robert, duke of Calabria, is invested by the pope with the sovereignty of Sardinia and Corsica, and appointed to command a crusade against the Holy Land. Philip is excommunicated, because his law, against the export of coin, stops the papal revenues derived from France. Boniface deposes the cardinals Jacopo and Pietro dalla Colonna, excommunicates the whole family, and confiscates their property. The Grimaldi and Fieschi continue to molest Genoa, and seize Monaco. Alexius II. seventh emperor of Trebizond. Dionysius of Portugal withdraws from the league against Castile. Godfrey von Hohenlohe grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. On the death of Masoud II., he is succeeded by Alaeddin II., the last of the Seljukian sultans. Death of Florenz of Hainault, leaving a daughter, Maud, heiress of the principality of Achaia. Boniface prohibits the dissection of dead bodies for the study of anatomy at Bologna.
1298	A truce of two years between England and France. Wallace penetrates with his victorious bands as far as Durham, but retires at the approach of Edward, who gains a decisive victory at Falkirk, July 22, and re-establishes his power in Scotland. Battle of Rosenthal, between Worms and Spires, July 2. Adolphus of Nassau defeated and slain by Rudolf's son, Albert, who is elected king by the diet of Francfort, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 24. Naval victory of the Genoese, under Lamba Doria, Sep. 8, off the Dalmatian island, Curzola; the Venetian fleet destroyed; the admiral, Andrea Dandolo, taken, dies of grief; Marco Polo, who commanded a galley, is conveyed a prisoner to Genoa, where he writes his Travels. Boniface proclaims a crusade against the Colonna family. Roger di Flor enters into the service of Frederic, king of Sicily.
1299	The Scotch refer their cause to the pope. James of Aragon, with a fleet under Roger de Loria, makes war on his brother Frederic; the Sicilians defend themselves valiantly, with varied success. The papal crusaders obtain possession of Palestrina, the impregnable fortress of the Colonna family, by a capitulation; having gained his end, Boniface breaks his word, refuses the promised amnesty, and the Colonna are dispersed in Sicily, France, and other countries. Matteo Visconte mediates peace between Genoa and Venice; also with Pisa; and among most of the cities of Italy; these treaties exalt Genoa; the armed vessels of her rivals are excluded for a stated period from the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Othman invades the territory of Nicomedia; the commencement of the Ottoman empire. The Mongols occupy Palestine, and offer Jerusalem to the Christians. Raymond Lully, a native of Majorca, writes philosophical works, which are afterwards condemned as heretical.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1300	700	19 Andronicus II.	7 Boniface VIII. Dec. 24	22 Dionysius.	6 Ferdinand IV.	10 Jas. II. *the Just.*	27 Joanna.	28 Muhamad II.	16 Philip IV. *the Fair.*	23 Wenceslas IV.	3 Albert *of Austria.*
1301	701	20 ——	8 ——	23 ——	7 ——	11 ——	28 ——	29 ——	17 ——	24 ——	4 ——
1302	702	21 ——	9 ——	24 ——	8 ——	12 ——	29 ——	1 Muhamad III. *Abu Abdallah.*	18 ——	25 ——	5 ——
1303	703	22 ——	1 Benedict XI. Oct. 22.	25 ——	9 ——	13 ——	30 ——	2 ——	19 ——	26 ——	6 ——
1304	704	23 ——	*d.* July *Vacant.*	26 ——	10 ——	14 ——	31 ——	3 ——	20 ——	27 ——	7 ——
1305	705—706	24 ——	1 Clement V. June 15.	27 ——	11 ——	15 ——	1 Louis *Hutin.*	4 ——	21 ——	1 Wenceslas V.	8 ——
1306	706—707	25 ——	2 ——	28 ——	12 ——	16 ——	2 ——	5 ——	22 ——	1 Rudolf *of Austria.*	9 ——
1307	707—708	26 ——	3 ——	29 ——	13 ——	17 ——	3 ——	6 ——	23 ——	1 Henry *of Carinthia.*	10 ——
1308	708—709	27 ——	4 ——	30 ——	14 ——	18 ——	4 ——	7 ——	24 ——	2 ——	1 Henry VII. *of Luxemburg.*

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Epoch Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1300	12 Pietro Gradenigo.	16 Amadeus IV.	21 Guy de Dampierre.	15 Erik VI.	11 Birger.	1 Wenceslas I.	11 Andrew III. *the Venetian.*	7 Andrew III.	Subject to England.	29 Edward I. Nov. 20.
1301	13 ——	17 ——	22 ——	16 ——	12 ——	2 ——	1 Chas. I. Robert.	8 ——	... ...	30 ——
1302	14 ——	18 ——	23 ——	17 ——	13 ——	3 ——	2 ——	9 ——	... ...	31 ——
1303	15 ——	19 ——	24 ——	18 ——	14 ——	4 ——	3 ——	10 ——	... ...	32 ——
1304	16 ——	20 ——	25 ——	19 ——	15 ——	5 ——	4 ——	1 Michael II.	... ...	33 ——
1305	17 ——	21 ——	1 Robert III.	20 ——	16 ——	1 Ladislas *again restored.*	5 ——	2 ——	... ...	34 ——
1306	18 ——	22 ——	2 ——	21 ——	17 ——	2 ——	6 ——	3 ——	1 Robert I. Bruce. Mar. 25.	35 ——
1307	19 ——	23 ——	3 ——	22 ——	18 ——	3 ——	7 ——	4 ——	2 ——	*d.* July 7. 1 Edward II. July 8
1308	20 ——	24 ——	4 ——	23 ——	19 ——	4 ——	8 ——	5 ——	3 ——	2 —— *m.* Isabella of France.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1300	Boniface claims Scotland as a fief of the papal see; he proclaims a jubilee, and attracts innumerable pilgrims to Rome by his plenary Indulgence. Roger de Loria defeats a Sicilian fleet, and takes the admiral, Conrad Doria. Robert, duke of Calabria, besieges Messina; the diseased state of his army compels him to return to Naples; Violanta mediates a truce of six months between her husband and her brother. A party among the magnates of Hungary espouses the cause of Charles Robert, son of Charles Martel; he is proclaimed in Dalmatia and Croatia. Florence, prosperous and rich, is divided by the factions of the Bianchi (whites), under Vieri de' Cerchi and the Neri (blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati; the former have the ascendancy, and reject the pope's offered mediation. The Poles expel Ladislas, and take Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, for their sovereign. Guy, count of Flanders, is defeated and made prisoner by Philip's brother, Charles de Valois. Dante Alighieri (1266—1321) finishes his Divina Comedia. Villani begins to write his Chronicle. Universities founded at Lyons and Lerida. Cardinal Napoleone Orsino, by order of Boniface, besieges Gubbio and expels the Ghibellins. The marriage of Galeazzo, son of Matteo Visconte, to Beatrice, sister of Azzo VIII., marquis d'Este, celebrated with great pomp. Segarelli burnt at Parma; the Apostolicals, under their new leader, Dolcino, retire into Dalmatia. William de Villaret elected grand master of the Hospitallers. The name of Lollards first given to a charitable society at Antwerp, who *lulled* the sick by singing to them.
1301	The English parliament denies the right of the pope to intermeddle in the affairs of Scotland. Philip of France imprisons the bishop of Pamiers, appointed by the pope; quarrels with Boniface. Death of Andrew III., king of Hungary, the last of the race of Arpad; supported by the papal influence, Charles Robert is crowned as his successor; Wenceslas, son of the king of Bohemia and Poland, is invited by a powerful party to oppose him. Boniface invites Charles of Valois into Italy, to assist his ambitious schemes, and flatters him with the hope of obtaining the imperial crowns of the East and the West. Under the plea of restoring peace Charles is admitted into Florence, where he allows the Neri to ill-treat and drive out their opponents; Dante is among the expelled. Marriage of Philip of Savoy to Isabella de Villehardouin. The Hospitallers in alliance with the Mongols, enter Jerusalem, but establish no permanent occupation. Othman defeats Andronicus at Baphæon, near Nicomedia.
1302	The Scotch appoint Comyn regent, and make another effort to regain independence. Boniface issues a violent Bull against Philip, who burns it, accuses him of simony and heresy, and refuses to acknowledge him as pope. Another expedition of Charles of Valois ends in a treaty, by which Frederic is recognized king of Sicily, and marries Leonora, daughter of Charles of Naples. Expulsion of the Visconti from Milan, and return of the Dalla Torre. The first assembly of the States General in France, April 10. Defeat of the French by the Flemings at Courtnay, July 11. Flavio Gioja said to have invented the mariner's compass at Amalfi (*see* 1250).
1303	Edward makes peace with France, and marches again into Scotland. Philip demands a general council, to hear his charges against the pope, by whom he is excommunicated and his subjects absolved from their allegiance. Boniface is surprized at Anagni, by William de Nogaret; after being kept some days a prisoner, he is allowed to return to Rome, where he dies, Oct. 11. Roger di Flor forms, out of the mercenaries who had served in Sicily, his Catalan Grand Company, and is employed by the Greek emperor; he receives the title of grand duke, leads his forces against the Mongols and Turks, and establishes himself at Cyzicus. The Visconti make a vigorous, but unsuccessful, effort to reinstate themselves at Milan. Siegfried von Feuchtwangen grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Athanasius restored patriarch of CP.
1304	The regent Comyn submits to Edward; Wallace continues the struggle. Philip defeats the Flemings, Aug. 18. Benedict XI. reverses many of the acts of Boniface, and endeavours to restore peace; he dies after a reign of nine months, and the dissensions of the cardinals keep the papal chair vacant. A great part of Florence burnt by the violence of the factions. Wenceslas renounces the

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	crown of Hungary. Roger di Flor defeats the Mongols, enters Philadelphia, and stations himself at Ephesus. Dolcino and the Apostolicals return to Italy, and fix themselves on a mountain near Vercelli. Albert oppresses Switzerland; tyranny of his bailiff, Gessler. Birth of Petrarch.
1305	Wallace, taken prisoner, is executed as a traitor, Aug. 23. Philip procures the papacy for Clement V., who summons the cardinals to meet him at Lyons. The kings of Castile and Aragon divide Murcia by the treaty of Campillo. On the death of Joanna, her eldest son, Louis, by her marriage with Philip of France (*see* 1276), inherits Navarre. Siege of Magnesia by the Catalans; they occupy the Thracian Chersonesus. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia and Poland, dies; Ladislas Loktek once more regains the Polish throne. Death of John, marquis of Montferrat; his States are inherited by his nephew, Theodore, son of his sister Violanta, and the emperor Andronicus (*see* 1284). Azzo VIII., marquis d'Este, marries Beatrice, daughter of Charles II. of Naples; many States form a league against him. Clement restores the cardinals della Colonna, whom Boniface had degraded. Otho of Bavaria, grandson of Bela IV., claims the crown of Hungary. Uzbek, grand khan of the Golden Horde.
1306	Robert Bruce, grandson of the first claimant, is crowned king of Scotland, and dispossesses the English of great part of the country; Aymer de Valence defeats him near Johnston; three of his brothers are taken, and condemned as traitors. The Bulls of Boniface against Philip are revoked. Clement urges a general crusade, and demands a tenth of all ecclesiastical revenues for the purpose; Philip recommends him to be less exorbitant. William de Villaret projects the acquisition of Rhodes. The marquis d'Este loses his ascendancy in Modena and Reggio. The Dorias expelled from Genoa by the Spinola party. The Catalans fortify Gallipoli; other adventurers join them; Roger di Flor is created Cæsar. Death of Wenceslas V., the last male of the reigning family in Bohemia; Rudolf of Austria claims the crown. A crusade against the Apostolicals. On complaint made by the nobility and gentry, the use of sea-coal is prohibited in London and the suburbs. John Sanudo I., on the death of his brother Nicholas, is induced to leave a hermitage, and becomes sixth duke of Naxos.
1307	Edward banishes Piers Gaveston. Robert Bruce defeats the earl of Pembroke; Edward marches against him; dies at Burgh on the Sands, æt. 67. Edward II. recalls Gaveston, and creates him earl of Cornwall. Conference of Philip and Clement at Poitiers. Charges against the Templars; the grand master, Molay, and all the knights in France, imprisoned and their possessions seized. Fulk de Villaret, grand master of the Hospitallers, collects a force in Europe, and begins operations against Rhodes. Roger di Flor assassinated at Adrianople, and many of the Catalans massacred; they make Rocafert captain of the Grand Company, commence hostilities against the empire, defeat Andronicus at Aspros, and over-run Thrace. Gessler killed by William Tell. On the death of Rudolf, Henry, duke of Carinthia, takes the crown of Bohemia. Dolcino, his wife, and many of his followers, are burnt alive; dispersion of their sect. John dalle Carceri marries Florence Sanudo, and succeeds as seventh duke of Naxos. Peter de Langtoft's Chronicle ends.
1308	Marriage of Edward II. to the daughter of the king of France, Jan. 23; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 24; the earl of Lancaster and the queen demand the removal of Gaveston; Edward appoints him governor of Ireland. Albert of Austria assassinated by his nephew; the electors of Germany choose Henry, count of Luxemburg, for their king. Origin of the Swiss confederation; union of Werner Stauffacher of Schweiz, Walter Furst of Uri, and Arnold von Melchthal of Unterwalden. Ferdinand of Castile takes Gibraltar, and by a treaty of peace acquires other territory in Granada. Philip assembles the States General at Tours, to sanction his proceedings against the Templars. Death of the marquis d'Este; contest among his family; the Venetians support his grandson, Fulk, to obtain Ferrara. Dionysius removes the university from Lisbon to Coimbra, and encourages literature. Vasco Lobeira writes his Amadis de Gaul. Otho of Bavaria relinquishes his pretensions in Hungary. Walter de Brienne succeeds Guy II. as sixth duke of Athens.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1309	709—710	28 Andronicus II.	5 Clement V. June 15.	31 Dionysius.	15 Ferdinand IV.	19 Jas. II. *the Just.*	5 Louis *Hutin.*	1 Nazar.	25 Philip IV. *the Fair.*	3 Henry *of Carinthia.*	2 Henry VII. *of Luxemburg.*
1310	710—711	29 ——	6——	32——	16——	20——	6——	2——	26 ——	1 John *of Luxemburg.*	3——
1311	711—712	30 ——	7——	33——	17——	21——	7——	3——	27 ——	2——	4——
1312	712—713	31 ——	8——	34——	1 Alfonso XI.	22——	8——	4——	28 ——	3——	5——
1313	713—714	32 ——	9——	35——	2——	23——	9——	1 Abul Walid, or Ismail.	29 ——	4——	6——
1314	714—715	33 ——	*d.* Apr. 20. *Vacant.*	36——	3——	24——	10——	2——	1 Louis X. *Hutin.*	5——	Contested by Frederic (III.) of Austria and Louis (IV.) of Bavaria.
1315	715—716	34 ——	... ...	37——	4——	25——	11——	3——	2 ——	6——	
1316	716—717	35 ——	1 John XXII. Aug. 7.	38——	5——	26——	1 John I. 5 *days.* 1 Joanna II.	4——	1 John I. 5 *days.* 1 Philip V. *the Long.*	7——	
1317	717—718	36 ——	2——	39——	6——	27——	2——	5——	2 ——	8——	... ...
1318	718—719	37 ——	3——	40——	7——	28——	3——	6——	3 ——	9——	... ...
1319	719—720	38 ——	4——	41——	8——	29——	4——	7——	4 ——	10——	... ...

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1309	21 Pietro Gradenigo.	25 Amadeus IV.	5 Robert III.	24 Erik VI.	20 Birger.	5 Ladislas *again restored.*	9 Chas. I. Robert.	6 Michael II.	4 Robert I. Bruce. March 25.	3 Edward II. July 8.
1310	22 ——	26 ——	6 ——	25 ——	21 ——	6 ——	10 ——	7 ——	5 ——	4 ——
1311	1 Marino Giorgio.	27 ——	7 ——	26 ——	22 ——	7 ——	11 ——	8 ——	6 ——	5 ——
1312	1 Giovanni Soranzo.	28 ——	8 ——	27 ——	23 ——	8 ——	12 ——	9 ——	7 ——	6 ——
1313	2 ——	29 ——	9 ——	28 ——	24 ——	9 ——	13 ——	10 ——	8 ——	7 —— *b.* Edward III. Nov. 12.
1314	3 ——	30 ——	10 ——	29 ——	25 ——	10 ——	14 ——	11 ——	9 ——	8 ——
1315	4 ——	31 ——	11 ——	30 ——	26 ——	11 ——	15 ——	12 ——	10 ——	9 ——
1316	5 ——	32 ——	12 ——	31 ——	27 ——	12 ——	16 ——	13 ——	11 ——	10 ——
1317	6 ——	33 ——	13 ——	32 ——	28 ——	13 ——	17 ——	14 ——	12 ——	11 ——
1318	7 ——	34 ——	14 ——	33 ——	29 ——	14 ——	18 ——	15 ——	13 ——	12 ——
1319	8 ——	35 ——	15 ——	*Vacant.*	1 Magnus II. *Swed.*	15 ——	19 ——	1 Jurij III.	14 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1309	Edward II. recalls Gaveston, who offends the barons again by his insolence. Removal of the papal see to Avignon. Clement issues a Bull, in which he declares Ferrara to be a fief of the church, excommunicates the Venetians, lays an interdict on their lands, places them out of the protection of all laws, human and divine, and authorizes Christians to seize their persons, sell them for slaves, and rob them of their property, in all parts of the world; his legate preaches a crusade against them, collects a large force and drives them from Ferrara, which is not restored to any of the d'Este family, but governed for the pope by Robert, who had just succeeded his father, Charles II., as king of Naples. Bajamonte Tiepolo endeavours to form a Guelf party at Venice, fails, and is expelled. At the diet at Spires, the imperial cities of Germany are for the first time represented. Marienburg in Prussia is made the seat of the Teutonic knights. The Catalans are repulsed in their attack on Thessalonica; their leader, Rocafert, is treacherously seized by the Neapolitan admiral, Thibaut de Sipoys, and starved to death in a dungeon at Naples. Rebellion in Granada; Muhamad III. resigns his crown to his brother Nazar.
1310	Commissioners are appointed by parliament to exercise the royal power in England; they banish Gaveston. Henry obtains the throne of Bohemia for his son John, and proceeds with a numerous retinue and army to Italy; he restores Matteo Visconte at Milan, and endeavours to allay the violence of the two factions; Robert, king of Naples, and chief of the Guelf party, secretly opposes him. An attempt of the Ferrarese to regain their independence, is suppressed by the legate, cardinal Pelagrua, with great cruelty and rapine. The councils of Mentz, Ravenna, and Salamanca, acquit the Templars accused before them; at Paris and Senlis they are condemned; many of the knights are burnt alive. The city of Rhodes is taken by the Hospitallers, and the conquest of the island completed. The Catalan Grand Company enter into the service of Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens. Arnold di Villa Nuova teaches the distillation of spirits of wine.
1311	Edward again recalls Gaveston, retires to York, and protests against the ordinances of the commissioners; the barons arm against him. Henry and his queen, Margaret, are crowned at Milan; the party of the Dalla Torre, suspected of plotting new disturbances, are driven from that city; Matteo Visconte regains full power there. Henry makes many fruitless efforts to restore peace among the Italian cities; the plague breaks out in his army; his queen, Margaret, falls a victim to it at Genoa. The Fifteenth General Council, at Vienne, in Dauphiny, suppresses the Order of Knights Templars, condemns the Beghards and Beguines of Flanders, and refuses to entertain the charges brought by the king of France against the late pope Boniface. Walter de Brienne quarrels with the Catalans, and is defeated and slain by them in a battle on the banks of the Cephissus; they conquer the duchy of Athens, and appoint Roger Desclan grand duke. Niphon I. patriarch of CP.
1312	Gaveston made prisoner at Scarborough, conveyed to Warwick, and beheaded, July 1; peace between Edward and the barons. The council of Vienne continues its sittings till May 6; the act for suppressing the Templars published April 3; their possessions divided among several sovereigns, and part assigned to the Hospitallers. Robert, king of Naples, seizes the principal forts in Rome; Henry is, nevertheless, crowned in the Lateran church by three cardinals. The new emperor enters into a treaty of alliance with Frederic of Sicily, and gives him one of his daughters in marriage. Karl Beffart of Treves, grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia. Hertford college, Oxford, founded.
1313	Robert Bruce takes Inverness and besieges Stirling; a truce between England and Scotland. Philip restrains Clement from excommunicating the king of Naples for his violence in Rome. The emperor Henry, in conjunction with the Genoese and Sicilians, prepares to attack Robert, but dies suddenly at Buonconvento, near Sienna, Aug. 24, æt. 49. Nazar, king of Granada, deposed by his nephew, Abul Walid. Robert appointed governor of Florence for five years. Marriage of Louis of Burgundy to Maud of Hainault, heiress of Achaia. Birth of Boccacio. Rudiger von Manesse, of Zürich, forms his Collection of Poems.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1314	Battle of Bannockburn, June 25; the independence of Scotland established. Louis of Bavaria, and Frederic, son of the late Albert of Austria, are elected by two opposite parties kings of Germany, and make war on each other. Clement appoints the king of Naples senator of Rome and viceroy of Italy; protected by him, the Guelf faction prevails; the Ghibellins maintain their struggle at Pisa, Lucca, and other places. Death of Clement V.; the dissensions of the cardinals keep the papal see vacant again nearly two years and four months. Death of Philip *le Bel*; he is succeeded by his son, Louis *Hutin* (the Quarrelsome), already ten years king of Navarre. Fruitless expedition of the king of Naples against Sicily; repulsed at Trapani, he agrees to a truce of three years. Molay, grand master of the Templars, is burnt alive at Paris, protesting to the last the innocence of his Order. The Hospitallers conquer the islets near Rhodes, and settle the government of their little State. Exeter College, Oxford, founded by Stapleton, bishop of Exeter.
1315	The earl of Lancaster, the king's cousin, takes the direction of public affairs in England. Edward adopts a new favourite, Hugh le Despenser. Robert Bruce invades England, takes Berwick, is repulsed at Carlisle, and returns to Scotland; his brother, Edward, lands with an army in Ireland. Matteo Visconte and Uguccione dalla Faggiuola defeat Philip and Peter, king Robert's brothers, and repress the Guelfs in Lombardy and Tuscany. The three Swiss cantons defeat Leopold of Austria at Morgarten, Nov. 16. Othman attempts to recover Rhodes; he is bravely repelled by the knights, with the assistance of Amadeus of Savoy. Mondini de' Luzzi teaches anatomy. England afflicted by a grievous famine.
1316	Edward Bruce crowned king of Ireland; his brother, Robert, goes over with an army to support him, but soon withdraws. Death of Louis X.; his posthumous son, John, lives only five days. The Salic Law is established, to exclude females and their descendants from the throne of France. Joanna, daughter of Louis, inherits only Navarre. Philip V., second son of Philip IV., takes the French throne. The predominance of French cardinals, created by Clement V., secures, eventually, the election of another French pope, and the continuance of the papal see at Avignon. John XXII. appoints eight more cardinals, of whom seven are French. The Genoese conclude a commercial treaty with Alexius of Trebisond, which secures their trade in the Black Sea. John XIII. patriarch of CP.
1317	Another expedition of Robert against Sicily ends in another truce. The citizens of Ferrara expel Robert's garrison, and restore the government of the marquis d'Este. Violent commotions in Genoa. The Swedish king, Birger, by the murder of his two brothers, causes a rebellion of his people.
1318	Battle of Dundalk, Oct. 5; Edward Bruce defeated by Lord Birmingham, and slain; termination of the war in Ireland. Philip obtains from Joanna, a child, æt. 8, the cession of Navarre and Champagne, which had been united since the time of Theobald I. (A.D. 1234); of the former, she regains possession, but the latter remains annexed to the crown of France. Genoa, besieged by the Ghibellins, is relieved by king Robert, who is appointed governor of the city for ten years. Giotto (1276—1336) the first painter of portraits from life.
1319	A truce of two years between England and Scotland. Bruce excommunicated by the pope; the Scotch parliament resists all papal interference in their affairs. The siege of Genoa is raised, and king Robert goes to Avignon; after his departure, the Ghibellins, Doria and Spinola, return and renew the attack. Brescia submits to a governor appointed by Robert. The Castilians invade Granada, and are defeated with great loss; their two princes, Juan and Pedro, are slain. Dionysius of Portugal gives the confiscated possessions of the Templars in his kingdom to a new military Order, of Christ. On the death of Erik, the throne of Denmark remains for a time vacant. Birger deposed and banished by the Swedes; they elect Magnus Smek, æt. 3, who is also king of Norway. Michael, grand duke of Russia, is put to death by the khan of Kapzak, who places Jurij on the throne. Louis of Bavaria gives the marquisate of Lusatia to the king of Bohemia.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1320	720—721	39 Andronicus II.	5 John XXII. Aug. 7.	42 Dionysius.	9 Alfonso XI.	30 Jas. II. *the Just.*	5 Joanna II.	8 Abul Walid or Ismail.	5 Philip V. *the Long.*	11 John *of Luxemburg.*	Still contested.
1321	722	40 ——	6——	43——	10——	31——	6——	9——	6 ——	12——	... ..
1322	723	41 ——	7——	44——	11——	32——	7——	10——	1 Charles IV. *le Bel.*	13——	1 Louis IV. *of Bavaria.*
1323	724	42 ——	8——	45——	12——	33——	8——	11——	2 ——	14——	2——
1324	725	43 ——	9——	46——	13——	34——	9——	12——	3 ——	15——	3——
1325	726	44 ——	10——	1 Alfonso IV. *the Brave.*	14——	35——	10——	1 Muhamad IV. *Ben Ismail.*	4 ——	16——	4——
1326	727	45 ——	11——	2——	15——	36——	11——	2——	5 ——	17——	5——
1327	728	46 ——	12——	3——	16——	1 Alfonso IV.	12——	3——	6 ——	18——	6——
1328	729	1 Andronicus III.	13——	4——	17——	2——	13—— m. Philip Count d'Evreux.	4——	1 Philip VI. *de Valois.*	19——	7——

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Reposition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1320	9 Giovanni Soranzo.	36 Amadeus IV.	16 Robert III.	1 Christopher II.	2 Magnus II. *Smek.*	16 Ladislas *again restored.*	20 Charles I. Robert.	2 Jurij III.	15 Robert I. Bruce. March 25.	14 Edward II. July 8.
1321	10 ——	37 ——	17 ——	2 ——	3 ——	17 ——	21 ——	3 ——	16 ——	15 ——
1322	11 ——	38 ——	1 Louis I.	3 ——	4 ——	18 ——	22 ——	4 ——	17 ——	16 ——
1323	12 ——	1 Edward.	2 ——	4 ——	5 ——	19 ——	23 ——	5 ——	18 ——	17 ——
1324	13 ——	2 ——	3 ——	5 ——	6 ——	20 ——	24 ——	1 Dmitri II.	19 ——	18 ——
1325	14 ——	3 ——	4 ——	6 ——	7 ——	21 ——	25 ——	2 ——	20 ——	19 ——
1326	15 ——	4 ——	5 ——	7 ——	8 ——	22 ——	26 ——	... ...	21 ——	20 ——
1327	16 ——	5 ——	6 ——	8 ——	9 ——	23 ——	27 ——	1 Alexander II.	22 ——	*Resigned,* Jan. 20. 1 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1328	1 Francesco Dandolo.	6 ——	7 ——	9 ——	10 ——	24 ——	28 ——	1 Ivan I. *Kalita, or the Purse.*	23 ——	2 —— m. Philippa of Hainault.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1320	The favours heaped by Edward on Despenser and his father excite the jealousy of the earl of Lancaster and other barons. Robert, by his intrigues, prevents a settlement of the contest in Germany, in order to promote his ambitious designs in Italy; he sends Philip de Valois with a French army to oppose the Visconti, who compel him to return without having obtained any advantage. The siege of Genoa is still continued. The long and prosperous reign of Dionysius in Portugal is troubled by the discontent of his son. Christopher, brother of Erik, obtains the vacant throne of Denmark by a capitulation with the nobles.
1321	The barons obtain from the parliament an act of attainder and banishment against the Despensers; the king collects an army, reverses the act, and recalls the exiles. Andronicus the younger, assisted by John Cantacuzene and Siryannes, commences a civil war against the emperor, his grandfather; peace concluded between them at Rhegion: the war renewed in the autumn, and Heraclæa besieged. Siryannes returns to the service of the old emperor. The besiegers of Genoa defeat an army landed against them by king Robert, at Andoria. Galeazzo Visconte lays siege to Cremona. Dante, still an exile from Florence for his Ghibellinism, dies, æt. 56, at Ravenna, where he had been befriended by Guido Novello da Polenta.
1322	Edward II. defeats the barons at Boroughbridge; the earl of Hereford slain; the earl of Lancaster made prisoner and beheaded at Pontefract, March 23; Hugh le Despenser acquires for himself a large part of the forfeited estates. Queen Isabella, while resident in the Tower of London, first sees Mortimer, who is brought a prisoner, to be confined there. The property of the English Templars seized, Jan. 7; the knights are dispersed in monasteries, and pensions allowed them. Sir John Mandeville travels in the East, 1322 to 1356. Death of Philip, king of France; leaving only daughters, he is succeeded by his brother, who unjustly claims also Navarre; resistance of the Navarrese; battle of Beotibata, in a pass of the Pyrenees. Death of Maria, queen-dowager of Castile. Treaty of Epibates between the emperor Andronicus and his grandson. Battle of Mühldorf, or Ampfing; Frederic of Austria is taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria (Sep. 28), who from this time reigns sole king of Germany. Cremona surrenders to Galeazzo Visconte; his brother, Marco, defeats a papal and Neapolitan army at Bassignano; their father, Matteo, his family, and adherents, are excommunicated by the pope, who publishes a crusade against them, confiscates their property, and authorizes their enemies to seize their persons and sell them as slaves. Robert and the pope offer to recognise Frederic of Austria as king of Germany, if he will give active support to their plans; he sends his brother Henry with an army, who, on arriving at Brescia, learns the real nature of the party strife raging in Italy, and marches back again. Matteo Visconte resigns his power to his son, Galeazzo, and retires to the monastery of Crescenzago, where he dies, June 27, æt. 72.
1323	Unsuccessful invasion of Scotland by Edward; a truce of thirteen years concluded between the two countries. Through the influence of Isabella, Mortimer is allowed to escape. Louis of Bavaria invests his son with the margraviate of Brandenburg, vacant by the extinction of the family of Albert the Bear, who had held it since 1134. The siege of Genoa raised. The papal legate takes Alessandria and Tortona, and besieges Milan. Louis sends some German troops to assist the Visconti; the assailants are repulsed with great loss. The pope excommunicates Louis, and declares his election void.
1324	Queen Isabella visits France, to arrange the dispute between her husband and brother respecting Guyenne; Edward cedes the province to his eldest son, who goes over to do homage for it. Commencement of Isabella's guilty intimacy with Mortimer; they plot to overthrow the Despensers. Diet of Nuremberg: Louis protests against the papal assumption of power in Germany, and appeals to a general council. Galeazzo defeats the combined army at Vavrio, and takes Monza; he offers terms of peace, which Robert makes the pope reject. Alfonso takes the government of Castile into his own hands. James, king of Aragon, claims Sardinia under the gift of Boniface VIII., in 1297, and invades the island. Werner von Orselen grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia. Birth of Wickliffe.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1325	Charles desires Isabella to leave his court; she withdraws to Hainault, where she affiances her son, Edward, to Philippa, daughter of the count, whom she engages to assist her with an army. Frederic of Austria, by the treaty of Traussnitz, renounces the crown of Germany, and is released from prison. Castruccio of Lucca, and Azzo, son of Galeazzo Visconte, defeat the Florentines and their allies at Cappiano and take their general, Raymond da Cardona. Robert besieges Palermo, and returns to Naples, unable to accomplish his object. Siege of Cagliari, in Sardinia, by the Arragonese; the Pisans make a valu effort to relieve the place. Abul Walid is slain in a revolt at Granada, and succeeded by his son.
132	Isabella lands with her army in Suffolk, Sep. 24, and is joined by many nobles. Flight of Edward into Wales; the Despensers are taken and hanged; the king is conveyed a prisoner to Kenilworth castle. Leopold of Austria, and the pope, annul the treaty of Traussnitz; Frederic surrenders again to Louis, who treats him as his friend. The pope incites Ladislas, king of Poland, and Gedimin, duke of Lithuania, to attack the Teutonic knights, and invade Brandenburg. Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Richard Baden. Parma and Reggio submit to the papal legate. The Florentines give the government of their city for five years to Robert's son, Charles, duke of Calabria. Death of Othman; Prusa taken by his son Orchan. Death of Roger Desiau; the Catalans invite Manfred of Sicily to be grand duke of Athens. Florence Sanudo, by her second marriage, conveys the duchy of Naxos to Nicholas II.
1327	Edward II. deposed by Parliament, Jan. 7; his son refuses the crown, unless resigned by his father; this being accomplished, Jan. 20, Edward III., who had just entered his fourteenth year, is proclaimed Jan. 25; his mother and Mortimer rule in his name. Robert Bruce invades England, but retires before the English army; Edward displays early proofs of valour; his father is brutally murdered by his keepers in Berkley castle, Sep. 21, æt. 43. Modena submits to the legate. Conference at Trent between Louis and the leaders of the Ghibelins; he advances to Milan, and is crowned king of Italy, May 31; he quarrels with Galeazzo Visconte, and imprisons him at Monza; the citizens of Pisa shut their gates against him, but yield, after a siege, and pay a heavy contribution. The Genoese, in the service of king Robert, take Ostia; Sciarra Colonna defends Rome. The pope fulminates more violently against Louis, in whose defence, the Franciscan, William Occam, Marsilius of Padua, and John of Janduno, by their writings, deny the temporal authority of the Roman bishop over Germany and other countries. Cecco d'Ascoli burnt at Florence, for heresies discovered in his poetry. Rainulph Higden concludes his Polychronicon. Origin of the Goldsmiths' and Skinners' Companies in London.
1328	Isabella and Mortimer odious to the nation; he concludes a treaty of peace, recognizing the complete independence of Scotland. The marriage of Edward to Philippa of Hainault is solemnized at York. Death of Charles, king of France, Jan. 31, æt. 34; his crown descends to Philip, son of Charles de Valois, third son of Philip III. (*see* 1285); unable to claim Navarre, he marries Joanna to Philip, count d'Evreux, who reigns jointly with her. The Flemings revolt; are defeated by the king of France, at Mount Cassel, Aug. 23, and reduced to submission. Louis crowned emperor at Rome, Jan. 17, by the bishops of Venice and Aleria; he holds an assembly of the people, April 18, at which it is decreed that every pope must reside in Rome. John XXII. is deposed, and Nicholas V. elected. Galeazzo Visconte is liberated, and dies; his son, Azzo, succeeds him. The Ghibelins lose two important leaders by the death of Sciarra Colonna and Castruccio of Lucca; the Guelfs also lose king Robert's son, Charles, duke of Calabria, leaving only two young daughters. Luigi da Gonzaga obtains the lordship of Mantua, and Cane dalla Scala that of Padua. Third rebellion of Andronicus the younger; he takes CP., and his grandfather resigns the throne to him. Alexander II. of Russia provokes the Golden Horde by a massacre of the Tartars; Uzbek expels him, and gives the principalities of Moscow, Novogorod, and Wladimir, to Ivan, brother of Jurij, who takes the title of grand prince of Moscow, and makes that city the capital of his dominions. Death of Nicholas Trivet, historian of the house of Anjou.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1329	730	2 Andronicus III.	14 John XXII. Aug. 7.	5 Alfonso IV. *the Brave.*	18 Alfonso XI.	3 Alfonso IV.	14 Joanna II.	5 Muhamad IV. *Ben Ismail.*	2 Philip VI. *de Valois.*	20 John *of Luxemburg.*	8 Lewis IV. *of Bavaria.*
1330	731	3 ——	15——	6——	19——	4——	15——	6 ——	3 ——	21——	9——
1331	732	4 ——	16——	7——	20——	5——	16——	7 ——	4 ——	22——	10——
1332	733	5 ——	17——	8——	21——	6——	17——	8 ——	5 ——	23——	11——
1333	734	6 ——	18——	9——	22——	7——	18——	1 Yusef *Ben Ismail.*	6 ——	24——	12——
1334	735	7 ——	19—— *d.* Dec. 4. 1 Benedict XII. Dec. 20	10——	23——	8——	19——	2 ——	7 ——	25——	13——
1335	736	8 ——	2——	11——	24——	9——	20——	3 ——	8 ——	26——	14——
1336	737	9 ——	3——	12——	25——	1 Pedro IV.	21——	4 ——	9 ——	27——	15——
1337	738—739	10 ——	4——	13——	26——	2——	22——	5 ——	10 ——	28——	16——
1338	739—740	11 ——	5——	14——	27——	3——	23——	6 ——	11 ——	29——	17——
1339	740—741	12 ——	6——	15——	28——	4——	24——	7 ——	12 ——	30——	18——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1329	2 Francesco Dandolo.	1 Aimon *the Pacific.*	8 Louis I.	10 Christopher II.	11 Magnus II. *Smek.*	25 Ladislas *again restored.*	29 Charles I. Robert.	2 Ivan I. *Kalita, or the Purse.*	24 Robert I. Bruce. Mar. 25. *d.* June 7. 1 David II. Bruce June 7.	3 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1330	3 ——	2 ——	9 ——	11 ——	12 ——	26 ——	30 ——	3 ——	2 ——	4 —— *b.* Edward *the Black Prince.* June 15.
1331	4 ——	3 ——	10 ——	12 ——	13 ——	27 ——	31 ——	4 ——	3 ——	5 ——
1332	5 ——	4 ——	11 ——	13 ——	14 ——	28 ——	32 ——	5 ——	4 ——	6 ——
1333	6 ——	5 ——	12 ——	14 ——	15 ——	1 Casimir III.	33 ——	6 ——	5 ——	7 ——
1334	7 ——	6 ——	13 ——	Gerard, Count of Holstein, regent.	16 ——	2 ——	34 ——	7 ——	6 ——	8 ——
1335	8 ——	7 ——	14 ——	... ...	17 ——	3 ——	35 ——	8 ——	7 ——	9 ——
1336	9 ——	8 ——	15 ——	... ...	18 ——	4 ——	36 ——	9 ——	8 ——	10 ——
1337	10 ——	9 ——	16 ——	... ...	19 ——	5 ——	37 ——	10 ——	9 ——	11 ——
1338	11 ——	10 ——	17 ——	... ...	20 ——	6 ——	38 ——	11 ——	10 ——	12 ——
1339	1 Bartolommeo Gradenigo.	11 ——	18 ——	... ...	21 ——	7 ——	39 ——	12 ——	11 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1329	Mortimer provokes the enmity of the barons; he arrests Edmund, earl of Kent, the king's uncle. Louis alienates the minds of the principal Ghibelins; the Visconti and D'Este treat with the pope; the antipope Nicholas abjures, and is imprisoned at Avignon. Death of Frederic of Austria. Louis returns to Germany. The independence of Navarre secured by the convention which Joanna and her husband sign at their coronation in Pampeluna. Orchan blockades Nicæa, and defeats Andronicus at Pelekanon. The Danes expel their king, Christopher, and place on the throne Waldemar, the young duke of Schleswig, under the regency of Gerard, count of Holstein. Andronicus conquers Chios from the Genoese family of Zacharia. Birth of Geoffrey Chaucer. Death of Robert Bruce; he is succeeded by his son, David, æt. 5.
1330	The earl of Kent beheaded, March 9, and the earl of Lancaster imprisoned. Edward resolves to take the government into his own hands. Isabella and Mortimer are surprized in Nottingham castle; he is executed at Tyburn, Nov. 29, and she is confined for the rest of her life at Castle Rising, in Norfolk. John, king of Bohemia, while negotiating with the duke of Carinthia, at Trent, is invited by the Guelfs of Brescia to take the command of their city. Christopher recovers the throne of Denmark. Nicæa surrenders to the Ottomans: Andronicus concludes a treaty of peace with them. On the death of Manfred, his brother, William, holds the dukedom of Athens. Andronicus III. succeeds his father, Alexius II., in the empire of Trebizond. The Seljouk Turks ravage the coast of Greece; their armament is defeated near Mount Athos, by a combined fleet of Venetians, Neapolitans, Rhodians, and other Christian powers. Dominico Catagna, and a Genoese colony, manufacture alum at Phocæa. Alfonso of Castile involves himself in many troubles by his illicit attachment to Eleanora de Guzman.
1331	Edward redresses the grievances of his people, and restores a strict administration of justice. John of Bohemia recalls the banished Ghibelins to Brescia, and reconciles the two factions; many other cities in Lombardy place themselves under his government; the chiefs of the contending parties, jealous of his power, suspend their differences, and coalesce against him. The Genoese call upon Robert of Sicily to assist them in their war with Aragon. Luther, duke of Brunswick, grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia; the Poles and Lithuanians defeated at Plowcze. Death of Abulfeda (Ismail, prince of Hamah), Arab. Hist. and Geog. Jane de Valois, countess of Hainault, visits her daughter Philippa. John Kempe is invited to bring his servants and apprentices from Flanders, to join the weaving colony, already founded at Norwich in 1132; they are patronized by the Queen.
1332	Edward Balliol claims the crown of Scotland, collects an English army, and lands on the coast of Fife; the earl of Marre, the regent, defeated and slain, Aug. 11: the young king, David, and his affianced bride, Jane, sister of the king of England, take refuge in France. Edward Balliol crowned at Scone, Sep. 27; is soon afterwards defeated at Annan, by Sir Archibald Douglas, and driven into England. The deposed emperor, Andronicus, dies in a monastery, as the monk Antony, Feb. 18, æt. 74. John of Bohemia goes to Avignon, and has daily secret conferences with the pope; his garrison is driven out of Brescia. Great disorders follow the death of the Trebizontine emperor, Andronicus; his brother, Basil, occupies the throne by the exclusion and murder of Manuel II. The Turks attack Trebizond, and are totally defeated. Lucern joins the Swiss confederacy. Gibraltar retaken by the Moors.
1333	Edward III. enters Scotland with a powerful army, and lays siege to Berwick; battle of Halidown Hill, July 19; the regent Douglas defeated and slain; Berwick surrenders, and is annexed to England; Balliol, restored, does homage to Edward as his superior lord. The papal legate besieges Ferrara, and is repulsed with immense loss by Azzo d'Este and his brothers. John of Bohemia, disappointed in his designs on Italy, returns to his own kingdom. Charles Robert of Hungary claims the kingdom of Naples; the dispute is settled by a treaty of marriage between the two branches of the family. The Merines of Africa who had taken Gibraltar, are besieged by Alfonso; Muhamad, king of Granada

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A.D	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	relieves the fortress, and is assassinated; he is succeeded by his brother, Yusef. John XIV. patriarch of CP. Siryannes assassinated. Death of Christopher, king of Denmark. Dietrich Burggraf von Altenburg, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Andrew, second son of Charles Robert, king of Hungary, is affianced, æt. 7, to Joanna, grand-daughter of Robert, king of Naples, presumptive heiress of the throne, and is sent into Italy to be educated.
1334	Balliol holds a parliament at Edinburgh, Feb. 19; excites the hatred of the Scotch; takes refuge at Carlisle, Dec. 24; Sir Andrew Murray regent. Edward receives the banished Robert, count d'Artois, at his court, and prepares secretly to assert his imaginary claim to the throne of France, by alliances with Flanders and other States. The papal legate loses Bologna and most of the cities which he had taken. John XXII., at his death, leaves Italy distressed and impoverished by his ambitious schemes, while in his own treasury are found eighteen millions of gold florins, and the value of seven more in plate and jewels. Denmark a prey to anarchy; Gerard, count of Holstein, exercises a disputed power as regent. The Genoese, in alliance with the knights of Rhodes, and Nicholas Spezzabands, duke of Naxos, defeat an attempt made by Andronicus and his Turkish auxiliaries against Phocæa. Nicolo Acciaiuoli, a Florentine banker, acquires lands in the Morea, in payment of loans to the house of Anjou.
1335	Edward again conducts Balliol into Scotland; the defenders of the country maintain themselves among the mountains. Gonzaga of Mantua obtains possession of Reggio, and Azzo Visconte, of Como and Crema; death of Beatrice d'Este. The Genoese expel king Robert's governor, and take for their captains Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola. Louis of Bavaria makes overtures to the new pope, which Benedict wishes to accept, but is over-ruled by the kings of France and Naples.
1336	The violence of the factions in Italy much abated. A quarrel arises between Padua and Venice for some salt-works on the banks of the lagunes. James van Artevelde, a brewer of Ghent, having driven the count of Flanders into France, rules that province. Birth of Timour, or Tamerlane, May 7.
1337	Edward obtains the support of Van Artevelde; he raises money by grants from parliament, and confiscating the wealth of the Lombard merchants. The prince of Wales created duke of Cornwall. Edward coins gold florins. The Venetians obtain possession of Padua, and give the city to Marsilio da Carrara. Azzo Visconte takes Brescia. Death of Frederic, king of Sicily; his son, Peter II., succeeds him. The Moguls ravage Thrace. Andronicus defeats the Albanians, and conquers the despotat of Epirus. Oriel college, Oxford, founded. Petrarch's first visit to Rome. Birth of Froissart. A remarkable comet appears.
1338	Edward sails from the Orwell with a fleet of 500 ships, July 15; lands his army at Antwerp on the 22d; has an interview with the emperor at Coblentz; is appointed vicar of the empire; confers privileges on the city of Ghent, and assumes the title of king of France. Benedict XII., at the instigation of Philip, renews the excommunication of the emperor; the Electors at Rense, near Mentz, issue a declaration, that Germany is an independent empire, over which the pope has no jurisdiction; a diet at Francfort ratifies this manifesto. Robert, king of Naples, makes another unsuccessful attack on Sicily. Orchan takes Nicomedia. Death of William, duke of Athens; his brother John succeeds him.
1339	Edward invades France and encamps at Vironfosse; marches back into Flanders, and disbands his army; returns to England, and obtains a grant of money from parliament, on condition of redressing grievances and giving privileges to the boroughs. Mastino dalla Scala cedes Treviso to the Venetians; his disbanded mercenaries form themselves into the first *condottiere* company known in Italy; they are employed by Lodrisio Visconte in an attempt to surprize Milan; he is defeated, and made prisoner. Death of Azzo Visconte, æt. 37; he is succeeded by his uncle, Luchino. Robert defeats the Sicilian fleet and conquers the Lipari Islands; Asti is taken from him by John Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat, who restores the expelled Ghibelins. Simone Boccanegra, the first doge elected at Genoa. Katharine of Valois, regent of Achaia, employs Niccolo Acciaiuoli as her prime minister. Secret mission of Barlaam from CP. to Avignon; he teaches Petrarch Greek, and brings into the West the literature of Greece.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1340	741—742	13 Andronicus III.	7 Benedict XII. Dec. 20.	16 Alfonso IV. *the Brave.*	29 Alfonso XI.	5 Pedro IV.	25 Joanna II.	8 Yusef *Ben Ismail.*	13 Philip VI. *de Valois.*	31 John *of Luxemburg.*	19 Louis IV. *of Bavaria.*
1341	742—743	1 John V. Palæologus.	8— *d.* Apr. 25.	17—	30—	6—	26—	9—	14—	32—	20—
1342	743—744	2—	1 Clement VI. May 7.	18—	31—	7—	27—	10—	15—	33—	21—
1343	744—745	3—	2—	19—	32—	8—	28—	11—	16—	34—	22—
1344	745—746	4—	3—	20—	33—	9—	29—	12—	17—	35—	23—
1345	746—747	5—	4—	21—	34—	10—	30—	13—	18—	36—	24—
1346	747—748	6—	5—	22—	35—	11—	31—	14—	19—	1 Chas. I.	25—
1347	748—749	1 John VI. Cantacuzene.	6—	23—	36—	12—	32—	15—	20—	2—	1 Chas IV.

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1340	2 Bartolommeo Gradenigo.	12 Aimon *the Pacific.*	19 Louis I.	1 Waldemar III.	22 Magnus II. *Smek.*	8 Casimir III.	40 Charles I. Robert.	1 Simeon I.	12 David II. Bruce. June 7.	14 Edward III. Jan. 25. *b.* John of Gaunt
1341	3 ——	13 ——	20 ——	2 ——	23 ——	9 ——	41 ——	2 ——	13 ——	15 ——
1342	4 ——	14 ——	21 ——	3 ——	24 ——	10 ——	1 Louis I.	3 ——	14 ——	16 ——
1343	1 Andrea Dandolo.	1 Amadeus VI.	22 ——	4 ——	25 ——	11 ——	2 ——	4 ——	15 ——	17 ——
1344	2 ——	2 ——	23 ——	5 ——	26 ——	12 ——	3 ——	5 ——	16 ——	18 ——
1345	3 ——	3 ——	24 ——	6 ——	27 ——	13 ——	4 ——	6 ——	17 ——	19 ——
1346	4 ——	4 ——	1 Louis II.	7 ——	28 ——	14 ——	5 ——	7 ——	18 ——	20 ——
1347	5 ——	5 ——	2 ——	8 ——	29 ——	15 ——	6 ——	8 ——	19 ——	21 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1340	On his return to Flanders, Edward encounters and destroys a large French fleet. June 24; 230 ships taken; he besieges Tournay; a truce concluded, Sep. 3. through the mediation of Jane, dowager-countess of Hainault. Queen Philippa accompanies her husband; their son, John of Gaunt (or Ghent), is born in the city from which his name is taken; he is afterwards duke of Lancaster. The Moors of Granada and Fez besiege Tarifa; the kings of Castile and Portugal relieve the place, and defeat the besiegers with great loss near the river Guadacelito. A long civil war follows the death of Basil, emperor of Trebizond; his widow, Irene, first occupies the throne. On the death of the regent Gerard, Waldemar, Christopher's son, obtains the crown of Denmark. The plague, or black death, introduced into Italy from the East, spreads over Europe. Foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, by queen Philippa's confessor, Robert de Eglesfield. Death of the Biblical Commentator, Nicholas de Lyra.
1341	Quarrel of Edward with Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury, and the clergy. The parliament, with their vote of supplies, pass an act, limiting the king's prerogative, which he annuls by a proclamation; he supports the claim of John de Montfort to the county of Bretagne, in opposition to Charles de Blois, who receives the province from the French king; De Montfort is made prisoner by Philip at Nantes. Death of Andronicus; Anne of Savoy regent for her son, John V., æt. 9, is supported by the grand admiral, Apokaukus, and the patriarch, against Cantacuzene, who proclaims himself emperor. Mastino dalla Scala cedes Lucca to Florence, which the Pisans oppose by a war. Among the hostages given by Florence is Giovanni Villani, the future historian. Petrarch receives the crown of laurel in the capitol. Controversy between Barlaam and the monks of Mount Athos. Ludolph König von Weitzau, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Niccolo Acciaiuoli returns from the Morea to Italy.
1342	Jane de Montfort, in her husband's captivity, defends Bretagne, is besieged in Hennebonne, and relieved by the arrival of English succours. Campaign in Bretagne; death of Robert d'Artois; Edward besieges Vannes. Lucca surrenders to the Pisans. Walter de Brienne, titular duke of Athens, appointed captain of Florence, makes peace with Pisa. Italy infested by *condottiere* bands; league of the States against them. The Castilians lay siege to Algesiras. Death of Peter, king of Sicily; his brother, John, duke of Randazzo, as regent for his young son Louis, successfully defends the island. Charles Robert, king of Hungary, is succeeded by his son Louis. Cantacuzene escapes into Servia: Stephen Dushan supports him with an army, and lays siege to Serres. Cola di Rienzo accompanies the embassy sent from Rome to the new pope, Clement VI. David Bruce returns to Scotland, and assumes the government.
1343	The papal legates mediate a truce of three years between England and France, and their allies. Clement renews the excommunication of the emperor Louis, and makes such arrogant demands, that the diet rejects them indignantly, and resolves to resist them strenuously. Death of Robert, king of Naples; his grand-daughter, Joanna, is crowned without her husband, Andrew of Hungary, for whom she manifests an extreme aversion; her sister, Maria, is married to Charles, duke of Durazzo. The Florentines expel Walter de Brienne and establish a popular government. The band, called duke Warner's company, after levying heavy contributions in Italy, receives a large sum to withdraw into Germany. Algesiras surrenders to Alfonso of Castile, who concludes a truce for ten years with the king of Granada. The Greeks and their Bulgarian auxiliaries besiege Demotica; Cantacuzene invites the assistance of the Turks, who relieve the place, and from this time form a permanent settlement in Europe. Magnus, king of Sweden, appoints his second son, Haco VIII., æt. 5, king of Norway. Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded by the countess of Pembroke.
1344	Some nobles of Bretagne and Normandy are treacherously seized and put to death by Philip; breach of the truce; the earl of Derby defeats the count de Lisle at Bergerac, in Guyenne, and reduces a great part of Perigord. Apokaukos fails in his attempt against Demotica. The Servians join the imperialists against Cantacuzene, and are defeated by the Turks. The knights of Rhodes destroy a Turkish fleet at Pallene, and assist in the capture of Smyrna by the Venetians and the

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	king of Cyprus. The nobles of Genoa expel Boccanegra, and appoint a doge of their own order, Giovanni da Murta. Clare Hall, Cambridge, rebuilt and endowed by Elizabeth de Burg. Edward holds a tournament at Windsor. The Madeira islands first discovered by an Englishman, named Masham. Gold nobles coined by Edward. Parliament, by the "Statute of Provisors," forbids the interference of the pope in bestowing benefices and livings in England.
1345	Peter, prince of Portugal, marries Ines (or Agnes) de Castro, and retires with her to the banks of the Mondego. The earl of Derby defeats de Lisle at Auberoche, and takes him prisoner. Van Arteveldе slain in a popular tumult. Andrew of Hungary murdered at Aversa, Sep. 18; Joanna is accused of having instigated the deed. The Genoese refer their intestine disputes to Luchino Visconte. Clement employs Uberto Delfino to preach a crusade against the Turks, but without effect. Apokaukos murdered by his prisoners. Stephen Dushan takes Serres. Henry Dusmer von Arfberg, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. The Grocers' Company established in London. Andrea Dandolo, doge of Venice, and Giovanni Villani, write their Chronicles.
1346	Edward embarks his army at Southampton, July 4, and lands at La Hogue, July 12. Battle of Crecy, Aug. 25; cannon first used by the English; the Black Prince, æt. 16, displays great courage; among the slain in the French ranks, is John, king of Bohemia, for some years blind; his crest and motto have from that time been retained by the prince of Wales, as a memorial of this victory. Edward lays siege to Calais. David Bruce is defeated, taken prisoner, and his army destroyed, Oct. 17, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, by queen Philippa; she joins her husband in the camp before Calais. Clement VI. induces some princes to elect for emperor Charles, marquis of Moravia, and son of John, king of Bohemia; he is crowned at Bonne, escapes from the field of Crecy, and inherits his father's crown. Louis of Bavaria is still supported by a large majority of the princes. Louis of Hungary demands satisfaction for the murder of his brother; he advances with an army to support the revolt of Zara, but is defeated by the Venetians, to whom the city again submits. Luchino Visconte acquires Parma and Piacenza. Clement excommunicates Waldemar, king of Denmark, for having undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land without his permission. Cantacuzene secures the friendship of Orchan, by giving him his daughter in marriage; he advances to the gates of CP. The Genoese take the island of Scios, and expel the Greek garrison at Phocæa. The pope gives Louis, count of Clermont, grandson of Alfonso de la Cerda, licence to conquer the Canary, or Fortunate, Islands, and to take the title of king. The university of Heidelberg founded. The church of St. Sophia at CP. greatly injured by an earthquake.
1347	Charles de Blois made prisoner at La Roche-Darien, by Jane of Montfort; his countess, Jane de Penthièvere, continues the struggle; surrender of Calais, Aug. 4; Eustace de St. Pierre and his five fellow-citizens are saved through the intercession of Philippa and her son; this age of heroines softens the harshness of chivalry. Charles of Bohemia attempts to conquer the Tirol, is defeated by the marquis Louis of Brandenburg. Death of Louis of Bavaria, Oct. 11; the crown of Germany is offered to Edward III., who declines it; Charles IV. is left undisputed king of Germany. Louis of Hungary claims the throne of Naples, and arrives in Italy to support his pretensions. Joanna marries Louis, prince of Tarento; renounces her claims on Sicily, and makes a treaty with Louis, king of that island. Clement threatens to excommunicate the king of Hungary, who defies his fulminations. Niccolo, or Cola di Rienzo, tribune of Rome, May 20; reforms many abuses; is celebrated and counselled by Petrarch; defeats the exiled nobles, Nov. 20, when seven of the Colonna family are slain; dazzled by his success, commits many extravagant acts, loses the support of the people, abdicates and takes flight, Dec. 15. Cantacuzene enters CP., Feb. 3, and concludes a treaty on the 8th with Anne of Savoy; he is acknowledged emperor; is crowned May 13, and marries his daughter, Helena, on the 21st, to the young excluded emperor, John V. Casimir gives the first code of laws to Poland. The king of Denmark sells Esthonia to the Teutonic knights. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, rebuilt by the king. Isidore I. patriarch of CP.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1348	749—750	2 John VI. Cantacuzene.	7 Clement VI. May 7.	24 Alfonso IV. *the Brave.*	37 Alfonso XI.	13 Pedro IV.	33 Joanna II.	16 Yusef *Ben Ismail.*	21 Philip VI. *de Valois.*	3 Chas. I.	2 Chas. IV.
1349	750—751	3 ——	8 ——	25 ——	38 ——	14 ——	1 Chas. II. *the Bad.*	17 ——	22 ——	4 ——	3 ——
1350	751—752	4 ——	9 ——	26 ——	1 Peter *the Cruel.*	15 ——	2 ——	18 ——	1 John II. *the Good.*	5 ——	4 ——
1351	752—753	5 ——	10 ——	27 ——	2 ——	16 ——	3 ——	19 ——	2 ——	6 ——	5 ——
1352	753—754	6 ——	11 —— *d.* Dec. 6. 1 Innocent VI. Dec. 18.	28 ——	3 ——	17 ——	4 ——	20 ——	3 ——	7 ——	6 ——
1353	755	7 ——	2 ——	29 ——	4 ——	18 ——	5 ——	21 ——	4 ——	8 ——	7 ——
1354	756	1 John V. *restored.*	3 ——	30 ——	5 ——	19 ——	6 ——	1 Muhamad V. *Ben Yusef.*	5 ——	9 ——	8 ——

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Reposition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1348	6 Andrea Dandolo.	6 Amadeus VI.	3 Louis II.	9 Waldemar III.	30 Magnus II. *Smek.*	16 Casimir III.	7 Louis I.	9 Simeon I.	20 David II. Bruce. June 7.	22 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1349	7 ——	7 ——	4 ——	10 ——	31 ——	17 ——	8 ——	10 ——	21 ——	23 ——
1350	8 ——	8 ——	5 ——	11 ——	32 ——	18 ——	9 ——	11 ——	22 ——	24 ——
1351	9 ——	9 ——	6 ——	12 ——	33 ——	19 ——	10 ——	12 ——	23 ——	25 ——
1352	10 ——	10 ——	7 ——	13 ——	34 ——	20 ——	11 ——	13 ——	24 ——	26 ——
1353	11 ——	11 ——	8 ——	14 ——	35 ——	21 ——	12 ——	1 Iwan II.	25 ——	27 ——
1354	1 Marino Faliero.	12 ——	9 ——	15 ——	36 ——	22 ——	13 ——	2 ——	26 ——	28 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1348	A truce between England and France. Louis of Hungary takes possession o Naples; Joanna and her husband take refuge in Provence; the plague raging in Italy, obliges the conqueror to return into his own country; he puts to death the duke of Durazzo and takes with him the child, Charles Martel, his brothe Andrew's son, and many Italian nobles. Joanna sells Avignon to the pope, wh gives her husband the title of king; they return to Naples. War between Can tacuzene and the Genoese of Galata; the Greek fleet captured before CP.; th senate of Genoa orders the colony to desist from hostilities. Philip of Aragon held for a time in captivity by a conspiracy of his nobles, is rescued by hi people; he makes new laws, extending the privileges of the commons, and limiting the power of the crown and the grandees. The count of Clermont fits out a fleet in Catalonia, for his expedition to the Canary Islands; the state o France and the defeuce of his lands compel him to relinquish the undertaking Joan, daughter of Edward III., affianced to Peter of Castile, dies of the plague at Bordeaux, on her way to Spain. Niccolo Acciaiuoli is appointed by Joanna hereditary grand seneschal of Naples and count of Amalfi. Duke Warner again appears in Italy, with his band, and is taken into the Neapolitan service. A great mortality caused throughout Europe by the plague; 50,000 are buried during the year in the Charter-house yard of London; in the month of October Saragossa loses 300 daily; two-thirds of the population of Florence perish; among its victims is Giovanni Villani, the historian; his Chronicle is continued by his brother Matteo; this plague suggests to Boccacio the idea of his Decameron. Caius and Gonville College, at Cambridge, founded by Edmund Gonville. Interview of Rienzo with the king of Hungary at Naples.
1349	Edward defeats a plot to betray Calais, Jan. 1; he conquers in single combat the French knight, Eustace de Ribaumont. Institution (or revival, see 1192) of the Order of the Garter, April 23. Louis of Naples recovers the greater part of his kingdom, but loses it again through the defection of duke Warner, who takes pay of the Hungarians. Death of Luchino Viscounte; his brother the archbishop John, becomes governor of Milan and its dependencies. Joanna of Navarre dies in France; her son, Charles, receives the surname of *the Bad*, as *the Cruel*, for his severities in repressing some disorders in his provinces. Clement declares the Flagellants to be heretics, and issues a Bull against them. Bartolo da Sassoferrato, eminent as a jurist. After a series of rapid revolutions Alexius Comnenus III. is acknowledged emperor (the seventeenth) of Trebizond. Dauphiny annexed to France, on condition that the king's eldest son should be called the Dauphin. Günther, count of Schwarzberg, is elected king by some of the German princes, but resigns at the end of four months.
1350	Death of Philip, king of France; the reign of his brother, John, is disturbed by the intrigues of Charles of Navarre. Alfonso of Castile is carried off by the plague in his camp before Gibraltar, March 26; his son, Peter, æt. 16, by his ferocious acts obtains the surname of *the Cruel*. Louis of Hungary again over-runs the kingdom of Naples, which he evacuates under a treaty mediated by the pope. On the death of Giovanni da Murta, Giovanni di Valente is elected doge of Genoa. The seizure of some Venetian ships by the Genoese at Caffa, in the Crimea, leads to a furious naval war. Cantacuzene, protected by a Turkish force, enters Thessalonica, and recovers part of Macedonia from the Servians; he pays his Turkish mercenaries with money sent from Russia to repair the church of St. Sophia; Callistus I., the newly-appointed patriarch of CP. connives at the act, but the clergy are very indignant. The Hungarian are improved by their intercourse with Italy; vines are planted at Tokay. Clement, at the end of fifty years, repeats the jubilee; Rienzo in disguise visits Rome.
1351	The law of high-treason defined by a special Act of the English parliament. Zürich joins the Swiss confederation, and is placed at the head of the cantons; the abbot of St. Gall forms an alliance with them. Peter the Cruel puts to death Eleanora de Guzman, and persecutes her family. John Visconte, having obtained possession of Bologna, Clement, after threats of excommunication and interdict, accepts a sum of money, and grants the investiture. Rienzo seeks Charles IV.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	at Prague, and is transferred by him to the custody of the pope at Avignon. The Genoese fleet, under Paganino Doria, plunders many Venetian towns on the Adriatic and in Negropont; the Venetians and their ally, the king of Aragon, send a powerful army into the Archipelago. Cantacuzene leaves John V. at Thessalonica, and returns to settle the religious disputes at CP. Nicephorus Gregoras, the historian, is confined in the monastery at Chora, and ill-treated for his heresy. Winrich von Kniprode grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia; industry and commerce begin to flourish in that country; schools and hospitals are established there. Corpus Christi, or Benedict College, Cambridge, founded; also Trinity Hall, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.
1352	The parliament, by a statute of Præmunire, still farther limits the papal power in England. Naval battle in the Bosphorus, Feb. 13; the Genoese defeat the Venetians and Aragonese under Nicoletto Pisani, assisted by the Greek fleet: they compel Cantacuzene to sign a treaty, May 6, which gives them the entire command of the Black Sea. John V. is encouraged by his partizans of Thessalonica to commence war against Cantacuzene. Glaris and Zug join the Swiss league. Death of Obizzo, marquis d'Este; he is succeeded by his son, Aldrovandino III.
1353	Alliance of Genoa with Louis of Hungary; their fleet, commanded by Antonino Grimaldi, defeated by the Venetians and Aragonese off Linghiera, in Sardinia, Aug. 29; the Genoese, in despair, place themselves under the protection of John Visconte; he restores their confidence, and improves their city; among other useful works, he erects for them a public clock. Fra Moriale, a knight of Rhodes, collects a *condottiere* band in Italy; Deodati de Gozon, grand master of the Order, not being able to check such private adventures of his knights, resigns his office. Marriage of Peter *the Cruel* to Blanche de Bourbon; in three days he deserts her, and devotes himself to his mistress, Maria de Padillia. John V. is driven to the isle of Tenedos by the Turkish allies of Cantacuzene, who breaks his treaty with Anne of Savoy, and proclaims his own son, Matthew, joint emperor. The canton of Berne accedes to the Swiss confederation. Simeon, grand duke of Russia, dies of the plague; his nephew, Iwan II., does homage to the Golden Horde, as his successor. Death of Maximus Planudes, the Greek collector of the fables ascribed to Æsop.
1354	Robert Stuart, regent of Scotland, surprises the town of Berwick. Rienzo appointed senator of Rome; puts to death Fra Moriale; fails in his attempt on Palestrina; is assassinated, Sep. 8. The cardinal Albornoz restores order in Rome. Petrarch accompanies an embassy sent by John Visconte to Venice, which endeavours without success to restore peace between that republic and Genoa. Paganino Doria captures or destroys the Venetian fleet at Sapienza, in the Morea, Nov. 4, and takes the admiral, Pisani, prisoner. Death of Andrea Dandolo, Sep. 7. Marino Faliero elected doge of Venice. Sicily distracted by two rival factions and a minor's reign; Niccolo Acciaiuoli conquers Palermo, Trapani, and a large part of the island for the king of Naples. Death of John Visconte; his nephews, Matteo, Bernabo, and Galeazzo, jointly succeed him. John V., assisted by some Genoese ships, surprizes CP., and regains his throne. Cantacuzene retires into a monastery as the monk Joasaph. Nicephorus Gregoras is released from his confinement. The patriarch Callistus having been deposed by Cantacuzene for refusing to crown Matthew, John V. deposes Philotheus, who performed the ceremony, and restores Callistus. Charles IV. introduces a feudal constitution in Bohemia; he proceeds to Italy and arrives at Mantua, but refuses to join the league against the Visconti. Yusef, king of Granada, is stabbed by a madman in a mosque; his son, Muhamad, succeeds him. Inez de Castro murdered by order of her husband's father, Alfonso, king of Portugal. Peter of Castile imprisons his queen. Suleiman, son of Orchan, repairs the walls of Gallipoli, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, and brings over a colony of Turkish families, who permanently occupy the place. The title of lord mayor given to the chief magistrate of London.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1355	757	2 John V. *restored.*	4 Innocent VI. Dec. 18.	31 Alfonso IV. *the Brave.*	6 Peter *the Cruel.*	20 Pedro IV.	7 Chas. II. *the Bad.*	2 Muhamad V. *Ben Yusef.*	6 John II. *the Good.*	10 Chas. I.	9 Chas. IV.
1356	758	3 ——	5 ——	32 ——	7 ——	21 ——	8 ——	3 ——	7 ——	11 ——	10 ——
1357	759	4 ——	6 ——	1 Peter I. *the Severe.*	8 ——	22 ——	9 ——	4 ——	8 ——	12 ——	11 ——
1358	760	5 ——	7 ——	2 ——	9 ——	23 ——	10 ——	5 ——	9 ——	13 ——	12 ——
1359	761	6 ——	8 ——	3 ——	10 ——	24 ——	11 ——	1 Ismail II.	10 ——	14 ——	13 ——
1360	762	7 ——	9 ——	4 ——	11 ——	25 ——	12 ——	1 Abu Said.	11 ——	15 ——	14 ——
1361	763	8 ——	10 ——	5 ——	12 ——	26 ——	13 ——	2 ——	12 ——	16 ——	15 ——
1362	764	9 ——	*d.* Sep. 12. 1 Urban V. Oct. 31.	6 ——	13 ——	27 ——	14 ——	1 Muhamad V. *restored.*	13 ——	17 ——	16 ——
1363	765	10 ——	2 ——	7 ——	14 ——	28 ——	15 ——	2 ——	14 ——	18 ——	17 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1355	1 Giovanni Gradenigo.	13 Amadeus VI.	10 Louis II.	16 Waldemar III.	37 Magnus II. *Smek.*	23 Casimir III.	14 Louis I.	3 Iwan II.	27 David II. Bruce. June 7.	29 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1356	1 Giovanni Delfino.	14 —	11 —	17 —	38 —	24 —	15 —	4 —	28 —	30 —
1357	2 —	15 —	12 —	18 —	39 —	25 —	16 —	5 —	29 —	31 —
1358	3 —	16 —	13 —	19 —	40 —	26 —	17 —	6 —	30 —	32 —
1359	4 —	17 —	14 —	20 —	41 —	27 —	18 —	1 Dmitri III.	31 —	33 —
1360	5 —	18 —	15 —	21 —	42 —	28 —	19 —	2 —	32 —	34 —
1361	1 Lorenzo Celso.	19 —	16 —	22 —	43 —	29 —	20 —	3 —	33 —	35 —
1362	2 —	20 —	17 —	23 —	44 —	30 —	21 —	1 Dmitri IV.	34 —	36 —
1363	3 —	21 —	18 —	24 —	45 —	31 —	22 —	2 —	35 —	37 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1355	Charles, king of Navarre, is treacherously seized and imprisoned in France; his brother Philip, and Geoffrey d'Harcourt, enter into alliance with Edward III. War renewed. The prince of Wales conducts an army to Guyenne, crosses the Garonne, and over-runs Languedoc. Edward lands at Calais, and invades the northern provinces; he comes back to England, repels an incursion of the Scotch, recovers Berwick, and advances to Edinburgh; Balliol resigns to him his claims on the crown of Scotland, for a pension. Charles IV. is crowned at Milan Jan. 6, and at Rome April 5. Marino Faliero, doge of Venice, accused of a conspiracy against the nobles, is beheaded, April 17, æt. 80, on the great staircase of the ducal palace. The Venetians conclude a disadvantageous peace with the Genoese; the latter employ their fleets on the coast of Africa, and take Tripoli. Death of Louis, the young king of Sicily; his brother, Frederic, at a still more tender age, is supported by the Aragonese. Matteo Viscounte dies, Sep. 26; his two brothers continue to act in concert.
1356	Battle of Poictiers, Sep. 19; John, king of France, taken prisoner by Edward, the Black Prince; the dauphin Charles escapes, and assumes the government during his father's captivity. The Golden Bull, prepared by Bartolo da Sassoferrato, is promulgated by the emperor, as the fundamental law of the Germanic constitution. General resistance of Northern Italy to the brothers Visconti; the marquis of Montferrat takes Asti from them; the Genoese recover their independence, and re-elect their former doge, Simon Boccanegra. Louis, king of Hungary, renews his hostilities against the Venetians. Matthew Cantacuzene struggles to regain his lost throne. John V. obtains the friendship of Orchan. Wickliffe publishes his "Last Age of the Church." Sir John Mandeville returns from his Travels, and writes his account of them.
1357	The prince of Wales brings his prisoners to London, and is triumphantly received. May 24. Edward concludes a treaty with the captive king, which the dauphin rejects. Distress of France; Charles of Navarre escapes from his prison, and makes active war; the States create internal discord by their endeavours to restrict the royal prerogative. David, king of Scotland, is released for a ransom after a confinement of eleven years. Peter I., having succeeded his father, Alfonso, on the throne of Portugal, punishes the murderers of Inez de Castro, and transfers her remains to the royal sepulchre of Alcobaça, with funeral honours. Louis of Hungary takes Zara, Trau, and Spalatro, from the Venetians. Count Lando, chief of another irregular band, is employed by the league against the brothers Visconti, whose army is defeated on the Ogilio with great loss. The rebellion of Louis, duke of Durazzo, obliges Acciaiuoli to raise the siege of Catania, and return to Naples. Cardinal Albornoz recalled from Rome to Avignon. Matthew Cantacuzene is given up to John V. by the Servians, and compelled to abdicate. Timour's first campaign against the Irakians.
1358	Violent commotions in France; the authority of the dauphin disregarded; the marshals of Normandy and Burgundy murdered; insurrection of the peasantry or war of *La Jaquerie*; Edward's lieutenant, the Captal de Buche, rescues the dauphin's wife and the ladies of her court from their violence at Meaux. Edward respects the truce to which he had agreed in his treaty with the king. Peter of Aragon supports Henry de Trastamare, son of Eleanor de Guzman (*see* 1351 and 1351), in his claims on the crown of Castile. Peter *the Cruel* puts to death his brother, Ferdinand, with others of the royal family, John, prince of Aragon, and many Castilian grandees. The Venetians by a treaty of peace resign Dalmatia and Istria to the king of Hungary, and agree to style their doge only duke of Venice, expunging from his title their share of the empire of Romania acquired in 1204. Peace concluded between the Visconti and their enemies. The duke of Durazzo reconciled with the king of Naples. Cardinal Albornoz again sent as legate to Rome. Orchan's son, Suleiman, killed by a fall from his horse. The barony of Corinth granted to Niccolo Acciaiuoli.
1359	Edward's terms of peace not being accepted, he invades France again, and lays siege to Rheims. Pavia surrenders to Galeazzo Visconte; Bernabo besieges Bologna. Innocent makes a vain effort to restore peace between Castile and Aragon, and turn their arms against the infidels. Peter continues his atrocities

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	and puts to death his aunt, Eleanor, queen of Aragon. Muhamad, king of Granada, deposed by his brother, Ismail, retires into Africa. Death of Orchan; his son, Amurath, or Murad I., becomes sultan of the Ottomans. Timour takes Samarcand, and conquers Maveralnaher, or Transoxiana. Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, king of Denmark, betrothed to Haco, king of Norway. John of Gaunt marries Blanche, daughter of the earl of Lancaster, great-grandson of Henry III., and receives the title of duke of Lancaster.
1360	Edward desists from his attack on Rheims, and advances unopposed to the gates of Paris; treaty of peace signed at Bretigni, May 8; the king of France set free, for a large ransom; his daughter, Isabella, is betrothed to the young son of Galeazzo Viscounte, who assists him in paying the stipulated price for his liberation; the lands of Vertus in Campagne are settled on the son, with the title of count. Bologna is given up to the legate, cardinal Albornoz; Bernabo, defying threats of excommunication, persists in the siege, till he is driven away by a body of Hungarians, invited by the legate; these auxiliaries plunder the territories of Modena and Parma. The *condottiere* Anichino di Mongardo infests Naples. Ismail, the usurper of Granada, is slain by his chief minister, Abu Said, who seizes the throne. Amurath takes Ancyra and Demotica. Wickliffe's controversy with the Mendicants at Oxford. John Milicz, archdeacon of Prague, opposes the prevalent superstition and errors of the age. Cantacuzene retires to Mount Athos, and writes his History. Boccacio introduces Leontius Pilatus to teach Greek at Florence.
1361	The insurrectionary bands in France defeat the royal army under James de Bourbon, at Brignais, near Lyons, April 2. Blanche de Bourbon, æt. 25, poisoned by order of Peter *the Cruel*, in her prison at Medina Sidonia, with her companion, Isabella Lara, widow of prince John of Aragon; Maria de Padilla, Peter's favourite mistress, dies soon afterwards. Bernabo Visconte renews the siege of Bologna; the king of Hungary refuses farther assistance against him. The pope and the marquis of Montferrat invite into Italy a number of soldiers disbanded from the English army. The violence of the plague suspends all military operations; the doge of Venice dies of it, and Aldrovandino d'Este; during the minority of his son, Obizzo IV., his brother, Nicholas, takes the reins of government. Galeazzo Visconte founds the university of Pavia. Muhamad leaves Africa and comes to Ronda; he is proclaimed again at Malaga, and applies to Peter of Castile for support. Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his residence.
1362	Edward forms Guienne and the adjoining provinces into the principality of Aquitain, for his son, the Black Prince; he celebrates his fiftieth year by a general amnesty, and a confirmation of Magna Charta. An Act of parliament orders the French language to be discontinued in law pleadings and documents, and English to be used in all the courts. Death of Louis, king of Naples; Joanna marries James of Aragon, son of the deposed king of Majorca, but stipulates that he shall not assume the regal title. Abu Said visits Peter of Castile to ask his friendship, and is treacherously slain by him; Muhamad re-ascends the throne of Granada. The Desht-Jitteh, or Getes, begin to manifest their jealousy of Timour. Philotheus restored patriarch of CP.
1363	The king of France returns to England, on account of some difficulties in executing the treaty. London is visited by the king of Cyprus, who is endeavouring to incite Europe to a new crusade; David of Scotland, being there also at the same time, Edward III., his son, the Black Prince, and the three foreign sovereigns, are entertained by Sir Henry Pikard, who had been lord mayor in 1357. Bernabo Visconte is excommunicated by the pope, and defeated by the League; the forces of his brother, Galeazzo, are routed by the marquis of Montferrat, assisted by Otho of Brunswick and the English mercenaries; count Lando slain at Novara. The English enter into the service of the Pisans, and obtain a victory for them over the Florentines. Gabriel Adorno elected doge of Genoa. Marriage of Haco, king of Norway, to Margaret, the future "Semiramis of the North"; the Swedes, displeased by this marriage, offer their throne to Albert of Mecklenburg, a son of Magnus Smek's sister. Amurath turns his arms against the Bulgarians and Servians; from the former he takes Philippopolis, and from the latter Serres. Timour's first campaign against the Getes in Maveralnaher.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1364	766	11 John V. *restored.*	3 Urban V. Oct. 31	8 Peter I. *the Severe.*	15 Peter *the Cruel.*	29 Pedro IV.	16 Chas. II. *the Bad.*	3 Muhamad V. *restored.*	1 Chas. V. *the Wise.*	19 Chas. I.	18 Chas. IV.
1365	767	12 —	4 —	9 —	16 —	30 —	17 —	4 —	2 —	20 —	19 —
1366	768	13 —	5 —	10 —	17 —	31 —	18 —	5 —	3 —	21 —	20 —
1367	769	14 —	6 —	1 Ferdinand.	18 —	32 —	19 —	6 —	4 —	22 —	21 —
1368	770	15 —	7 —	2 —	19 —	33 —	20 —	7 —	5 —	23 —	22 —
1369	771—772	16 —	8 —	3 —	1 Henry II.	34 —	21 —	8 —	6 —	24 —	23 —
1370	772—773	17 —	9 — *d.* Dec. 19. 1 Gregory XI. Dec. 30	4 —	2 —	35 —	22 —	9 —	7 —	25 —	24 —
1371	773—774	18 —	2 —	5 —	3 —	36 —	23 —	10 —	8 —	26 —	25 —
1372	774—775	19 —	3 —	6 —	4 —	37 —	24 —	11 —	9 —	27 —	26 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Flanders.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1364	4 Lorenzo Celso.	22 Amadeus VI.	19 Louis II.	25 Waldemar III.	1 Albert.	32 Casimir III.	23 Louis I.	3 Dmitri IV.	36 David II. Bruce. June 7.	38 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1365	1 Marco Cornaro.	23 ——	20 ——	26 ——	2——	33——	24——	4 ——	37 ——	39 ——
1366	2 ——	24 ——	21 ——	27 ——	3——	34——	25——	5 ——	38 ——	40 ——
1367	1 Andrea Contareno.	25 ——	22 ——	28 ——	4——	35——	26——	6 ——	39 ——	41 —— *b.* Richard II. *b.* Henry IV.
1368	2 ——	26 ——	23 ——	29 ——	5——	36——	27——	7 ——	40 ——	42 ——
1369	3 ——	27 ——	24 ——	30 ——	6——	37——	28——	8 ——	41 ——	43 —— *d.* Qu. Philippa.
1370	4 ——	28 ——	25 ——	31 ——	7——	1 Louis.	29——	9 ——	42 ——	44 ——
1371	5 ——	29 ——	26 ——	32 ——	8——	2——	30——	10 ——	1 Robert II. Stuart. Feb. 22.	45 ——
1372	6 ——	30 ——	27 ——	33 ——	9——	3——	31——	11 ——	2 ——	46 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1364	The king of France dies, April 8, in the palace of the Savoy, at London. Bertran du Guesclin defeats the army of the king of Navarre in Normandy, and take its commander, the Captal de Buch, prisoner; he is himself afterwards defeated and captured, Sep. 29, at Auray, by the Breton forces under John Chandos; the count Charles de Blois is slain, and John de Montfort is acknowledged duke o Brittany. France harassed and plundered by "Companies" of disbanded soldiers commanded by Sir Matthew Gournay, Sir Hugh Calverly, and others. Treat of Union between Bohemia and Austria. Peace between the Visconti and the Italian States. Sir John Hawkwood takes the command of the English in the pay of Pisa; they are defeated by the Florentines; a treaty of peace follow between the two republics. Albert takes the throne of Sweden. Chaucer write his Canterbury Tales. Carlsbad founded.
1365	Peter *the Cruel* renders himself so odious to his subjects, that Henry de Trast mare revives his claim to the throne of Castile, and obtains permission from Charles V. of France to enlist the "Companies" in his service; Du Guesclin negotiates with their leaders, and organizes the army. Marriage of Leopold duke of Austria, to Verde, daughter of Bernabo Visconte. Death of Niccol Acciaiuoli. Frederic of Sicily recovers Palermo and Messina. The king o Cyprus and the knights of Rhodes, with some Venetian and English volunteers surprize Alexandria, which they abandon, taking with them a large booty. Haco invades Sweden; he is defeated by Albert at Enköping, and his father Magnus, made prisoner. A treaty of commerce between Amurath and the re public of Ragusa. Timour quarrels with his brother-in-law, Houssein. Uni versity of Vienna founded. The monastery of Sumelas, near Trebizond, endowed by Alexius III.
1366	The pope claims the tribute, which had been previously paid by England; an Act of parliament, 40 Edward III., resists the demand, and declares the concession made by king John to be illegal and invalid. Du Guesclin marches to Avignon extorts a large sum from the pope, leads his forces into Castile, expels Peter and places Henry on the throne; the tyrant takes refuge in Guienne, and appeals to the Black Prince. A new league formed against the Visconti; Bernab by a large army overawes Genoa. Petrarch, by his letters, supports the people of Rome, urging the pope to make their city his residence again; Urban order his palaces to be prepared for his reception. Alexius III. of Trebizond defeated by the Turkoman tribes; the imperial notary, Panaretos, writes his Chronicle of that empire. Wickliffe dismissed from the wardenship of Canterbury Hall Houssein, defeated by Timour, retires to Balkh.
1367	The Black Prince espouses the cause of Peter, recalls the "Companies" from Henry's army, defeats him at Najara, April 3, takes Du Guesclin prisoner restores Peter to his throne, and restrains the cruelty of the perfidious tyrant who, in return for the services rendered him, refuses the stipulated pay to his allies; Edward leaves him to his fate. Birth, at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, of Richard son of the prince of Wales, by his marriage with his cousin, Joan, *the Fair Maid of Kent*, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent (*see* 1329, 1330). Urban returns to Rome. Death of cardinal Albornoz. Marriage of Marco, son of Bernabo Visconte, to Isabella, daughter of Stephen, duke of Bavaria. After a short reconciliation between Timour and Houssein, and a defeat of the Getes, their war is renewed; Timour takes Balkh; Houssein made prisoner, is tried by sound of trumpet, condemned and put to death by three of Timour's chiefs. Death of Peter, king of Portugal; he is interred at Alcobaça, in the tomb of Inez de Castro. The Kremlin of Moscow built by Dmitri IV.
1368	The nobles of Aquitain refuse to pay the taxes levied by the Black Prince for the charges of his Castilian campaign, and appeal to the king of France. Bertran du Guesclin is set at liberty, collects another army, and returns to Spain; Peter is supported by the Moors of Granada. Alarmed by the progress of Amurath John IV. treats with Urban for the re-union of the two churches. The king of Cyprus visits Rome, to urge a crusade; the pope tries in vain to rouse the We against the Ottomans. The emperor Charles marches into Italy and levies contributions. Marriage of Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconte, to Lione

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III.; Petrarch, present at the festivities, is placed at the "table of the princes;" the death of Lionel soon follows. Bernabo Visconte makes an inroad on the Mantuan territories. Timour conquers the Getes, and is inaugurated sovereign of Balkh; the chiefs all make submission to him. Milics is imprisoned at Rome for preaching his doctrines.
1369	The king of France breaks the treaty of peace, by citing the prince of Wales to answer for his conduct towards his subjects; Edward answers that he will attend at the head of 60,000 men. War renewed; Edward III. appeals to the parliament, who grant subsidies, and urge him to re-assume the title of king of France. Death of Queen Philippa, at Windsor, Aug. 14, and of Blanche, wife of John of Gaunt. Peter *the Cruel* defeated, March 14, and slain March 23, at Moutiel, near Almagro, æt. 35. Henry is acknowledged king of Castile; the king of Portugal claims the throne. John of Gaunt marries Constance, Peter's eldest daughter, and in her right he also claims the crown of Castile; her sister Isabella becomes the second wife of Edmund, earl of Cambridge, fourth son of Edward III. The emperor John V. visits Rome, and conforms to the Catholic church, without obtaining the expected succours. The emperor Charles returns to Germany. Bernabo Visconte takes Sir John Hawkwood and his band into his pay. On the death of Lionel, duke of Clarence, De Spenser, with some English retainers, takes possession of the lands given by Galeazzo as his daughter's dowry, and sells them to the marquis of Montferrat; the marquis takes De Spenser and his followers into his service.
1370	The declining health of the prince of Wales causes his return to England; most of the territories acquired by his and his father's victories are recovered by Charles V. Du Guesclin recalled from Spain and appointed constable of France; Chandos, constable of Guienne, falls in battle; the Captal de Bach made prisoner; Sir Robert Knolles marches his army, unopposed, from Calais to Paris, but obtains no permanent advantages. Henry, the new king of Castile, fails in an attempt to take Ciudad Rodrigo from the Portuguese, who invade his kingdom, while he has to defend himself against the king of Granada, and the united forces of Aragon and Navarre. Urban V. returns to Avignon, where he dies, Dec. 19; his successor, Gregory XI., continues to reside there. Galeazzo Visconte takes Casal from the marquis of Montferrat. On the capture of San-Miniato by the Florentines, Filippo Borromeo, one of its citizens, takes refuge in Milan, and is the founder of an illustrious family. The Genoese depose Gabriel Adorno, and elect Domenico da Campofregoso. Death of Casimir, king of Poland, the last of the Piast dynasty; the Poles elect Louis, king of Hungary, to be their sovereign, by a capitulation on which their constitution is based. The emperor John V. detained at Venice for payment of his debts, released by his son Manuel; he returns with disgrace to CP. The Getes invade Maveralnaher, but retire on Timour's approach; the Carismians resist him. Angelo, son of Niccolo Acciaiuoli, mortgages Corinth to his relation Nerio. Wickliffe denies the pope's right to tribute from England. The first stone of the Bastile laid, April 22, by Aubriot, provost of Paris.
1371	The English parliament petitions the king to employ no churchmen in any office of the State, and threatens to resist by force the oppressions of papal authority. Death of David, king of Scotland, Feb. 22, æt. 47; he is succeeded by Robert, the first of the Stuarts, son of his sister Margery. Bernabo Visconte obtains possession of Reggio. Wickliffe receives the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Oxford. Ferdinand, king of Portugal, offends his people by his marriage with Eleanor Telles. Sir Walter Maury builds the Carthusian monastery in London (La Chartreuse), now the Charter-house.
1372	Siege of Rochelle by Bertrand du Guesclin; the earl of Pembroke, proceeding with a fleet and army to relieve the place, is captured by the Castilian admiral, Boccanegra, and a French fleet. Peace concluded between Naples and Sicily. A quarrel for precedence between the consuls of Venice and Genoa, in Cyprus, leads to a new war. Death of John Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat. The Carismians submit to Timour. Haco, having again invaded Sweden, obtains the release of his father Magnus, who soon afterwards dies in Norway.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1373	775—776	20 John V. *restored.*	4 Gregory XI. Dec.30	7 Ferdinand.	5 Henry II.	38 PedroIV.	25 Chas. II. *the Bad.*	12 Muhamad V. *restored.*	10 Chas. V. *the Wise.*	28 Chas. I.	27 Chas. IV.
1374	776—777	21 ——	5——	8——	6——	39——	26——	13——	11 ——	29——	28——
1375	777—778	22 ——	6——	9——	7——	40——	27——	14——	12 ——	30——	29——
1376	778—779	23 ——	7——	10——	8——	41——	28——	15——	13 ——	31——	30——
1377	779—780	24 ——	8——	11——	9——	42——	29——	16——	14 ——	32——	31——
1378	780—781	25 ——	*d.* Mar. 27. 1 Urban VI. Apr.9. Clement VII. 1 Oct.31.	12——	10——	43——	30——	17——	15 ——	1 Wenceslas IV.	1 Wenceslas
1379	781—782	26 ——	2——2	13——	1 John I.	44——	31——	18——	16 ——	2——	2——
1380	782—783	27 ——	3——3	14——	2——	45——	32——	19——	1 Chas. VI.	3——	3——

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1373	7 Andrea Contareno.	31 Amadeus VI.	28 Louis II.	34 Waldemar III.	10 Albert.	4 Lodis.	32 Louis I.	12 Dmitri IV.	3 Robert II. Stuart. Feb. 22	47 Edward III. Jan. 25.
1374	8 ——	32 ——	29 ——	35 ——	11 ——	5 ——	33 ——	13 ——	4 ——	48 ——
1375	9 ——	33 ——	30 ——	... ...	12 ——	6 ——	34 ——	14 ——	5 ——	49 ——
1376	10 ——	34 ——	31 ——	1 Olaf IV.	13 ——	7 ——	35 ——	15 ——	6 ——	50 —— *d.* Prince of Wales.
1377	11 ——	35 ——	32 ——	2 ——	14 ——	8 ——	36 ——	16 ——	7 ——	51 —— *d.* June 21. 1 Richard II. June 22
1378	12 ——	36 ——	33 ——	3 ——	15 ——	9 ——	37 ——	17 ——	8 ——	2 ——
1379	13 ——	37 ——	34 ——	4 ——	16 ——	10 ——	38 ——	18 ——	9 ——	3 ——
1380	14 ——	38 ——	35 ——	5 ——	17 ——	11 ——	39 ——	19 ——	10 ——	4 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1373	John of Gaunt lands at Calais with a large force, and marches to the South; the French avoid a general battle, but harass him by constant skirmishes; he reaches Bordeaux with his army so diminished, that he desists from farther enterprizes. Henry of Castile invades Portugal, besieges Lisbon, and compels Ferdinand to sign a treaty of peace. Gregory exacts a tenth of the ecclesiastical revenues in many countries, to defray the expenses of the war against the Visconti; he excommunicates them, and takes Sir John Hawkwood into his service: all Lombardy is desolated by these contests. The Venetians make war on Francesco da Carrara, lord of Padua; the dukes Albert and Leopold of Austria, and Louis, king of Hungary and Poland, send him an auxiliary force, but he is compelled to subscribe a humiliating treaty of peace. The Genoese attack Cyprus and take Famagosta; the king is obliged to own himself their feudatory, and pay them an annual tribute. Gregory forbids the knights of Rhodes to assist the attack on Cyprus, and assigns to them an annual payment out of the tithes of that island, for the defence of Smyrna. Birth of John Huss, July 6, at Hussinetz, in Bohemia. Winchester College founded by William of Wykeham.
1374	The ravages of the plague dispose the belligerent States to lay down their arms. A truce is concluded between England and France. Castile and Aragon are reconciled by the treaty of Almazan. The Visconti and their enemies agree to a truce. Bernabo's hunting excursions are as oppressive as his wars; he keeps 5000 hounds at the expense of his peasantry, and punishes with death all infractions of his game-laws. Wickliffe is appointed one of seven ambassadors to represent to the pope the grievances of the church in England. Death of Petrarch, at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, æt. 70.
1375	Death of Waldemar, king of Denmark: Margaret claims the throne for her son, Olaf, æt. 5, to which her sister's son, a younger Albert, of Mecklenburg, also pretends. The papal legate makes an inroad on the territory of the Florentines, who engage Sir John Hawkwood in their service, and repel the invasion. Death of James of Aragon, third husband of queen Joanna. The emperor John V., summoned to the Ottoman camp, leaves his son, Andronicus, as regent, who conspires to retain the throne, and unites with Saoudgi, eldest son of sultan Amurath; the two rebels are overcome by their fathers, and are both doprived of their eyes. Andronicus, to gain the support of the Genoese, cedes to them the island of Tenedos. New College, Oxford (first called St. Mary of Winchester), founded by William of Wykeham; he is employed by Edward III. to build a new castle at Windsor, for which each county in England is assessed to furnish its quota of workmen. Death of Boccacio, æt. 62.
1376	Death of the Black Prince, June 8, æt. 46; the parliament, fearing intrigues against the rights of his young son, petition the king to remove from court his mistress, Alice Pierce, and John of Gaunt; Edward complies, and declares Richard Prince of Wales and heir to the crown. The Florentines excite a general revolt in the papal States, and obtain possession of Bologna, for which they are excommunicated, an interdict laid on their city, and all Christians are authorized to seize a Florentine whenever they find him, rob him of his property, and sell him for a slave. Gregory hires a mercenary force of Bretons, which he sends to recover his dominions; he then leaves Avignon, embarks at Marseilles, and arrives in Italy. Joanna, queen of Naples, marries Otho, duke of Brunswick, but withholds from him the regal title. Wenceslas, son of the emperor Charles, is elected king of the Romans. The States of Denmark choose Olaf for their king, under the regency of his mother, Margaret. The blind Andronicus is confined by his father in the tower of Anemas. Death of Frederic III., king of Sicily, July 27; his daughter, Maria, succeeds him, as queen of that island and duchess of Athens. Muhamad cultivates the arts at Granada, constructs the Azake, or public hospital, and embellishes the city with other buildings. Wickliffe appointed parish-priest of Lutterworth and prebendary of Westbury; charges of heresy against him are sent to Rome. Macarius, patriarch of CP.
1377	Death of Edward III., at Richmond, æt. 64; his grandson, Richard, æt. 11, crowned, July 16; the parliament appoints a council of regency, composed of three bishops, two earls, and four knights; for the first time the members of th

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	House of Commons choose a speaker; Peter Delamere is selected for the office: they banish Alice Pierce, and confiscate the estates given her by the late king. The truce with France expires, and is not renewed. Gregory makes his entry into Rome, Jan. 17, but soon afterwards fixes his residence at Anagni; his overtures are rejected at Florence. Charles of Navarre persists in his ambitious schemes; his kingdom is invaded by the Castilians, and he loses most of his provinces in France; Cherbourg is held by the English; his sons, Charles and Peter, and his daughter, Joanna, are captured by the French; the first, on his way to join his father's army, and the two last, at Bretteuil, in Normandy; they are taken to Paris, and kindly treated by the king, their uncle.
1378	Fruitless incursions of Sir Hugh Calverley, governor of Calais, into Picardy, and the duke of Lancaster into Brittany. Death of Gregory XI., followed by the "Great Schism of the West." After having appointed Urban VI., the cardinals annul their act, protesting that they were overawed by the people of Rome, and elect Clement VII.; both popes maintain their respective claims, and excommunicate each other and their opponents; Urban resides at Rome, Clement at Avignon, and all Europe is divided; England adheres to Urban, and France to Clement; Urban creates twenty-six new cardinals. Death of the emperor Charles IV., at Prague, Nov. 29; his son, Wenceslas, succeeds him in Germany, and inherits Bohemia; Sigismund has Brandenburg, and John, Lusatia. Death of Galeazzo Visconte, Aug. 4; his son, John Galeazzo, count of Vertus, succeeds him, and obtains possession of Asti; Bernabo marries his daughter, Valentina, to Peter Lusignan, king of Cyprus. Silvester de'Medici heads a revolt of the people of Florence, which is soon suppressed. The Genoese imprison their doge, Campofregoso, and elect Niccolo di Guarco; their countrymen at Galata assist the escape of Andronicus, who again rebels. The Venetians endeavour to acquire Tenedos; their admiral, Victor Pisani, defeats the Genoese fleet, commanded by Louis del Fiesco. Wickliffe, condemned by a papal Bull, escapes imprisonment, through the protection of the duke of Lancaster, and the decease of Gregory.
1379	A capitation, or poll-tax, imposed on the people of England by the parliament, April 25. The two popes come to open war; Urban proclaims a crusade against his rival and queen Joanna; he employs the company of St. George, by whom the Bretons, in the service of Clement, are defeated, and the castle of S. Angelo taken. Peace between Castile and Navarre, followed by the death of Henry, May 30, æt. 47; he is succeeded by his son John. The emperor John V. is made prisoner by his son, Andronicus, who usurps the throne; the Venetians propose to liberate the captive, and obtain from him an order for the delivery of Tenedos into their hands; their fleet is totally defeated near Pola, May 6, by the Genoese, whose admiral, Lucian Doria, falls in the battle; his successor, Peter Doria, advances to attack the city of Venice, and makes himself master of Chiozza and Malamocco; the Venetians sue for peace, which is refused to them; they are roused by this to most vigorous exertions for self-defence. Francesco da Carrara lays siege to Treviso, which is relieved by Bernabo Visconte. Charles of Durazzo, sent by Louis of Hungary against the Venetians, is diverted by Urban VI. to attempt the conquest of Naples. The disciples of Wickliffe form themselves into a society of itinerant preachers, to whom the name of Lollards (borrowed from Antwerp, *see* 1300) is given. Nilus patriarch of CP.
1380	The duke of Gloucester, the king's youngest uncle, marches with 10,000 men from Calais to Brittany; the duke of Burgundy, at the head of a large army, avoids a battle. Death of Bertrand du Guesclin, July 13. Charles V. dies, Sep. 16, succeeded by his son Charles, æt. 12; the oppressive measures of the young king's uncles cause violent commotions through all France. Urban excommunicates Joanna, and absolves her subjects from their allegiance to her; at his instigation, Charles of Durazzo, or dalla Pace, marches with his Hungarian army to attack Naples, and arrives at Rome. The Genoese fleet and army at Chiozza surrender to the Venetians. Francesco da Carrara again besieges Treviso. Death of the Venetian admiral, Victor Pisani. On the decease of Haco, his widow, Margaret, undertakes the regency of Norway for her son Olaf. Timour invades Persia. Wickliffe commences his English translation of the Scriptures.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1381	783—784	28 John V. *restored.*	4 Urban VI. Apr. 9. Clement VII. 4 Oct. 31	15 Ferdinand.	3 John I.	46 Pedro IV.	33 Chas. II. *the Bad.*	20 Muhamad V. *restored.*	2 Chas. VI.	4 Wenceslas IV.	4 Wenceslas
1382	784—785	29 —	5—5	16—	4—	47—	34—	21 —	3 —	5—	5—
1383	785—786	30 —	6—6	1 John I.	5—	48—	35—	22 —	4 —	6—	6—
1384	786—787	31 —	7—7	2—	6—	49—	36—	23 —	5 —	7—	7—
1385	788	32 —	8—8	3—	7—	50—	37—	24 —	6 —	8—	8—
1386	789	33 —	9—9	4—	8—	51—	38—	25 —	7 —	9—	9—
1387	790	34 —	10—10	5—	9—	1 John I.	1 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	26 —	8 —	10—	10—

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FLANDERS.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1381	15 Andrea Contareno.	39 Amadeus VI.	36 Louis II.	6 Olaf IV.	18 Albert.	12 Louis.	40 Louis I.	20 Dmitri IV.	11 Robert II. Stuart. Feb. 22.	5 Richard II. June 22.
1382	1 Michele Morosino. 1 Antonio Veniero.	40 ——	37 ——	7 ——	19——	1 Maria.	1 Maria.	21 ——	12 ——	6 —— m. Anne of Bohemia.
1383	2 ——	1 Amadeus VII.	38 —— Annexed to Burgundy.	8 ——	20——	2——	2——	22 ——	13 ——	7 ——
1384	3 ——	2 ——	... ...	9 ——	21——	1 Hedwig.	3——	23 ——	14 ——	8 ——
			NAPLES.							
1385	4 ——	3 ——	1 Ladislas.	10 ——	22——	2——	4——	24 ——	15 ——	9 ——
1386	5 ——	4 ——	2 ——	11 ——	23——	3—— and Ladislas II.	5——	25 ——	16 ——	10 ——
1387	6 ——	5 ——	3 ——	1 Margaret.	24——	4——	6—— with Sigismund.	26 ——	17 ——	11 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1381	The people of England exasperated by the poll-tax; the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's plundered by the mob. Insurrection of Wat Tyler; London in possession of his lawless multitude; while threatening the king in Smithfield, he is killed by the lord mayor, Walworth; Richard's courage and presence of mind put an end to the rebellion. Another band, under John the Litester, is overcome and dispersed, near Northwalsham, by De Spenser, bishop of Norwich (*see* 1369). The Venetian admiral, Carlo Zeno, restores the maritime ascendancy of the republic; its rulers abandon their designs of territorial aggrandizement, and to save Treviso from Francesco da Carrara, give it up to Leopold, duke of Austria. Peace concluded under the mediation of Amadeus of Savoy. Patents of nobility given to thirty citizens of Venice, who had distinguished themselves in defence of the city. Charles of Durazzo conquers Naples and occupies the throne; Joanna and her husband remain captives; her dominions in Provence are given by pope Clement to the duke of Anjou. League of the free cities in Germany to maintain their privileges. Francis Crispo assassinates Nicholas III., duke of Naxos, and seizes the duchy. Through the intercession of the king of Castile, the family of Charles of Navarre are liberated from their confinement in Paris. The duke of Lancaster holds a court of minstrels at Toulouse. An Act of parliament surreptitiously obtained against heretics. John V. escapes from his prison; under the protection of Amurath, he is restored to his throne, and reigns at CP. as joint emperor with his son, Andronicus, who resides at Selymbria. The chancellor of Oxford prohibits Wickliffe's preaching against Transubstantiation.
1382	Marriage of king Richard, Jan. 14, to Anne, sister of Wenceslas, king of Germany and Bohemia. Expedition of the duke of York to assist the Portuguese in their war against Castile, and support John of Gaunt's claim to the crown of that kingdom; Portugal obtains an honourable peace, but the claim of the English prince is disregarded. Defeat of the Flemings at Rosebecque, near Ypres, by a French army. Continued tumults in France; insurrection of the Maillotins at Paris. The duke of Anjou attacks Charles, the new king of Naples, who puts Joanna to death, and engages Sir John Hawkwood in his service. Death of Louis, king of Hungary and Poland; he is succeeded by his daughter, Maria, betrothed to Sigismund, margrave of Brandenburg. The doctrines of Wickliffe are condemned as heretical by Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury; he is compelled to retire from Oxford to Lutterworth; the young queen, and her mother-in-law, Joan, widow of the Black Prince, save him from severe punishment. Urban appoints the bishop of Norwich commander of a crusading force gathered in England against the supporters of Clement. Conrad Zöllner von Rothenstein, Teutonic grand master in Prussia. The English parliament repeals the Act of the preceding session against heretics.
1383	Unsuccessful crusade of the bishop of Norwich in Flanders. Urban visits Naples, where he obtains dignities, lands, and advantageous marriages for his relatives. The plague destroys a great part of the duke of Anjou's army, and deprives him of his most important ally, Amadeus VI. of Savoy. Tumults in Genoa; the doge, Niccolo di Guarco, is deposed, and Leonardo de Montano appointed in his place. Frederic, king of Portugal, marries his only child, Beatrice, to John I. of Castile; on his death, Oct. 20, æt. 43, the Portuguese resist the union of the two kingdoms, and elect John, natural son of their former sovereign, Peter I. The emperor Wenceslas attempts to reform the dissolute habits of the priesthood, and is hated by them. Turkistan conquered by Timour.
1384	On the decease of Louis, count of Flanders, his territories descend by inheritance to Philip, duke of Burgundy, and constitute henceforth part of that duchy. The duke of Anjou dies at Bari; the remains of his army disperse. The arrogance of Urban produces discord between him and Charles of Naples. The duke of Austria sells Treviso to Francesco da Carrara. John of Castile invades Portugal and besieges Lisbon. Birth of Henry of Viseu, son of John, king of Portugal. The Poles transfer their crown from Maria to her sister, Hedwig. Manuel, second son of John V., crowned joint emperor at CP. Death of Wickliffe, Dec. 30, at Lutterworth. The Fishmongers' Company in London founded.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1385	Fruitless expedition of Richard II. into Scotland; the Scotch make an incursion into England to as little purpose; their French auxiliaries return home. Sir John Holland, son of the princess of Wales by her first marriage, and half-brother to the king, kills Lord Stafford in a private quarrel; Richard refusing to pardon the murderer, his mother dies of grief at Wallingford. Battle of Aljubarrotte, near Leyria, July 29; 30,000 Castilians defeated by 2500 Portuguese, commanded by their king, and the constable Nunho Alvarez Pereira; the independence of Portugal established; the convent of Batalha built to commemorate this victory. Urban in Nocera; six cardinals, accused of a plot against him, are degraded, imprisoned, and put to the torture; he excommunicates Charles, and lays Naples under an interdict; Charles orders the interdict not to be observed, and besieges Nocera; Urban escapes to Salerno, and thence by sea to Genoa. Charles, invited to Hungary, leaves Naples to his son, Ladislas, under the regency of his mother, Margaret. Fall of Bernabo Visconte; treacherously seized by his nephew, John Galeazzo, he soon afterwards dies in prison, Dec. 18, æt. 66; all his dominions submit to John Galeazzo, who relieves them from oppressive taxation, restores their privileges, and becomes the greatest potentate in Italy.
1386	Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, king Richard's favourite, is created marquis of Dublin, duke of Ireland, and governor of that island, for life. Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and chancellor, is impeached by parliament, and deprived of his office. John of Gaunt charged with disloyalty; the queen intercedes for him, and he is allowed to take an army to Spain; he lands at Corunna, July 25, and in alliance with the king of Portugal, to whom he marries his daughter, Philippa, invades Castile to claim the crown. The duke of Gloucester, Richard's uncle, induces parliament to appoint a commission of fourteen persons to execute the sovereign power in the kingdom for a year. The king of France collects a large armament at Sluys to invade England; some of his ships are taken by the English, and the rest dispersed by a storm. At the intercession of the king of England, Urban pardons Adam Easton, one of the accused cardinals; the other five are barbarously murdered, without any proof of their guilt, and protesting their innocence to the last; two other cardinals, fearing his violence, escape, and join his rival, Clement. Charles of Durazzo assassinated, in Hungary; queen Maria imprisoned. Urban gives Naples to Louis, son of the late duke of Anjou. At the request of her subjects, Hedwig marries Jagellon, grand-duke of Lithuania, who takes the name of Ladislas II., and unites his territories to Poland; the Lithuanians abandon paganism. Battle of Sempach, July 9; Leopold of Austria totally defeated by the Swiss. Timour conquers Georgia. Nerio Acciaiuoli, governor of Corinth, obtains possession of Athens and Thebes. Urban's conduct provokes the disrespect of the Genoese; he retires to Lucca. Marriage of Joanna of Navarre to John V., duke of Brittany, Sep. 11. The Duomo of Milan built by John Galeazzo Visconte.
1387	Consultation of Richard II. at Nottingham, with Sir Robert Tresilian and the other judges; they declare the late commission to be a criminal act, and the authors of it punishable with death. The duke of Gloucester, and Henry, earl of Derby, John of Gaunt's eldest son, accuse the king's friends and ministers of treason, and compel them to flight; the duke of Ireland retires to the Netherlands. Charles *the Bad*, king of Navarre, accidentally burnt to death, Jan. 1, at Pamplona, æt. 56; his son, Charles *the Noble*, inherits the throne. Peter IV., king of Aragon, dies, Jan. 5, at Barcelona, æt. 76, is succeeded by his son, John I. Civil war in Naples; Margaret maintains courageously the rights of her son Ladislas; Otho of Brunswick, at first employed against her, enters into her service. John Galeazzo Visconte, assisted by Sir John Hawkwood, takes Verona and Vicenza; marriage of his only daughter, Valentina, to Charles de Valois, brother of the king of France. Death of Olaf, the young king of Denmark and Norway, æt. 17; his mother, Margaret, is acknowledged queen of both countries. Sigismund, with a Bohemian army, liberates Maria, and takes upon himself the government of Hungary. The conquests of Amurath extend from Cilicia in the East, to Albania in the West. Antonius IV. patriarch of CP.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Aragon.	Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1388	791	35 John V. *restored.*	11 Urban VI. April 9. Clement VII. 11 Oct. 31.	6 John I.	10 John I.	2 John I.	2 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	27 Muhamad V. *restored.*	9 Chas. VI.	11 Wenceslas IV.	11 Wenceslas.
1389	792	36 ——	Urban *d.* Oct. 18. 1 Boniface IX. Nov. 2. Clement VII. 12	7——	11——	3——	3——	28——	10——	12——	12——
1390	793	37 ——	2——13	8——	1 Henry III.	4——	4——	29——	11——	13——	13——
1391	794	1 Manuel II.	3——14	9——	2——	5——	5——	1 Yusef II. *Ben Muhamad.*	12——	14——	14——
1392	795	2——	4——15	10——	3——	6——	6——	2——	13——	15——	15——
1393	796	3——	5——16	11——	4——	7——	7——	3——	14——	16——	16——
1394	797	4——	6—— Clement *d.* Sep. 16. Benedict XIII. 1 Sep. 28.	12——	5——	8——	8——	4——	15——	17——	17——
1395	798	5——	7—— 2	13——	6——	1 Martin I.	9——	5——	16——	18——	18——
1396	799	6——	8—— 3	14——	7——	2——	10——	1 Muhamad VI. *Ben Yusef.*	17——	19——	19——
1397	800	7——	9—— 4	15——	8——	3——	11——	2——	18——	20——	20——
1398	801	8——	10—— 5	16——	9——	4——	12——	3——	19——	21——	21——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1388	7 Antonio Veniero.	6 Amadeus VII.	4 Ladislas.	2 Margaret.	25 Albert.	5 Hedwig and Ladislas II.	7 Maria with Sigismund.	27 Dmitri IV.	18 Robert II. Stuart. Feb. 22.	12 Richard II. June 22. d. Henry V.
1389	8 ——	7 ——	5 ——	3 ——	1 Margaret, Qu. of Denmark and Norway.	6 ——	8 ——	1 Vasilli II.	19 ——	13 ——
1390	9 ——	8 ——	6 ——	4 ——	2 ——	7 ——	9 ——	2 ——	20 —— d. Apr. 19. 1 Robert III. April 19.	14 ——
1391	10 ——	1 Amadeus VIII.	7 ——	5 ——	3 ——	8 ——	10 ——	3 ——	2 ——	15 ——
1392	11 ——	2 ——	8 ——	6 ——	4 ——	9 ——	1 Sigismund *alone.*	4 ——	3 ——	16 ——
1393	12 ——	3 ——	9 ——	7 ——	5 ——	10 ——	2 ——	5 ——	4 ——	17 ——
1394	13 ——	4 ——	10 ——	8 ——	6 ——	11 ——	3 ——	6 ——	5 ——	18 —— d. Q. Anne.
1395	14 ——	5 ——	11 ——	9 ——	7 ——	12 ——	4 ——	7 ——	6 ——	19 ——
1396	15 ——	6 ——	12 ——	10 ——	8 ——	13 ——	5 ——	8 ——	7 ——	20 —— m. Isabella of Valois.
1397	16 ——	7 ——	13 ——	11 ——	9 ——	14 ——	6 ——	9 ——	8 ——	21 ——
1398	17 ——	8 ——	14 ——	12 ——	10 ——	15 ——	7 ——	10 ——	9 ——	22 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1388	Violent proceedings of the duke of Gloucester's party; the judges, Sir Robert Tresillan, and Sir Nicholas Brembre, with Lord Beauchamp of Holt, Sir James Berners, Sir Simon Burley, and others, unjustly executed for treason. Battle of Otterburne (Chevy Chace), Aug. 15; a private feud, not a national quarrel; the earl of Douglas slain by Percy (*Hotspur*), who is afterwards made prisoner; the result of the day uncertain. Urban claims the kingdom of Naples; while proceeding at the head of an army to put down the two contending parties, he is thrown from his mule, and lamed; his troops mutiny and disperse, and he is conveyed to Rome. Overthrow of the house of Carrara by a powerful league: John Galeazzo Visconte takes Padua, and the Venetians recover Treviso. The Swedes offer their crown to Margaret.
1389	Richard II. asserts his right to govern for himself; he gives the office of chancellor to William of Wykeham. John of Gaunt resigns his pretensions to Castile and returns to England. On the death of Urban, the schism is continued by the election of Boniface IX. Marriage of Ladislas, the king of Naples, to Constance daughter of Manfred, count of Chiaramonte; his rival, Louis of Anjou, is crowned at Avignon by Clement. The duke of Bourbon and a Genoese fleet unsuccessfully attack Tunis. Albert, king of Sweden, defeated and made prisoner at Falköping, by Margaret, who reigns over the three northern kingdoms. The Servians defeated at Kossova by Amurath, who is killed after the battle by one of the conquered nobles; his son, Bajaset I. (*Ilderim*), succeeds him. Victory of the Swiss at Näfels; the Austrians treat for peace.
1390	Cession of the duchy of Guienne by Richard II. to John of Gaunt, for life. The two popes mutually excommunicate each other. Boniface makes great efforts to support Ladislas in defending Naples against Louis of Anjou. John Galeazzo Visconte attacks Bologna; the Florentines send Sir John Hawkwood to oppose him, and assist Francesco Novello da Carrara to recover Padua. Venice and Ferrara join the league against Visconte. Another jubilee replenishes the papal treasury. Jacopo da Campofregoso doge of Genoa. Conrad von Wallenrode Teutonic grand-master in Prussia. Bajaset compels John V. to destroy new fortifications which he is constructing, and summons Manuel to attend him with a Greek contingent at the siege of Philadelphia, which surrenders to him. Manuel III., eighteenth emperor of Trebizond, succeeds his father, Alexius.
1391	The transfer of Guienne causes dissatisfaction among the people; Richard revokes the grant. Sir John Hawkwood, by his skilful manœuvres, foils the Milanese in their war against Florence and Padua. Death of the emperor John V. Manuel escapes from Bursa, and succeeds his father, only as a vassal of the Ottomans. Witold, an independent Lithuanian prince, maintains a harassing warfare against the Teutonic knights; Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Derby, leaves England, and assists the Order as a volunteer in these campaigns. Marriage of Maria, queen of Sicily, to Martin, nephew of John I. of Aragon. Death of Mahamad V., king of Granada; his son, Yusef, succeeds him.
1392	The Liberties of London, seized by Richard, are restored through the queen's intercession and the submission of the citizens. Robert de Vere, Richard's former favourite, accidentally slain during a boar-hunt in Brabant. The parliament confirms the "Statute of Provisors," and by other Acts restrains the papal power. The king of France attacked by fits of melancholy madness; his uncles resume the government; cards are invented, or introduced, for his amusement in his lucid intervals. Through the mediation of Boniface, and Caracciolo grand master of Rhodes, a treaty of peace terminates the hostilities in Northern Italy, but the coalesced States maintain their union to guard against the encroachments of Visconte. By the death of queen Maria, Sigismund becomes sole sovereign of Hungary. Ladislas appoints Witold grand-duke of Lithuania. Timour attacks the Golden Horde in Kapzak. University of Erfurt founded. Antonio di Montaldo doge of Genoa.
1393	A rebellion in Ireland. Visconte makes a vain effort to drain the Lake of Mantua by diverting the waters of the Mincio. Violent commotions in Genoa; four rivals attempt to expel Montaldo from the dogeship; he retains the office. Origin of the Mercers' Company in London.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1394	Death of Anne of Bohemia, the "Good Queen Anne," at the palace of Shene, in Richmond, June 7, æt. 27. Sigismund favours a revolt of the Bohemian nobles, who keep his brother, Wenceslas, for a time in captivity, but soon set him free again. Death of Clement VII.; his cardinals elect Benedict XIII., and the schism continues. Renewed discord at Genoa; doges rise and fall almost monthly. Sir John Hawkwood dies in the service of Florence, and is interred there with funeral honours. Death of Constance of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt; also of the countess of Derby, his son's wife. Nerio Acciaiuoli obtains the title of duke of Athens, and dying soon afterwards, leaves his territories to his natural son, Antonio. Conrad von Jungingen grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia. Nicholas de Clemangis, rector of the University of Paris, publishes his work *De Ruina Ecclesiæ*, exposing the corruptions of the church.
1395	Richard, endeavouring in person to suppress the Irish insurrection, is recalled to England by the agitation arising from the spread of Wickliffe's doctrines; the favourers of them appeal to parliament. Vain attempt of the university of Paris to heal the schism of the church. John Galeazzo Visconte obtains from Wenceslas the titles of duke of Milan and count of Pavia. Ladislas fails in his efforts to dislodge Louis of Anjou from the city of Naples. Death of John, king of Aragon; his brother, Martin, succeeds him.
1396	Marriage of Richard II., at Calais, Nov. 1, to the French king's daughter, Isabella of Valois, only nine years old. A truce for 25 years concluded between England and France. John of Gaunt marries Katharine Swinford, daughter of Paon de Roust, a knight of Hainault; their son, John Beaufort, and other children, born before their marriage, are legitimized by the king and the pope. Battle of Nicopolis, Sep. 28; Sigismund, king of Hungary, with a confederate army of French princes and nobles, other European chivalry, and knights of Rhodes, defeated by Bajazet. The Greek emperor sends Emanuel Chrysoloras to implore assistance from the Christians of the West; after having completed his mission, the ambassador is engaged by the government of Florence to teach Greek. The Genoese place themselves under the protection of France. Margaret obtains the recognition of her sister's grandson, Erik the Pomeranian, as her successor in Denmark. The dissection of dead bodies in the surgical schools in France authorized by a royal edict. A council at London condemns the doctrines of Wickliffe. Callistus II. patriarch of CP. The convent of La Certosa, near Pavia, built by the duke of Milan.
1397	The duke of Gloucester arrested on a charge of high treason, and sent to Calais, where he dies suddenly. The earl of Arundel beheaded; the earl of Warwick banished. Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Derby, created duke of Hereford, the earl of Nottingham duke of Norfolk, and other peers receive higher titles. Ladislas recovers the Terra di Lavoro, and other portions of the kingdom which Louis of Anjou had occupied. Hostilities recommenced by the duke of Milan against the Florentines and Gonzaga of Mantua, who are supported by their allies. The Teutonic knights commence a naval war, and take Wisby. Union of Calmar, June 17; Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, agree to a treaty, by which they are combined into one kingdom; Erik is crowned as its future head.
1398	Quarrel of the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk; they are both banished by Richard. Mortimer, earl of March, presumptive heir to the throne, and governor of Ireland, is slain by a rebel force in that island. Wenceslas and the French government, in concurrence with the council of Paris, ineffectually endeavour to terminate the schism of the church; France withdraws from obeying Benedict. Peace concluded, May 11, between the confederates and the duke of Milan; he fails in an attempt to surprize Pisa. Ladislas gains the support of Marzano, the admiral of Naples, and many other influential nobles. Marshal Boucicault arrives at CP. with a fleet and troops to assist the emperor Manuel. Bloody strife in Genoa; the French governor, the bishop of Meaux, withdraws to Savona. The Teutonic knights complete their conquest of the Isle of Gothland; Margaret attempts, without success, to recover it from them, but by the treaty of Copenhagen obtains the right of redeeming it for an equivalent. John Huss, professor of theology at Prague. Froissart writes his Chronicles. Matthew I. patriarch of CP.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger- many.
1399	802	9 Manuel II	11 Boniface IX. Nov. 2. Benedict XIII. 6 Sep. 28	17 John I.	10 Henry III.	5 Martin I.	13 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	4 Muhamad VI. *Ben Yusef.*	20 Chas. VI.	22 Wenceslas IV.	22 Wen ceslas
1400	803	10 —	12— 7	18—	11—	6—	14—	5—	21 —	23—	1 Ru pert, *Com Palat.*
1401	804—805	11 —	13— 8	19—	12—	7—	15—	6—	22 —	24—	2—
1402	805—806	12 —	14— 9	20—	13—	8—	16—	7—	23 —	25—	3—
1403	806—807	13 —	15—10	21—	14—	9—	17—	8—	24 —	26—	4—
1404	807—808	14 —	16— *d.* Oct. 1. 1 Innocent VII. Oct. 17. Benedict XIII. 11	22—	15—	10—	18—	9—	25 —	27—	5—
1405	808—809	15 —	2—12	23—	16—	11—	19—	10—	26 —	28—	6—
1406	809—810	16 —	3— *d.* Nov. 5 1 Gregory XII. Nov. 30. Benedict XIII. 13	24—	1 John II.	12—	20—	11—	27 —	29—	7—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1399	18 Antonio Veniero.	9 Amadeus, VIII.	15 Ladislas.	13 Margaret.	11 Margaret, Qu. of Denmark and Norway.	16 Ladislas *alone.*	8 Sigismund *alone.*	11 Vassili II.	10 Robert III. Apr. 19.	23 Richard II. June 22 to Sep. 29. 1 Henry IV. Sep. 30.
1400	1 Michele Steno.	10 ——	16 ——	14——	12——	17——	9 ——	12——	11 ——	2 ——
1401	2 ——	11 ——	17 ——	15——	13——	18——	10 ——	13——	12 ——	3 ——
1402	3 ——	12 ——	18 ——	16——	14——	19——	11 ——	14——	13 ——	4 —— m. Joanna of Navarre.
1403	4 ——	13 ——	19 ——	17——	15——	20——	12 ——	15——	14 ——	5 ——
1404	5 ——	14 ——	20 ——	18——	16——	21——	13 ——	16——	15 ——	6 ——
1405	6 ——	15 ——	1 1——	19——	17——	22——	14 ——	17——	16 ——	7 ——
1406	7 ——	16 ——	22 ——	20——	18——	23——	15 ——	18——	1 James I. April 4.	8 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1399	Death of John of Gaunt; his lands are withheld by Richard from his son, the banished duke of Hereford. Richard embarks for Ireland, leaving the duke of York regent. The new duke of Lancaster claims his inheritance and lands, July 4, at Ravenspar, in Yorkshire, with a few attendants, who, by the accession of his friends, are soon increased to a numerous army. Richard returns from Ireland, is deserted by his army, surrenders himself to Henry, Aug. 20, is deposed by the parliament, Sep. 29, and sent a prisoner to Pontefract castle; Henry IV. takes the throne. Benedict, besieged in Avignon by a French army, surrenders, and promises to abdicate on condition of Boniface doing the same. The San Severini come over to Ladislas, and assist him to recover the city of Naples; Louis of Anjou, deserted by all, returns to Provence. Gherardo d'Appiano sells Pisa to the duke of Milan. Marshal Boucicault returns to France, Dec. 10; the emperor Manuel accompanies him to seek assistance in Western Europe, leaving his nephew, John of Selymbria, regent at CP. By the death of his queen, Hedwig, Ladislas II. becomes sole sovereign of Poland. Timour takes Delhi, and returns from the conquest of Hindostan to Samarcand. The *Bianchi*, or White Penitents, produce a great impression in Northern Italy; the hymn, "Stabat mater dolorosa," is first composed and sung by them in their processions. Death of John V., duke of Brittany; his widow, Joanna, governs the duchy for her young son, John VI.
1400	A plot against Henry IV. defeated; the earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, lords Lumley and Spenser, and other conspirators, suffer death; the young queen Isabella, who had taken part in it, is made prisoner, and confined at Havering-atte-Bower; soon after this event, Richard is murdered, æt. 34. Marriage of Henry's eldest daughter, Blanche, to Louis of Bavaria. Wenceslas, deprived of his German crown, retains that of Bohemia; Frederic, duke of Brunswick, chosen as his successor, is killed in a fray; the electors then appoint Rupert of Bavaria, count Palatine. The emperor Manuel, received with great honours at Venice, visits France and England. The jubilee at Rome is disturbed by an insurrection of the Colonna family; the plague carries off many of the pilgrims. Boniface forbids the *Bianchi* to enter Rome, and suppresses their processions. Bajazet's designs against CP. are interrupted by the approach of Timour, who invades Syria and sacks Aleppo. Death of Chaucer.
1401	Revolt of Owen Glendower in Wales. The Scots invade England, retire on the advance of Henry, and are pursued by him to Edinburgh. Isabella, Richard's virgin-widow, refuses a proposal of marriage with Henry, prince of Wales, and is allowed to return to France. An Act of parliament is passed for the punishment of heretics; its first victim is William Sawtré, parish priest of St. Osyth, London, who, for denying Transubstantiation, and professing the principles of Wickliffe, is burnt alive in Smithfield, Feb. 19. Rupert enters Italy to repress the ambition of the duke of Milan, and is defeated by him Oct. 21; Leopold, duke of Austria, is taken prisoner. Marshal Boucicaut appointed governor of Genoa, restores order there. Timour takes Damascus and Bagdad. Huss confessor to the queen of Bohemia. Birth of Francesco Sforza July 23, at S. Miniato. Death of Froissart; his Chronicle is continued by Monstrelet, from 1400.
1402	Marriage of Henry IV., at Eltham, April 3, by proxy, to Joanna of Navarre, widow of the duke of Brittany. Defeat of the Scots by the Percies at Homedon Hill; Archibald, earl of Douglas, Morduc, earl of Fife, the earls of Angus, Murray, and Orkney, with many other nobles and gentry, captured. Henry offends the earl of Northumberland, by forbidding him to ransom his prisoners. Wenceslas, unpopular with his subjects, is for a time held in captivity by his brother, Sigismund, and restored to freedom; Ladislas of Poland refuses the crown of Bohemia, which is offered to him. Sigismund sells the province of Neumark, on the right bank of the Oder, to the Teutonic knights. Rupert returns to Germany. The duke of Milan obtains possession of Bologna, and at the summit of power is carried off by the plague, Sep. 3, at Marignano, æt. 55; his sons divide his dominions: the eldest, Gion Maria, succeeds to Milan and the title. Death of Maria, queen of Sicily; her husband, Martin, remain

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	sole sovereign of the island. Timour invades Asia Minor. Battle of Angora, or Ancyra, July 28; Bajazet totally defeated and made prisoner, dies in captivity; civil wars follow among his sons. The "Confrérie de la Passion" licensed by royal letters patent to exhibit sacred dramas, or *Mysteries*, in France. Death of Sir John Gower, the English poet. A large comet is seen.
1403	Queen Joanna arrives in England; her marriage is again solemnized at Winchester, and she is crowned at Westminster, Feb. 26. The earl of Northumberland releases his prisoner, Douglas; conspiracy between them and Owen Glendower, to place Mortimer, earl of March, on the throne. Battle of Shrewsbury, July 21; defeat of the confederates, Harry Percy (*Hotspur*) slain; Henry of Monmouth, prince of Wales, performs his noviciate in arms; the earl of Northumberland pardoned. The power of the Visconti declines; Bologna and Perugia are recovered by pope Boniface; Sienna and other cities revolt; the Guelf and Ghibelin factions revive; Florence and Venice prepare to take advantage of these disorders. Ladislas of Naples, invited by some nobles to Hungary, finds Sigismund too firm on his throne, and abandons the enterprize. Return of the emperor Manuel to CP. from an unsuccessful journey; Marshal Boucicault, having escorted him with a Genoese fleet, provokes the Venetians, and is defeated by their admiral, Carlo Zeno, near Modon. An Act of parliament restricts the dealings of *merchant strangers*, who visit England. A Bohemian knight, Hieronymus Faulfisch (Jerome of Prague), returns from Oxford to his own country, and, in conjunction with John Huss, preaches Wickliffe's doctrines. Laonicus Chalcocondylas records the observations made in the West, by the emperor Manuel and his followers.
1404	Henry IV. and the lords oppose a petition of the House of Commons, that the revenues of the church should be applied to the service of the State. On the death of Boniface, the Roman cardinals elect Innocent VII.; Benedict persists in not abdicating, and the schism goes on. The Visconti continue to lose their possessions. The Venetians obtain Vicenza, and Verona surrenders to Francesco da Carrara. The elector of Mentz and other German princes join in the league of Marbach, to oppose Rupert. Death of Philip, duke of Burgundy; his son, John the Fearless, is involved in a struggle with the duke of Orleans, for the regency of France. Margaret claims Holstein and Schleswig on the demise of Gerard VI. The Teutonic knights obtain Samogitia from the king of Poland, and reach the summit of their prosperity. Timour returns to Samarcand, and celebrates his triumph.
1405	Insurrection of the earl of Northumberland, and Scrope, archbishop of York; the earl escapes into Scotland; the archbishop is taken, condemned by a civil judge, Sir William Fulthorpe, and beheaded. Owen Glendower defeated by the prince of Wales, at Monmouth, May 11; still maintains himself in his mountain-retreats. Venice conquers Padua and Verona; Francesco da Carrara and his sons are murdered, and the family becomes extinct. Timour, on his march to China, dies at Otran, April 1, æt. 69; his vast conquests fall in pieces. Walsingham writes his English History. The duke of Albany, brother of the king of Scotland, usurps absolute power, and puts to death his eldest nephew, David. The estates of the earl of Northumberland confiscated; the Isle of Man granted to Sir John Stanley. An Act of parliament prohibits any one, not possessing twenty shillings a year in land, from apprenticing his sons to any trade.
1406	Philippa, daughter of Henry IV., goes to Denmark, contracted in marriage to Erik, Margaret's destined successor. Robert, king of Scotland, sends his youngest son for security to France, who is captured on his way by the English. On the death of Robert, April 4, the young prince, æt. 9, succeeds to the throne as James I., but is detained and educated in London; the duke of Albany, meanwhile, is regent. Death of Innocent VII., and election of Gregory XII. Gerson, chancellor of the university of Paris, proposes a general council, to terminate the schism of the church. Pisa conquered by the Florentines, Oct. 9. Death of Henry III., king of Castile, Dec. 25. æt. 27; his brother, Ferdinand, is appointed regent to the infant king, John II.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Aragon.	Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.
1407	810—811	17 Manuel II.	2 Gregory XII. Nov. 30. Benedict XIII. 14 Sept. 29.	25 John I.	2 John II.	13 Martin I.	21 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	12 Muhamad VI. *Ben Yusef.*	28 Chas. VI.	30 Wenceslas IV.	8 Rupert. Count Palatine.
1408	811—812	18 ——	3—15	26——	3——	14——	22——	1 Yusef III. *Ben Yusef.*	29 ——	31——	9—
1409	812—813	19 ——	4—16 1 Alexander V. Janelis.	27——	4——	15——	23——	2——	30 ——	32——	10—
1410	813—814	20 ——	5—17 *d.* Alexander, May 3. 1 John XXIII. May 17.	28——	5——	16——	24——	3——	31 ——	33——	1 Sigismund
1411	814—815	21 ——	6—18 2 John XXIII.	29——	6——	... ...	25——	4——	32 ——	34——	2—
1412	815—816	22 ——	7—19 3——	30——	7——	1 Ferdinand *the Just.*	26——	5——	33 ——	35——	3—
1413	816—817	23 ——	8—20 4——	31——	8——	2——	27——	6——	34 ——	36——	4—
1414	817—818	24 ——	9—21 5——	32——	9——	3——	28——	7——	35 ——	37——	5—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1407	8 Michele Steno.	17 Amadeus VIII.	23 Ladislas.	21 Margaret.	19 Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway.	24 Ladislas II. *alone.*	16 Sigismund *alone.*	19 Vasilii II.	2 Jas. I. Apr. 4.	9 Henry IV. Sept. 30.
1408	9 ——	18 ——	24 ——	22 ——	20 ——	25 ——	17 ——	20 ——	3 ——	10 ——
1409	10 ——	19 ——	25 ——	23 ——	21 ——	26 ——	18 ——	21 ——	4 ——	11 ——
1410	11 ——	20 ——	26 ——	24 ——	22 ——	27 ——	19 ——	22 ——	5 ——	12 ——
1411	12 ——	21 ——	27 ——	25 ——	23 ——	28 ——	20 ——	23 ——	6 ——	13 ——
1412	13 ——	22 ——	28 ——	1 Erik VII.	1 Erik XIII.	29 ——	21 ——	24 ——	7 ——	14 ——
1413	14 ——	23 ——	29 ——	2 ——	2 ——	30 ——	22 ——	25 ——	8 ——	*d.* Mar. 20 1 Henry V. Mar. 21.
1414	1 Tommaso Mocenigo.	24 ——	1 Joanna II.	3 ——	3 ——	31 ——	23 ——	26 ——	9 ——	2 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1407	The earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf, endeavouring to raise another re- bellion, are defeated and slain at Bramham, by Sir Thomas Rokesby. Death of Owen Glendower; Wales becomes tranquil, and Henry's reign from this time undisturbed. The government of France distracted by the animosities of the leading families; the duke of Orleans assassinated at the instigation of the duke of Burgundy. The rival popes agree to a conference at Savona, which Gregory at last evades. Bajazet's sons, Suleiman, Isa, and Mousa, gradually restore portions of his subverted empire, but remain at enmity with each other. Ulrich von Jungingen grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia.
1408	Valentina, widow of the duke of Orleans, demands justice on her husband's as- sassins; the duke of Burgundy, proclaimed an enemy of the State, occupies Paris with his army, and drives out the royal court. The two popes interchange hollow professions of a desire for peace, but neither abdicates; France renounces obedience to either of them; Benedict takes flight to Perpignan; Gregory fixes himself at Lucca. Ladislas of Naples takes possession of Rome. The cardinals of both parties retire to Pisa, and call a general council for the following year. The Venetians obtain Patras in the Morea. Death of Martin, king of Sicily; his father inherits the island, and unites it to the kingdom of Aragon. Sforza di Cortignuola, father of Francesco, distinguishes himself in the service of Niccolo d'Este, marquis of Ferrara, and defeats Ottobuono, lord of Parma and Reggio, but sustains afterwards a check.
1409	Council of Pisa; the two popes refuse to appear; they are deposed, and Alexander V. elected, who is obeyed as the *true* pope by the greater part of Europe; Gre- gory is still reverenced in Bavaria, Friuli, and Naples, and holds his council at Cividale. Benedict is upheld by Aragon, and calls his council at Perpignan. The three popes mutually excommunicate, revile, and condemn each other, and all their opponents. The adherents of Alexander dispossess Ladislas of the city of Rome. Unsuccessful attempt of Boucicault to surprise Milan; during his absence the Genoese overpower and expel their French garrison, and place them- selves under the protection of the marquis of Montferrat; the marshal returns to France. Sforza overcomes Ottobuono, who is treacherously slain. Parma and Reggio submit to Niccolo d'Este; Sforza rewarded for his services by the lordship of Montecchio. Louis of Anjou, under the auspices of pope Alexander, revives his pretensions to the throne of Naples. A grand tournament in London between the marshal of Hainault and the earl of Somerset; the *mystery* of "the Creation of the World" is exhibited by the parish clerks. Huss and Jerome make many converts at Prague; the orthodox professors and students secede and found the university of Leipzig.
1410	The Commons again urge Henry IV. to use the temporalities of the church for the benefit of the people, and petition for a mitigation of the Acts against he- retics; the king rejects their prayer, and orders the execution of Bradby, condemned Lollard, in consequence of which, they refuse to vote supplies. The young duke of Orleans marries the daughter of the count d'Armagnac, whence his faction takes the name of Armagnacs, and fiercely contends with the Bur- gundians; both parties court the alliance of the king of England. Death of pope Alexander; John XXIII. elected in his place; new excommunications are fulminated by the papal trio. Louis of Anjou is recognized at Rome; his fleet conveying an army from Provence, on its way to Naples, is totally defeated and driven back by the Genoese allies of Ladislas. On the decease of Rupert, Sig- ismund, brother of Wenceslas, and king of Hungary, is raised to the throne of Germany; some of the electors choose Jodocus, or Josse, margrave of Moravia, whose death soon after puts an end to the dispute. War between Castile and Granada; Antequera surrenders to the regent Ferdinand. Death of Martin, king of Aragon, the last of his ancient line: five candidates claim the vacant throne. The Teutonic knights defeated at Tannenberg by the Poles and Lithu- anians, July 15, with great loss; their grand master falls in the battle; his successor, Henry von Plauen, concludes a treaty at Thorn, by which he re- linquishes Samogitia. Bajazet's son, Suleiman, is surprised by his brother Mousa, and slain. Euthymius II. patriarch of CP. The Cordwainers' Company (workers in Spanish leather from Cordova) founded in London.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1411	Henry IV. supports the duke of Burgundy by an auxiliary force under the earl of Arundel. Pope John excommunicates Ladislas, who is defeated by Louis, at Roccasecca, May 19; through want of money and provisions, the conqueror is compelled to retreat, and goes back to Provence. The Aragonese appoint nine judges or commissioners, to examine and decide on the claims of the candidates for their crown. Appenzel invites the protection of the Swiss cantons against the abbot of St. Gall. War between Hungary and Venice. John Huss excommunicated, and forbidden to preach. University of St. Andrew's founded. The Guildhall, London, built.
1412	Henry IV. transfers his alliance from the Burgundians to the Orleanists. The prince of Wales insults the chief justice, Sir William Gascoigne, and is committed by him. Sforza leaves the papal service, and enters into the Neapolitan; a treaty of peace ensues between Ladislas and John XXIII., who mutually recognise each other. Gregory is desired by the king of Naples to leave Gaeta, and removes to Rimini. The cruelties of Gian Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, provoke a conspiracy, and he is assassinated; his brother, Philip Maria, re-unites all that remains of their father's extensive dominions. The Hungarians penetrate to Treviso, but are defeated by the Venetians, who recover part of Friuli. Antonio Doria, with a Genoese fleet, infests the coast of Catalonia. The Aragonese commissioners decide in favour of Ferdinand, who, on ascending the throne awarded to him, resigns the regency of Castile. Margaret, æt. 60, dies at Flensburg, while negotiating a treaty with the princes of Holstein and Schleswig; Erik succeeds, in virtue of the Union of Calmar. Sigismund urges a reform of the church, and is supported by Gerson in calling for a general council to carry it into effect. John Huss publicly burns, at Prague, a papal Indulgence; he and Jerome protest against the doctrine and sale of them.
1413	Death of Henry IV., at Westminster, æt. 47. Henry V. discards his former associates, and reforms his conduct. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, head of the Wicklifftes, condemned to death by the bishops, escapes into Wales. Civil war of the two factions in France; atrocious murders in Paris; the whole kingdom desolated. Ladislas takes forcible possession of Rome, the castle of S. Angelo, Ostia, Viterbo, and most of the papal States. The pope retires to Florence and Bologna, holds a conference with Sigismund at Lodi, and agrees to call a general council at Constance. George Adorno doge of Genoa. The duke of Milan leagues with Genoa and other States against Sigismund, and prevents his receiving the iron crown of Italy. A council held at Rome, before the pope's departure, condemns again the writings of Wickliffe, excommunicates John Huss, and lays an interdict on every place that harbours him. Michael Kuchmeister von Sternberg, Teutonic grand-master, persecutes the Hussites in Prussia. Mahomet, son of Bajazet, overcomes his brothers, re-unites Anatolia and Romania, and restores the Ottoman empire. Leonardo Bruno Aretino, the future historian of Florence, is epistolary secretary to John XXIII.
1414	Sir John Oldcastle engages in a conspiracy, which is detected; he again escapes, but many of his confederates suffer death. Henry asserts his claim to the crown of France, and makes exorbitant demands, to which he receives an insulting reply. The parliament again recommends that the church lands should be seized, to supply the wants of the king's treasury; 110 alien priories are surrendered to him. The royal party in France, and the duke of Burgundy, suspend their hostilities for a time by the treaty of Arras. Ladislas threatens to besiege the pope in Bologna, but is dissuaded by the Florentines; he dies, Aug. 6, æt. 39, and is succeeded by his sister, Joanna, widow of William, son of duke Leopold of Austria. The Neapolitan army retires from Rome, but retains the castle of S. Angelo. Sigismund returns from Italy to Germany, is crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and attends the council of Constance, Seventeenth General Council, which is opened by the pope, Nov. 5; his two rivals refuse to appear in person, but send their representatives. Peter d'Ailly urges the reforms recommended by the university of Paris. Erik renews the war against Holstein and Schleswig.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany
1415	818—819	25 Manuel II.	22 Benedict XIII. Sept. 28. John *deposed*, May 29. Gregory *abdicates*, July 4.	33 John I.	10 John II.	4 Ferdinand *the Just.*	29 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	8 Yusef III. *Ben Yusef.*	36 Chas. VI.	38 Wenceslas IV.	6 Sigismund
1416	819—820	26 —	—23	34 —	11 —	1 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	30 —	9 —	37 —	39 —	7 —
1417	821	27 —	—24 1 Martin V. Nov. 11.	35 —	12 —	2 —	31 —	10 —	38 —	40 —	8 —
1418	822	28 —	2—25	36 —	13 —	3 —	32 —	11 —	39 —	41 —	9 —
1419	823	29 —	3—26	37 —	14 —	4 —	33 —	12 —	40 —	1 Sigismund.	10 —
1420	824	30 —	4—27	38 —	15 —	5 —	34 —	13 —	41 —	2 —	11 —
1421	825	31 —	5—28	39 —	16 —	6 —	35 —	14 —	42 —	3 —	12 —
1422	826	32 —	6—29	40 —	17 —	7 —	36 —	15 —	1 Chas. VII.	4 —	13 —
1423	827	33 —	7—30	41 —	18 —	8 —	37 —	1 Muhamad VII. *el Hayseri.*	2 —	5 —	14 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1415	2 Tommaso Mocenigo.	25 Amadeus VIII.	2 Joanna II.	4 Erik VII.	4 Erik XIII.	32 Ladislas II.	24 Sigismund.	27 Vasili II.	10 Jas. I. April 4.	3 Henry V. Mar. 21.
1416	3 ——	26 ——	3 ——	5 ——	5 ——	33 ——	25 ——	28 ——	11 ——	4 ——
1417	4 ——	27 ——	4 ——	6 ——	6 ——	34 ——	26 ——	29 ——	12 ——	5 ——
1418	5 ——	28 ——	5 ——	7 ——	7 ——	35 ——	27 ——	30 ——	13 ——	6 ——
1419	6 ——	29 ——	6 ——	8 ——	8 ——	36 ——	28 ——	31 ——	14 ——	7 ——
1420	7 ——	30 ——	7 ——	9 ——	9 ——	37 ——	29 ——	32 ——	15 ——	8 —— *m.* Katharine of Valois.
1421	8 ——	31 ——	8 ——	10 ——	10 ——	38 ——	30 ——	33 ——	16 ——	9 —— *b.* Henry VI.
1422	9 ——	32 ——	9 ——	11 ——	11 ——	39 ——	31 ——	34 ——	17 ——	10 —— *d* Aug 31. 1 Henry VI. Sept. 1.
1423	1 Francesco Foscaro.	33 ——	10 ——	12 ——	12 ——	40 ——	32 ——	35 ——	18 ——	2 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1415	The earl of Cambridge, lord Scrope, and others, beheaded, for designing to reb in favour of Mortimer, earl of March, the rightful heir to the throne. Hen: embarks at Southampton, Aug. 13, invests Harfleur, Aug. 17, which surrender Sep. 26: Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 15; Queen Joanna goes in procession fro St. Paul's to Westminster, to return thanks for the victory. A truce granted France. Henry returns to England, and makes his triumphal entry into Londo Nov. 23. The king of Portugal engages in a maritime enterprise, and tak Ceuta; he discontinues the use of the Julian period in his dominions, a introduces the computation of time from the Christian æra. John resigns t popedom, revokes his resignation, is deposed by the council of Constance, a imprisoned for the rest of his life; at last he formally submits. Gregory a dicates voluntarily, is allowed to retain the dignity of cardinal, and made g vernor of the March of Ancona. Benedict refuses to lay down his office, a resists the entreaties, as well as the threats, of Sigismund and Ferdinand, kin of Aragon, who repair to Perpignan, and hold a conference with him. John Hu and Jerome of Prague are invited to Constance, furnished with a safe-conduct b Sigismund; the council perfidiously asserts that no civil power can protect h retics, and by their decree, Huss perishes in the flames, July 6. Joanna, quee of Naples, marries James of Bourbon, who deprives her of all authorit puts to death her chamberlain and favourite, Pandolfo Alopo, and impris Sforza. The restless Genoese appoint two new doges in succession, the las whom is Tommaso da Campofregoso The emperor Manuel visits the Morea, an attempts to fortify the Isthmus of Corinth.
1416	An attempt of the French to recover Harfleur is repelled by the duke of Bedfor Visit of Sigismund to London and Paris; he concludes a treaty of alliance wit Henry, hoping to acquire the former kingdom of Aries. The late disasters France render the animosities of the two factions more virulent. Ferdinand Aragon, infirm in health before his journey to Perpignan, dies on his retur April 2, and is succeeded by his son, Alfonso, whose patronage of letters ha obtained for him the surname of *the Wise*. Jerome of Prague, victim of th same treachery, shares the fate of his brother-reformer, Huss, May 30; the disciples in Bohemia take up arms to defend the liberty of conscience. Joan of Naples regains her freedom; her husband is compelled to dismiss his Frenc guards, and renounce the regal title; Sforza is liberated, and receives again th office of constable, with new grants of land; Ariano and some other fiefs a given to his son, Francesco. Joseph II. patriarch of CP. George Gemistha Plethon attempts to revive the Platonic philosophy, and reform Greek society.
1417	Isabella, queen of France, quarrels with the Armagnacs and her son, the dauphi Charles; she is confined at Tours, and invites the assistance of the duke of Bu gundy, who liberates her, and conquers a great part of the kingdom. Th council of Constance elects the cardinal Otho Colonna to be pope, who takes th name of Martin V.; Benedict still contumaciously opposes him. The ex-pop Gregory, dies, Oct. 18. Sforza, with a Neapolitan army, dislodges the cond tiere Braccio from Rome; his son, Francesco Sforza, performs his first feat arms, Oct. 16, and displays the courage of a veteran. Sir John Oldcastle is a prehended, and suffers death in Smithfield. The Hussites elect Ziska for the leader. Alexius IV. nineteenth emperor of Trebizond. Gypsies in Transylvania
1418	Henry renews the war in France, conquers the greater part of Normandy, and la siege to Rouen; the queen and duke of Burgundy negotiate with him; th obtain possession of Paris, and of the king's person; dreadful massacre of the opponents; the count d'Armagnac and many of the nobility butchered by th populace in their prison; the dauphin and his adherents transfer their seat government to Poitiers. Close of the council of Constance, April 22; the ne pope returns to Italy, attended by Sigismund and a numerous train. The duk of Milan, Philip Maria Visconte, condemns his wife, Beatrice Tenda, to be b headed, for alleged infidelity.
1419	Surrender of Rouen, Jan. 19; Henry pursues his victorious career. The dauph beguiles the duke of Burgundy by a treaty, and when they meet, causes him be assassinated, Aug. 18. Great irritation throughout France. Philip, duke

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Burgundy, and the queen open new negotiations with Henry. Martin V., invited to Florence, fixes his residence there. The ex-pope, John, escapes, is pardoned, and dies. James of Bourbon returns to France. Sforza appointed gonfalonier of the church, recovers Spoleto from Braccio. The duke of Milan, through his general, Carmagnola, concludes peace with Genoa, and regains Bergamo. Death of Wenceslas; his brother, Sigismund, inherits Bohemia; the Hussites refuse to acknowledge him, and storm the town-hall of Prague; the Venetians are successful in their war against him, and take Belluno, and other towns. Queen Joanna, of England, accused of witchcraft, is arrested by the duke of Bedford, confined at Pevensey, and deprived of all her possessions. Sir Richard Whittington, third time lord mayor of London.
1420	The treaty of Troyes, May 24, disinherits the dauphin, declares Henry heir to the crown of France, and regent during the life of Charles VI., whose daughter, Katharine de Valois, he marries, June 3; he subdues Sens, and other towns, and takes possession of Paris. Henry of Viseu, prince of Portugal, grandson of John of Gaunt (*see* 1386), promotes the study of navigation at Sagres, near Cape St. Vincent, and sends out squadrons, by one of which the island of Madeira is discovered. The influence of Alvarez de Luna over John of Castile causes troubles in that kingdom. Pope Martin encourages Louis III., of Anjou, to claim the crown of Naples, and assists him with an army. Joanna applies to Alfonso of Aragon for protection, and adopts him as heir. Braccio submits to the pope, and recovers Bologna for him. Carmagnola re-annexes Cremona, Parma, and Brescia, to Milan. The Venetians conquer Friuli and Dalmatia. The pope makes his entry into Rome, Sep. 30. Sigismund besieges the Hussites in Prague, and is defeated by them at Wissehrad, July 14.
1421	Battle of Baugé; a division of the English army defeated by a Scotch auxiliary brigade, under the earl of Buchan; the duke of Clarence slain; Henry repairs the disaster, besieges Meaux, and drives the dauphin beyond the Loire. Joanna and Alfonso engage Braccio, who stops the progress of Louis. The Florentines obtain Leghorn. Genoa surrenders to Carmagnola. Death of sultan Mahomet, and accession of Amurath I. John de' Medici gonfalonier of Florence. Flight of Jaqueline of Brabant into England. Namur united to Burgundy.
1422	Surrender of Meaux, May 2. Death of Henry V., at Vincennes, Aug. 31, æt. 35; his son, nine months old, is proclaimed king of England and France, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, protector of the former kingdom, and John, duke of Bedford, regent of the latter. Death of Charles VI., Oct. 22, æt. 53; the dauphin crowned at Poitiers, as Charles VII. Before his death, Henry does justice to the queen-dowager, Joanna, and orders the restitution of her lands. Alfonso puts an end to Martin's hostilities, by threatening to recognize again Benedict XIII. Peace restored to Naples; Sforza and Braccio unite in its defence; Louis at Rome. Carmagnola governor of Genoa. The Hussites offer Bohemia to Ladislas, king of Poland, and Witold, duke of Lithuania; Korybut, nephew of the former, is sent to them. Marriage of Albert, duke of Austria, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund. Paul Bellitzer von Russdorf Teutonic grand-master; the dissensions of the High and Low Germans weaken the Order; they are defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians, and lose Sudauer. Gypsies first appear in Italy.
1423	League against France renewed at Amiens, April 17; the duke of Bedford marries Anne, sister of the duke of Burgundy. Defeat of the French and Scotch, at Crevant sur Yonne, by the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk. James, king of Scotland, released after a captivity of seventeen years, marries a daughter of the earl of Somerset. Joanna, and her favourite, the seneschal Caracciolo, quarrel with Alfonso, whose adoption she annuls, and takes Louis of Anjou in his place; war ensues. Alfonso, during a voyage to Aragon, attacks and plunders Marseilles. The duke of Milan supersedes Carmagnola, and appoints Guido Torello to command the Genoese fleet sent to assist the queen of Naples. Amurath besieges CP., and for the first time uses cannon, ill-constructed and ill-served; he is compelled to raise the siege. The death of Yusef, king of Granada, and accession of his son, Muhamad *el Hayzari* (the left-handed), followed by tumults and rebellions. The council summoned at Pavia is transferred to Sienna.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger- many.
1424	828	34 Manuel II.	8 Martin V. Nov. 11. Benedict XIII. 31 Sept. 23. d Nov. 29. Clement VIII. 1	42 John I.	19 John II.	9 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	38 Chas. III. *the Noble.*	2 Muhamad VII. *el Haysari.*	3 Chas. VII.	6 Sigismund.	15 Sigismund
1425	829	1 John VI.	9 — 2	43 —	20 —	10 —	1 Blanche II. and John II.	3 —	4 —	7 —	16 —
1426	830	2 —	10 — 3	44 —	21 —	11 —	2 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	17 —
1427	831	3 —	11 — 4	45 —	22 —	12 —	3 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	18 —
1428	832	4 —	12 — 5	46 —	23 —	13 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	10 —	19 —
1429	833	5 —	13 — Clement *resigned,* July 26.	47 —	24 —	14 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	11 —	20 —
1430	834	6 —	14 —	48 —	25 —	15 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	21 —
1431	835	7 —	*d.* Feb. 19. 1 Eugenius IV. March 3.	49 —	26 —	16 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	22 —
1432	836	8 —	2 —	50 —	27 —	17 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	23 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1424	2 Francesco Foscaro.	34 Amadeus VIII.	11 Joanna II.	13 Erik VII.	13 Erik XIII.	41 Ladislas II.	33 Sigismund.	36 Vasilii II.	19 Jas. I. April 4.	3 Henry VI. Sept. 1.
1425	3 ——	35 ——	12 ——	14 ——	14 ——	42 ——	34 ——	1 Vasilii III.	20 ——	4 ——
1426	4 ——	36 ——	13 ——	15 ——	15 ——	43 ——	35 ——	2 ——	21 ——	5 ——
1427	5 ——	37 ——	14 ——	16 ——	16 ——	44 ——	36 ——	3 ——	22 ——	6 ——
1428	6 ——	38 ——	15 ——	17 ——	17 ——	45 ——	37 ——	4 ——	23 ——	7 ——
1429	7 ——	39 ——	16 ——	18 ——	18 ——	46 ——	38 ——	5 ——	24 ——	8 ——
1430	8 ——	40 ——	17 ——	19 ——	19 ——	47 ——	39 ——	6 ——	25 ——	9 ——
1431	9 ——	41 ——	18 ——	20 ——	20 ——	48 ——	40 ——	7 ——	26 ——	10 ——
1432	10 ——	42 ——	19 ——	21 ——	21 ——	49 ——	41 ——	8 ——	27 ——	11 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1424	Defeat of the combined French and Scotch armies by the duke of Bedford, at Verneuil, Aug. 27; the earls of Buchan and Douglas, the counts of Aumale, Tonnerre, and Ventadour, slain; the duke of Alençon, the marshal La Fayette, and many nobles, taken prisoners. The duke of Gloucester offends the duke of Burgundy, by marrying Jaqueline, duchess of Brabant, and claiming her hereditary States of Holland and Hainault. Visit of the duke of Bedford to England to appease this quarrel. Naples taken by the Genoese allies of queen Joanna. Sforza Attendolo drowned in crossing the river Pescara; his son, Francesco, takes the command of his forces. Defeat and death of Braccio, at Aquila. Perugia recovered by the pope, and Capua restored to Naples. The duke of Milan defeats the Florentines, dismisses Carmagnola from his service, and appoints the cardinal Jacopo Isolani governor of Genoa. The council of Sienna dissolved, and ordered to be held in 1431, at Basle. Death of Benedict XIII.; two refractory cardinals continue the schism by electing Clement VIII. in his place. Death of Ziska, the Hussite general; Procopius Rasa conducts the war against Sigismund. The emperor concludes an ignominious treaty of peace with Amurath.
1425	Dissension between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, composed by the duke of Bedford. Reconciliation with the duke of Burgundy. The duke of Britanny withdraws from the English alliance; his brother, the count of Richemont, is appointed, by king Charles, constable of France. Queen Katharine marries Owen Tudor, and retires into private life. League of Florence and Venice against the duke of Milan; he takes Francesco Sforza into his service, and they employ Carmagnola. Death of the emperor Manuel, æt. 77; his son, John VI., inherits the empire, reduced now to the city of CP., a few neighbouring towns, Thessalonica, and part of the Morea. Charles III., of Navarre, is succeeded by his daughter, Blanche, and her husband, John, brother of Alfonso of Aragon. John de' Medici is sent ambassador from Florence to Venice. John and Hubert van Eyck, masters of the early Flemish school, invent painting in oil. Death of Peter d'Ailly, archbishop of Cambray, and chancellor of the university of Paris. Poggio Bracciolini (1380—1459) revives literature.
1426	Siege of Montargis; the earl of Warwick compelled to abandon it by the bastard of Orleans, afterwards count de Dunois. The duke of Bedford forces the duke of Britanny to break off his alliance with France. Carmagnola takes Brescia; the dukes of Savoy and Mantua join the league against Milan. The pope creates twelve cardinals, among whom is Beaufort, bishop of Winchester. The Hussites extend their conquests into Saxony and Meissen. John, king of Navarre, Henry prince of Aragon, and the principal nobility of Castile, combine against Alvaro de Luna. Bursbai, sultan of Egypt, makes Cyprus tributary, and threatens Rhodes. The university of Louvain founded. Muhamad *el Hayzari* is expelled by his cousin, Muhamad *el Zaquir* (the drunkard), who for a short time occupies the throne of Granada as Muhamad VIII. Lubeck and the Baltic Hanse Towns support the duke of Holstein against Erik.
1427	The constable de Richemont withdraws from the French court, disgusted by the deference of Charles to his minister, de la Trémouille. The duke of Milan gives up Vercelli to the duke of Savoy, and induces him to secede from the league. Under the mediation of Sigismund and the pope, Venice and Florence agree to a congress at Ferrara, to treat of peace with Milan. Alvarez de Luna banished from the court of Castile. The Hussites defeat an army of the empire at Mies. Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Richard Fleming. Constantine, the favourite brother of the emperor John VI., appointed despot of Clarentza, in the Morea; the historian, Phranza, is in his service as great chamberlain.
1428	The siege of Orleans is begun by the earl of Salisbury, who is killed by a cannon ball; the earl of Suffolk takes the command. Peace concluded at Ferrara, April 18; Brescia, Bergamo, and part of the lands of Cremona, are ceded to Venice. Francesco Sforza, accused of treachery, is saved by his friend, Guido Torelli, but remains two years unemployed. Alvarez de Luna recalled by the king of Castile. The usurper of Granada is put to death, and Muhamad VII. restored to the throne. The Hussites carry their victorious arms into Silesia. Death of John de' Medici, founder of the illustrious family at Florence.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1429	Battle of *Herringa*, Feb. 12; Sir John Fastolfe brings a convoy of stores to the camp before Orleans; Joan of Arc relieves the city, May 4; the siege raised, May 8; the earl of Suffolk taken prisoner at Jergeau. Defeat of the English, at Patay, June 13; the lords Talbot and Scales taken; Sir John Fastolfe disgraced. Coronation of Charles, at Rheims, July 17. Henry VI. crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6. Termination of the schism of the West; Clement VIII. abdicates, and is appointed by the king of Aragon bishop of Majorca. Brabant added to the duchy of Burgundy. The Hussites refuse to negotiate for peace with Sigismund. Death of Gerson, chancellor of the university of Paris.
1430	Henry VI. is taken over to France, and crowned at Paris, Dec. 17. Joan of Arc made prisoner at Compiègne by the Burgundians (May 24), is sold by them to the duke of Bedford. The Florentines besiege Lucca, and are repelled by Francesco Sforza, secretly employed by the duke of Milan. Venice and Florence renew their league. Thessalonica taken by Amurath. Poggio Bracciolini writes his Dialogue *De Varietate Fortunæ*. Philip, duke of Burgundy, institutes the Order of the Golden Fleece, on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of John, king of Portugal, and to commemorate the manufacturing prosperity of the Netherlands. Phranza, sent on an embassy to the Ionian Islands, is captured by a Catalan cruizer, and obliged to ransom himself and his companions.
1431	Joan of Arc, condemned for sorcery and heresy, is dishonourably and inhumanly burnt at Rouen, Jan. 14. The English power in France declines rapidly. Eugenius, on taking the papal chair, deprives the Colonna family of their offices, in which his predecessor, Martin, had placed them; their resentment and rebellion cause great disturbance at Rome; their rivals, the Orcini, are patronized. Venice and Florence again at open war with the duke of Milan; the Venetian general, Carmagnola, routed by Francesco Sforza, at Soncino, May 17, and their fleet on the Po destroyed, near Cremona, May 23; their ally, the marquis of Montferrat, defeated by Sforza, is saved from entire ruin by his relation, Amadeus, duke of Savoy. The combined fleets of Venice and Florence defeat the Genoese near Portofino, Aug. 27. Carmagnola is suspected of treachery by the Venetian government. Sigismund is crowned king of Italy, at Milan, Nov. 25. Muhamad refuses to pay his stipulated tribute; the Castilians invade Granada; Alvarez de Luna defeats the Moors on Mount Elvira; Yusef Aben Alahman, proclaimed king, dies in six months, and Muhamad is restored. Victory of the Hussites at Tauss, over the army of the empire. Opening of the council of Basle, under the presidency of Julius Cesarino, July 23; first session, Dec. 14; this, the Eighteenth General Council, commences its proceedings by declaring itself, in all spiritual matters, superior to the pope. The German prelates present a memorial on the grievances of their church, previously agreed to by a national synod, held at Mentz. Nicholas de Clemangis urges the reforms before recommended by Gersou and d'Ailly. Cosmo de' Medici, inheritor of his father's wealth, uses his influence in Florence to promote the arts and literature, and collects around him the learned men of Italy. Agnes Sorel first introduced at the court of Charles VII. A violent earthquake in Spain.
1432	The count of Dunois takes Chartres, and relieves Lagni. Death of the duchess of Bedford, and marriage of the duke to Jaqueline of Luxemburg. Defection of Philip, duke of Burgundy, from the English cause. Eugenius commands the council to assemble at Bologna; they disobey his orders, and continue to hold their sittings at Basle; he refuses the imperial crown to Sigismund. Carmagnola imprisoned at Venice, put to the torture, and beheaded, May 5. The king of Aragon arrives with a fleet in Sicily, and renews his project of obtaining the succession to Naples. Boleslas, the successor of Witold, the Lithuanian prince, commences hostilities against Poland; Ladislas deposes him, and places Witold's brother, Sigismund, on the throne. The Portuguese navigators, sent out by prince Henry, discover the Azores. The wars of the Hanse towns, and Holstein, with Denmark, open the trade of the north to the English and Hollanders. Bertrandon de la Brocquière, a Burgundian knight, visits the East, and on his return writes an account of his travels. Æneas Sylvius secretary to the council of Basle.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many
1433	837—838	9 John VI.	3 Eugenius IV. Mar. 3.	1 Edward, or Duarte.	28 John II.	18 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	9 Blanche II. and John II.	11 Muhamad VII. *el Haysari.*	12 Chas. VII.	15 Sigismund.	24 Sigismund
1434	838—839	10 ——	4 ——	2 ——	29 ——	19 ——	10 ——	12 ——	13 ——	16 ——	25 —
1435	839—840	11 ——	5 ——	3 ——	30 ——	20 ——	11 ——	13 ——	14 ——	17 ——	26 —
1436	840—841	12 ——	6 ——	4 ——	31 ——	21 ——	12 ——	14 ——	15 ——	18 ——	27 —
1437	841—842	13 ——	7 ——	5 ——	32 ——	22 ——	13 ——	15 ——	16 ——	19 —— d. Dec. 9 1 Albert.	28 — d. Dec 1 Albert II.
1438	842—843	14 ——	8 ——	1 Alfonso V. *the African.*	33 ——	23 ——	14 ——	16 ——	17 ——	2 ——	1 —
1439	843—844	15 ——	9 Felix V. 1 Nov 17.	2 ——	34 ——	24 ——	15 ——	17 ——	18 ——	3 ——	2 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1433	11 Francesco Foscaro.	43 Amadeus VIII.	20 Joanna II.	22 Erik VII.	22 Erik XIII.	50 Ladislas II.	42 Sigismund.	9 Vassili III.	28 Jas. I. April 4.	12 Henry VI. Sept. 1.
1434	12 ——	44 ——	21 ——	23 ——	23 ——	1 Ladislas III.	43 ——	10 ——	29 ——	13 ——
1435	13 ——	45 ——	1 Alfonso of Aragon.	24 ——	24 ——	2 ——	44 ——	11 ——	30 ——	14 ——
1436	14 ——	46 ——	2 ——	25 ——	25 ——	3 ——	45 ——	12 ——	31 ——	15 ——
1437	15 ——	47 ——	3 ——	26 ——	26 ——	4 ——	46 —— *d.* Dec. 8. 1 Elizabeth and Albert of Austria.	13 ——	1 Jas. II. Feb. 21.	16 ——
1438	16 ——	48 ——	4 ——	27 ——	27 ——	5 ——	2 ——	14 ——	2 ——	17 ——
1439	17 ——	49 —— Pope Felix V.	5 ——	1 Christopher III.	28 ——	6 ——	3 ——	15 ——	3 ——	18 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1433	Congress of Arras; the English commissioners withdraw; the duke of Burgundy claims many concessions from Charles VII., and continues to treat with him; he acquires Holland and Hainault. Nicholas, marquis d'Este, the pacificator of Italy, mediates a treaty, which the belligerents sign at Ferrara, April 26. Sigismund crowned emperor at Rome, May 31. The duke of Milan secretly authorizes Francesco Sforza to occupy the March and city of Ancona. The Hussites divide into two sects, the Calixtines and Taborites; the former, satisfied by the concessions made to them by the council of Basle, secede from the league. The peasants of Dalecarlia revolt; Engelbrechtson, a nobleman, places himself at their head, and drives Erik's officers out of Sweden. Cosmo de' Medici founds the university of Florence; through the intrigues of his enemies, he is banished. The Portuguese, for the first time, explore the coast of Africa beyond Cape Bojador. Death of John I., king of Portugal, Aug. 12, æt. 77; he is succeeded by his son, Edward. Belgrade given up to Sigismund by the Servians.
1434	The council of Basle limits and defines the papal authority. Eugenius confirms the March of Ancona to Francesco Sforza for his life, and appoints him gonfalonier of the church. Nicholas Fortebraccio takes Rome; Eugenius escapes in disguise, and retires to Florence. Cosmo de' Medici recalled by the Florentines, and his enemies are banished. The Calixtines join the imperial army, and defeat the Taborites at Böhmisch-Brod. Death of Louis of Anjou; Joanna is beset by adverse factions. Amadeus, duke of Savoy, retires into a hermitage at Ripaglia, near the Lake of Geneva, leaving the regency of his States to his sons. Death of Ladislas, king of Poland, æt. 90; the States assume the regency during the minority of his son.
1435	The treaty of Arras concluded, Sep. 22. The duke of Burgundy announces to the English council his alliance with the king of France. Death of queen Isabella, Sep. 30, and of the duke of Bedford, Dec. 14; his office of regent is taken by the duke of York. The annats, or first-fruits, hitherto paid to the pope, are abolished by the council of Basle. The condottiere Fortebraccio is defeated and slain at Capo del Monte. Death of queen Joanna; she bequeaths her dominions to Regnier d'Anjou, who, being a prisoner in the hands of the duke of Burgundy, sends his queen, and his son, Louis, to take possession; the pope asserts his claim, and supports it by an army. Alfonso, king of Aragon, another competitor, lays siege to Gaeta; in a naval battle with the Genoese, near the isle of Ponza, Aug. 5, he is defeated and made prisoner, with his brother, the king of Navarre, and many of his principal nobles; the captives are sent to Milan; the duke releases them without a ransom, and enters into a league with Alfonso against the pope. The Genoese, angry at losing the fruits of their victory, expel their Milanese masters, and restore their own independent government. Alfonso's brother, don Pedro, takes Gaeta. The Calixtines, deceived in the execution of their treaty, reunite with the Taborites; Sigismund concedes the fourteen points demanded by them, on which they submit to him, and allow him to enter Prague. Erik, by a treaty of peace, relinquishes the greater part of Schleswig to the duke of Holstein, and makes concessions at Stockholm, which restore tranquillity in Sweden. War renewed in Granada; the Castilians take Huesca. Charles Canutson, regent, or statholder, in Sweden. Death of Antonio, duke of Athens; his widow employs Chalcocondylas (father of the historian) to negotiate with Amurath, for his support; Phranza is sent by Constantine to treat with him for the surrender of Athens and Thebes.
1436	Paris retaken by the French. The duke of Burgundy besieges Calais, but retires on the approach of the duke of Gloucester. Eugenius, invited to return to Rome, fixes his residence at Bologna. Genoa joins the league of Florence and Venice; Francesco Sforza is taken into their service. Alfonso arrives at Gaeta, and is acknowledged by many towns in the Abbruzzo and other provinces. Treaty of Iglau between Sigismund and the Hussites. Erik withdraws from the government, but returns at the request of his subjects. The duke of Gloucester separates queen Katharine from Owen Tudor; she is compelled to retire to the abbey of Bermondsey; her husband confined in Newgate; their three sons committed to the care of the earl of Suffolk's sister. Remarkable severity

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	of the winter. Feud of the cantons Schweiz and Glaris against Zürich, for the county of Toggenburg. Constantine visits Constantinople, and is selected by his brother as heir to the imperial throne. Nerio II. expels Antonio's widow from Athens, and banishes Chalcocondylas. Jaqueline of Luxemburg, widow of the duke of Bedford, marries Sir Richard Woodville; they are the future parents of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.
1437	Triumphal entry of Charles VII. into Paris: James I., of Scotland, æt. 40, murdered at Perth, April 20, by his uncle, the earl of Athol; during the minority of his son, Sir William Crichton and Sir Alexander Livingston are regents of the kingdom. The council of Basle summons the pope to appear and answer various charges brought against him; he answers by a Bull, dissolving the council, and calling another at Ferrara, where he invites the Greek emperor, John, to attend, and arrange for the union of the two churches. Death of the emperor Sigismund, Dec. 8, æt. 70; his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Albert of Austria, succeed him in Hungary; Albert is also chosen king of Germany and Bohemia; the greatness of the House of Habsburg begins. Death of Joanna of Navarre, queen-widow of Henry IV., at Havering Bower, July 9, æt. 67, and of queen Katharine, in Bermondsey Abbey, æt. 36. All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. Origin of the Vintners' Company in London. Erik retires to Wisby. Unfortunate expedition of the Portuguese against Tangier; prince Ferdinand, taken by the Moors, dies in captivity. Phranza is employed by Constantine to negotiate with Amurath.
1438	Albert crowned king of Hungary, Jan. 1, recognized by the diet of Francfort, March 20, and soon afterwards crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. The fathers of the council of Basle continue their sittings, declare Eugenius contumacious, and decree the suspension of his authority. The council of Ferrara opened, Jan. 8, by cardinal Nicholas Albergati; declares that of Basle at an end; the pope arrives there, Jan. 27, and the Greek emperor, John, March 4, followed by the patriarch of CP., and the prelates of his church. The pragmatic sanction of Bourges declares the pope subordinate to a general council, and annuls his fiscal rights in France. Regnier d'Anjou regains his liberty, and arrives in Naples. All Italy is distracted by the petty wars of its different States. The duke of Milan induces Sforza to return to his service, by promising to give him his daughter in marriage. Cosmo de' Medici goes as ambassador to revive the cooling friendship of Venice for Florence. The plague rages in all parts of Europe; it is aggravated in England and France by a direful famine. Laurence Koster, of Haerlem, originates the first idea of printing, by cutting letters on blocks of wood, and produces his *Speculum humanæ Salvationis*. Edward (Duarte), king of Portugal, dies of the plague, at Thomar, Sep. 19, æt. 47; his son, Alfonso, æt. 6, has his uncle, Henry of Visen, for his guardian and regent. Some Hussites offer the crown of Bohemia to Casimir of Poland; he brings an army to support them; they are defeated by Albert, at Tabor.
1439	Eugenius removes his council from Ferrara to Florence, where an ostensible union of the Latin and Greek churches is signed, July 6. The council of Basle deposes Eugenius, June 25, and renews the schism of the church by electing Amadeus, the hermit-duke of Savoy, who accepts the papal dignity under the name of Felix V.; all the parties to this proceeding are excommunicated. Albert of Austria undertakes an expedition against the Turks, which is interrupted by his sudden death, Oct. 27; his widow, Elizabeth, gives birth to a son, named Ladislas, who is sent into Austria to be brought up. The Venetians, hard pressed in their war, send ambassadors to Florence; the gonfalonier, Cosmo de' Medici, renews the league with them. Francesco Sforza, irritated by the broken promises of the duke of Milan, engages in their service, and restores victory to their arms. The Danes depose Erik, and elect his nephew, Christopher, to be their king. The Russian patriarch, Isidore, on his return from Florence, is deposed by his indignant countrymen. Amurath conquers Servia, but fails in his attempt on Belgrade. Masaccio, the Florentine painter, prepares the way for the modern style of that school. The Drapers' Company, London, founded.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many
1440	844—845	16 John VI.	10 Eugenius IV. Mar. 3. Felix V. 2 Nov. 17.	3 Alfonso V. *the Africon.*	35 John II.	25 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	16 Blanche II. and John II.	18 Muhamad VII. *el Hagari.*	19 Chas. VII.	1 Ladislas III.	1 Fre deri IV.
1441	845—846	17 —	11— 3	4—	36—	26—	17— *Blanche* John II. *alone.*	19 —	20 —	2—	2—
1442	846—847	18 —	12— 4	5—	37—	27—	18—	20 —	21 —	3—	3—
1443	847—848	19 —	13— 5	6—	38—	28—	19—	21 —	22 —	4—	4—
1444	848—849	20 —	14— 6	7—	39—	29—	20—	22 —	23 —	5—	5—
1445	849—850	21 —	15— 7	8—	40—	30—	21—	1 Muhamad VIII. *Aben Ozmin.*	24 —	6—	6—
1446	850—851	22 —	16— 8	9—	41—	31—	22—	2 —	25 —	7—	7—
1447	851—852	23 —	*d.* Feb. 23. 1 Nicholas V. Mar. 6. Felix V. 9	10—	42—	32—	23—	3 —	26 —	8—	8—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1440	18 Francesco Foscaro.	50 Amedeus VIII. Pope Felix V.	6 Alfonso of Aragon.	2 Christopher III.	1 Christopher.	7 Ladislas III.	1 Elizabeth, and Ladislas IV. *king of Poland.*	16 Vasilli III.	4 Jas. II. Feb. 21.	19 Henry VI. Sep. 1.
1441	19 ——	51 ——	7 ——	3 ——	2 ——	8 ——	2 ——	17 ——	5 ——	20 —— *s.* Edward IV.
1442	20 ——	52 ——	8 ——	4 ——	3 ——	9 ——	3 *d.* Elizabeth. Ladislas *alone.*	18 ——	6 ——	21 ——
1443	21 ——	53 ——	9 ——	5 ——	4 ——	10 ——	4 ——	19 ——	7 ——	22 ——
1444	22 ——	54 ——	10 ——	6 ——	5 ——	11 ——	5 ——	20 ——	8 ——	23 ——
1445	23 ——	55 ——	11 ——	7 ——	6 ——	1 Casimir IV.	1 Ladislas V. *king of Bohemia.*	21 ——	9 ——	24 —— *m.* Margaret of Anjou.
1446	24 ——	56 ——	12 ——	8 ——	7 ——	2 ——	2 ——	22 ——	10 ——	25 ——
1447	25 ——	57 ——	13 ——	9 ——	8 ——	3 ——	3 ——	23 ——	11 ——	26 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1440	The duke of Orleans, taken prisoner at Agincourt, is released for a ransom. Death of the earl of Warwick, while regent in France. Revolt of the dukes of Bourbo and Alençon, with many other nobles, against Charles VII. Frederic, count o Tyrol, elected king of Germany. The Bohemians choose Albert's infant so with two regents: Meinhard, a Catholic, and Ptarsko, a Hussite. At the request of her subjects, under the advice of John Huniades, Elizabeth marrie Ladislas, king of Poland, and associates him on the throne of Hungary. Al fonso of Aragon takes Aversa and besieges Naples. The Swedes elect Christo pher for their sovereign. The Greek emperor is received with great dissatis faction on his return to CP.; no real union of the churches is effected. Th Turks attack Rhodes, and are defeated by the knights. League of Marienwerde against the Teutonic Order; the grand master resigns. Metrophanes II. patriarch of CP.
1441	The Castilian grandees, and Henry, prince of Asturias, compel the king, by force of arms, to dismiss Alvarez de Luna. Death of Blanche, queen of Navarre; her rights descend to her son, Charles, prince of Viana; his father retains the throne, and long discord ensues between them. A general peace concluded in Italy. The generals of the duke of Milan claim portions of his territories; he puts an end to their pretensions, by marrying his daughter, Bianca, to Francesco Sforza. The Venetians, by treachery, obtain Ravenna. Death of Nicholas, marquis d'Este. Henry VI. founds King's College, Cambridge, and Eton College. Conrad von Erlichshausen Teutonic grand master in Prussia. Hadji Kerai separates from the Golden Horde, and establishes the independent khanate of Crim Tartary, or the Crimea, where he has long to contend with the Genoese.
1442	Intrigues and cabals of the cardinal-bishop of Winchester against the duke of Gloucester; the duchess, for imputed witchcraft, is condemned to do penance in St. Paul's church, and to be imprisoned for life; her confessor, Bolingbroke, and Margery Jordan, of Eye, are hanged for alleged participation in her crime. Alfonso takes the city of Naples, and the whole kingdom submits to him. Regnier d'Anjou returns to Provence. Death of Elizabeth; her husband, Ladislas, remains king of Hungary; his general, John Huniades, by his victories, repels the Ottoman invasion of Transylvania. George Castriot (Scanderbeg) distinguishes himself in the Ottoman army. The African Moors redeem some of their countrymen from captivity in Portugal, by paying their ransom in gold-dust and black slaves, from the coast of Guinea; this gives rise to the slave-trade. John Faust improves Koster's invention, sets up a press at Mentz, and begins by printing the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*. Amurath resigns the sceptre to his son, Mahomet II., and retires to Magnesia. Christ College, Cambridge, founded.
1443	Close of the council of Basle. Eugenius leaves Florence, and fixes his residence again in Rome; he acknowledges Alfonso, king of Naples, and employs him to recover the March of Ancona for him from Francesco Sforza; this produces a new war. Sforza defeats his most able adversary, Niccolo Piccinino, at Montelore, Nov. 8. Scanderbeg escapes from the Ottomans, seizes Croya, and maintains an independent principality in Albania. John Huniades crosses the Danube, takes Nissa (Naissus) and Sofia, and defeats the Ottoman army, at Kunobitza in the defiles of the Balkan, Dec. 24; Amurath is recalled from his retirement and resumes the command.
1444	Cardinal Beaufort prevails over the duke of Gloucester in the English councils; under his influence, the earl of Suffolk concludes a treaty with France, May 28, and negotiates a treaty of marriage between Henry VI. and Margaret, daughter of Regnier d'Anjou; the county of Maine ceded to her uncle. At the request of Frederic, king of Germany, the dauphin, assisted by his best generals, employs a part of the French army against Switzerland. Battle of St. Jacob's on the Birs, near Basle, Aug. 26; for ten hours 1600 Swiss resist 30,000 veterans, and all perish; the conquerors lose 10,000 men, and are deterred from encountering more of such resolute defenders of their country. The duke of Burgundy purchases Luxemburg. George von Podjebrad succeeds Ptarsko as the Hussite co-regent of Bohemia. The victories of Huniades induce Amurath to solicit peace; treaty

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	of Segedin; Servia restored; the Hungarian frontier evacuated, and a truce for ten years concluded; the papal legate, Julian Cesarino, persuades Ladislas to break the truce. Battle of Varna, Nov. 10; triumph of the Ottomans; the king and the legate perish; Huniades escapes. Amurath retires again to Magnesia. Piccinino sustains another defeat at Montemilone, and his son, Francis, who is made prisoner, at Monte Olmo, Aug. 28; Niccolo repairs to Milan, by desire of the duke, and dies there, Oct. 15. John Guttenberg invents *cut* metal types, and commences printing the first edition of the Bible. Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. Death of Brunelleschi, the architect, and of Leonardo Bruno Aretino, the secretary and historian of Florence; both patronized by Cosmo de' Medici; the Library of Florence founded by him. The Portuguese discoveries are extended to Cape Verde. First entrance of the Cossacks into Russia.
1445	The marriage of Henry and Margaret, already celebrated by proxy, is duly solemnized on her arrival in England, April 22; the queen joins the duke of Gloucester's enemies. The earl of Suffolk created a duke. Variance between Sforza and his father-in-law, the duke of Milan. To fill their vacant throne, the Hungarians elect Ladislas, the young son of Albert, already king of Bohemia, and appoint John Huniades regent. The Poles offer their crown to Casimir, duke of Lithuania, who for some time refuses, but at last accepts it. Eugenius deposes the archbishops of Cologne and Treves, for their adherence to the council of Basle. The insubordination of the Janizaries compels Amurath to leave his retreat again; he leads them to attack the Morea. Chalcocondylas, now in the service of Constantine, is deputed to propose terms of peace, and imprisoned by Amurath for his arrogant demands. Vassili, grand prince of Moscow, is taken prisoner by the Golden Horde. Gregory III. patriarch of CP. The king of Granada is deposed by his nephew, Muhamad *Aben Osmin*; another of his nephews, Muhamad *Aben Ismail*, is encouraged by the king of Castile to claim the throne. Owen Tudor, having escaped from his persecutors into Wales, is appointed by Henry VI. keeper of the royal parks of the principality.
1446	The electors of Germany, assembled at Francfort, threaten to declare for Felix V., unless Eugenius restores the deposed archbishops, and acknowledges the liberties of their national church. The Hungarians call upon Frederic to give up to them their young king, and on his refusing, invade Austria. Æneas Sylvius is the tutor of Ladislas in Frederic's court. Sforza, excommunicated by Eugenius, and hard-pressed by the papal and Neapolitan forces, is supported by Florence and Venice. Amurath breaks through the fortified hexamilion of the isthmus of Corinth; Constantine is allowed to retain his despotat, as a tributary of the Porte; Laonicus Chalcocondylas witnesses these operations, afterwards described by him. Alexius IV. murdered by his son, John IV., who occupies his throne, as twentieth emperor of Trebizond. Cardinal Bessarion promotes the study of Plato's philosophy. Syropolus writes his History of the Council of Florence. George von Peurbach professor of astronomy at Vienna. The embankment of the river Meuse gives way, near Dordrecht, April 17; a large tract of country is inundated, many thousand lives lost, and the Lake of Bies-Bosch formed.
1447	The duke of Gloucester murdered at Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 28; his enemy, cardinal Beaufort, dies six weeks afterwards. The county of Maine is given up; Sir Francis Surienne, the governor of Mans, resists, but is forced to surrender by the count Dunois. By the advice of Æneas Sylvius, Eugenius assents, by a *concordat*, to the demands of the German electors, soon after which he dies, Feb. 23, and is succeeded by Nicholas V. Death of Philip Maria, duke of Milan, the last of the Visconti, Aug. 13; his son-in-law, Sforza, claims the inheritance of his States, which is disputed by Alfonso, king of Aragon and Naples, Charles, duke of Orleans, and other princes. The Milanese restore their republican government, and appoint Sforza their captain; he musters a powerful army; Pavia submits to him, and he takes Piacenza by storm. Amurath leads a large force against Scanderbeg, and besieges Croya, but is discomfited, and withdraws. The new pope, Nicholas V., patronizes men of learning, and founds the Library of the Vatican. The first grammar-schools established in London. The Haberdashers' Company, London, originated.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Eastern Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many
1448	852—853	1 Constantine XIV.	2 Nicholas V. Mar. 6. Felix V. 10 Nov. 17.	11 Alfonso V. *the African.*	43 John II.	33 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	24 John II.	4 Muhamad VIII. *Aben Ozmin.*	27 Chas. VII.	9 Ladislas III.	9 Fr deri IV.
1449	854	2 ——	3 —— Felix *abdicates,* April 7.	12 ——	44 ——	34 ——	25 ——	5 ——	28 ——	10 ——	10 —
1450	855	3 ——	4 ——	13 ——	45 ——	35 ——	26 ——	6 ——	29 ——	11 ——	11 —
1451	856	4 ——	5 ——	14 ——	46 ——	36 ——	27 ——	7 ——	30 ——	12 ——	12 —
1452	857	5 ——	6 ——	15 ——	47 ——	37 ——	28 ——	8 ——	31 ——	13 ——	13 —
1453	858	Fall of CP.	7 ——	16 ——	48 ——	38 ——	29 ——	9 ——	32 ——	14 ——	14 —
		Ottoman Empire.									
		3 Mahomet II.									
1454	859	4 ——	8 ——	17 ——	1 Henry IV. *the Weak.*	39 ——	30 ——	1 Muhamad IX. *Aben Ismail.*	33 ——	15 ——	15 —
1455	860	5 ——	9 —— d. Mar 24. 1 Callistus III. April 8.	18 ——	2 ——	40 ——	31 ——	2 ——	34 ——	16 ——	16 —

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Repetition of Notes.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1448	26 Francesco Foscaro.	58 Amadeus VIII. Pope Felix V.	14 Alfonso of Aragon.	1 Christian I.	1 Chas. VIII.	4 Casimir IV.	4 Ladislas V., king of Bohemia.	24 Vasilii III.	12 Jas. II. Feb. 21.	27 Henry VI. Sep. 1.
1449	27 ——	59 —— abdicates as pope.	15 ——	2 ——	2 ——	5 ——	5 ——	25 ——	13 ——	28 ——
1450	28 ——	60 ——	16 ——	3 ——	3 ——	6 ——	6 ——	26 ——	14 ——	29 ——
1451	29 ——	1 Louis.	17 ——	4 ——	4 ——	7 ——	7 ——	27 ——	15 ——	30 ——
1452	30 ——	2 ——	18 ——	5 ——	5 ——	8 ——	8 ——	28 ——	16 ——	31 ——
1453	31 ——	3 ——	19 ——	6 ——	6 ——	9 ——	9 ——	29 ——	17 ——	32 —— d. Edward Prince of Wales. d. Richard III.
1454	32 ——	4 ——	20 ——	7 ——	7 ——	10 ——	10 ——	30 ——	18 ——	33 ——
1455	33 ——	5 ——	21 ——	8 ——	8 ——	11 ——	11 ——	31 ——	19 ——	34 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1448	Suriane, receiving no pay, subsists his troops at free quarters in Britanny; the duke demands compensation; Charles VII. supports his claim, and prepares to renew his war against England. The English nation, tired of the contest, and the government, influenced by the queen and her favourites, make no provision for the defence of their French provinces. Frederic of Germany, without the concurrence of the diet, agrees to another *concordat* at Vienna, in which he sacrifices some of the privileges gained by the former. Sforza defeats the Venetians at Caravaggio, Sep. 15; quarrels with the Milanese; enters into a league with Venice, and prepares to conquer Milan. Death of John Palæologus VI.; accession of his brother, Constantine, the last emperor of CP. Dissolution of the Union of Calmar; on the decease of Christopher, the Swedes and Norwegians take Charles Canutson for their king; Christian, duke of Oldenburg, is chosen by the Danes. Vassili, grand prince of Moscow, after his release by the khan of the Golden Horde, is seized by Dmitri Schemjaka, and deprived of his sight; his boyars regain the throne for him. Queen's College, Cambridge, founded by queen Margaret. Huniades defeated by Amurath at Cossova.
1449	War renewed in France; Charles and his generals conquer Normandy; the duke of Somerset surrenders Rouen, and retreats to Harfleur, Nov. 4. Richard Mortimer, duke of York, suppresses a rebellion in Ireland, and renders himself popular by the mildness of his government. Amadeus, duke of Savoy, resigns his papal title, and goes back to his hermitage, at Ripaglia. The Venetians league with the Milanese against Sforza; he persists in his enterprize, and blockades Milan. Death of Ulug Beg, grandson of Timour, celebrated for his study of astronomy and chronology. Louis von Erlichshausen, Tentonic grand-master in Prussia. George von Podjebrad expels his colleague, Meinhard, and governs Bohemia by himself alone.
1450	A small reinforcement sent by the English government into France, is dispersed by the count de Clermont, at Formigny. The conquest of Normandy is completed, and the count Dunois invades Guienne. General discontent prevails in England. The queen's arrogance and partiality for France render her unpopular; her minister and favourite, the duke of Suffolk, is accused of treason, banished, and murdered at sea; his successor, the duke of Somerset, is equally disliked. Insurrection of Jack Cade suppressed, by the defeat of the rebels near Rochester, and the death of their leader, killed by Iden, a gentleman of Sussex. Public attention begins to be fixed on the duke of York's personal merits, and his prior right to the throne, derived from his mother, the daughter of Philippa, the only child of the duke of Clarence, *second* son of Edward III., while that of the Lancaster family descends from John of Gaunt, Edward's *third* son. Milan surrenders to Sforza, and he is proclaimed duke. Pope Nicholas mediates peace between Alfonso and the republics of Florence and Venice. Another jubilee at Rome; 200 persons smothered or drowned by the pressure of the crowd on the bridge of S. Angelo; the large sum collected on this occasion is employed by Nicholas in works of charity and public improvements. The Portuguese colonize the Azores. Death of Agnes Sorel. The crown of Norway transferred from Charles, king of Sweden, to Christian, king of Denmark.
1451	The weakness of Henry, the influence of the queen, and the treachery of the ministers, allow Guienne to be conquered by Dunois, without a struggle. The duke of York returns from Ireland; the parliament petitions for the removal of the duke of Somerset and his colleagues. Death of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, late Felix V., Jan. 7. The pacific spirit of Nicholas V. gives Italy the first year of tranquillity known there for many ages; among his new edifices are the palace of S. Maria Maggiore, and the church of S. Theodore. Venice, however, is preparing a league against the duke of Milan, who forms alliances with Florence, Genoa, and Mantua. The flourishing commerce of the Venetians makes them rich and powerful. Death of Amurath; his son and successor, Mahomet II., prepares to attack CP. Embassy of Phranza to Trebizond and Georgia, to negotiate a marriage for Constantine.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1452	The duke of York raises an army; after an interview with the king in Kent, he retires to his castle, at Wigmore, on the borders of Wales. A deputation of Gascon lords invites the support of the English government to restore their province to its former allegiance. Frederic, king of Germany, is married at Rome, to Eleanora, sister of the king of Portugal; he receives from Nicholas the imperial crown, and the iron crown of Italy, visits Alfonso at Naples, and creates the marquis Borso d'Este duke of Modena and Reggio. War begins between the Venetians and the duke of Milan, and their allies. Mahomet erects a fort at Asomaton, on the Bosphorus, within five miles of CP. Isidore, the former patriarch of Russia, now a cardinal, arrives at CP., and celebrates, in St. Sophia, a new Union of the Greek and Latin churches. Great preparations are made on both sides for the siege and defence of CP. League of amity between the Swiss confederacy and France. Peter Schäfer, Faust's son-in-law, introduces the use of *cast* metal types. Struggle between James II. of Scotland and the nobles; he stabs the earl of Douglas with his own hand, in Stirling Castle. John of Navarre disinherits his son, the prince of Viana.
1453	Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, is sent to Guienne with 8000 men; Bordeaux and other towns open their gates to him; he is defeated and slain, æt. 80, at Castillon, July 20. The English have now lost all their possessions in France, except Calais. The birth of Edward, prince of Wales, Oct. 13, prevents that amicable adjustment of the duke of York's claims, for which he had been willing to wait. Mahomet forms the siege of CP., April 6; takes the city by assault, May 29; death of the emperor Constantine; final extinction of the Roman empire. Mahomet grants toleration to the Christians, and appoints Gennadius II. patriarch of the Greek church. Conspiracy of Porcaro at Rome; forbearance of Nicholas; obstinacy of the conspirators; they are condemned and executed. Kindness of Nicholas to the fugitives from CP.; they assist the progress of literature in Italy. Sforza invites Regnier d'Anjou to oppose Alfonso of Naples: war of plunder and devastation in Tuscany and Lombardy. The emperor Frederic gives up the custody of young Ladislas, who is crowned at Buda and Prague. Alvarez de Luna, after having been 38 years all-powerful in Castile, is abandoned by the king to his enemies, accused of various crimes, condemned, and beheaded at Burgos, July 5. Austria created an archduchy by the emperor.
1454	Mental aberration of Henry VI.; committal of the duke of Somerset to the Tower; the duke of York appointed protector. Hostilities cease between England and France, without any formal treaty of peace. Regnier d'Anjou returns to France. Treaty of peace between Milan and Venice concluded at Lodi, April 9; Alfonso refuses his adhesion. The Prussian cities of the Marienwerder league (*see* 1440) renounce their allegiance to the Teutonic knights, and place themselves under the protection of the king of Poland. The knights of Rhodes refuse to pay the tribute demanded by Mahomet. The University of Glasgow founded. Death of John II., king of Castile, at Valladolid, July 20, æt. 49; his son, Henry, succeeds him. Muhamad *Aben Ismail* takes the throne of Granada from his cousin; provokes war with Castile; is defeated, and loses Fort Ximena.
1455	Recovery of king Henry; release of Somerset; the protectorate annulled; beginning of the civil war; the Yorkists take the White Rose for their party emblem, and the Lancastrians the Red; victory of the former at St. Alban's, May 22; the duke of Somerset, earls of Northumberland and Stafford, and lord Clifford, slain; the king made prisoner; the duke of York re-appointed protector by the parliament. Nicholas prevails on Alfonso to assent to the peace of Lodi, Jan. 26, and to join him, with Milan, Florence, Venice, and the other Italian States, in a league for resisting the Ottoman power; soon after which, this, the best of the popes, dies, March 24; Alfonso Borgia, elected in his place, takes the name of Callistus III. Edmund, earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor and queen Katharine, marries Margaret Beaufort, daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt. The Douglas family, overcome in their contest with the king, take flight into England.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many.
1456	861	6 Mahomet II.	3 Callistus III. April 8.	19 Alfonso V. *the African.*	3 Henry IV. *the Weak.*	41 Alfonso V. *the Wise.*	32 John II.	3 Muhamad IX. *Aben Ismail.*	35 Chas. VII.	17 Ladislas III.	17 Frederic IV.
1457	862	7 —	3 —	20 —	4 —	42 —	33 —	4 —	36 —	18 —	18 —
1458	863	8 —	4 — *d.* Aug. 8. 1 Pius II. Aug. 21.	21 —	5 —	1 John II. *king of Navarre.*	34 — *king of Aragon*	5 —	37 —	1 George von Podiebrad.	19 —
1459	864	9 —	2 —	22 —	6 —	2 —	35 —	6 —	38 —	2 —	20 —
1460	865	10 —	3 —	23 —	7 —	3 —	36 —	7 —	39 —	3 —	21 —
1461	866	11 —	4 —	24 —	8 —	4 —	37 —	8 —	1 Louis XI.	4 —	22 —
1462	867	12 —	5 —	25 —	9 —	5 —	38 —	9 —	2 —	5 —	23 —
1463	868	13 —	6 —	26 —	10 —	6 —	39 —	10 —	3 —	6 —	24 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1456	34 Francesco Foscaro.	6 Louis.	22 Alfonso of Aragon.	9 Christian I.	9 Chas. VIII.	12 Casimir IV.	12 Ladislas V king of Bohemia.	32 Vassili III.	20 Jas. II. Feb. 21.	35 Henry VI. Sep. 1.
1457	1 Pasquale Malipiero.	7 ——	23 ——	10 ——	10 ——	13 ——	13 ——	33 ——	21 ——	36 ——
1458	2 ——	8 ——	1 Ferdinand I.	11 ——	11 ——	14 ——	1 Matthias Corvinus Hunades.	34 ——	22 ——	37 —— *d.* Henry VII.
1459	3 ——	9 ——	2 ——	12 ——	12 ——	15 ——	2 ——	35 ——	23 ——	38 ——
1460	4 ——	10 ——	3 ——	13 ——	13 ——	16 ——	3 ——	36 ——	24 —— *d.* Aug. 3 1 Jas. III.	39 ——
1461	5 ——	11 ——	4 ——	14 ——	14 ——	17 ——	4 ——	37 ——	2 ——	*Deposed by* 1 Edward IV. March 4.
1462	1 Christoforo Moro.	12 ——	5 ——	15 ——	15 ——	18 ——	5 ——	1 Iwan III.	3 ——	2 ——
1463	2 ——	13 ——	6 ——	16 ——	16 ——	19 ——	6 ——	2 ——	4 ——	3 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1456	In the duke of York's absence, the queen induces the lords to reinstate Henry in his full regal power. The demands of the German princes for a better-secured religious freedom are frustrated by the arts of Æneas Sylvius, and the subservience of the emperor. Callistus fails in his efforts to excite a crusade against the Turks. Athens and Thebes conquered by Mahomet. Siege of Belgrade; Mahomet is repulsed by Huniades, who dies in a month after his victory. Æneas Sylvius, bishop of Sienna, obtains from Alfonso the redress of some grievances in his diocese. Naples and the south of Italy visited by a most destructive earthquake. Magdalen College, Oxford, founded by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. A large comet seen in June and July.
1457	The duke of York, and the earls of Salisbury and Warwick, escape a plot to seize their persons; the two first to their respective castles, and the third to his government of Calais. The electors of Germany, dissatisfied with their emperor's want of energy, propose to appoint a king of the Romans, as his coadjutor. Alfonso, king of Aragon and Naples, makes war on Genoa, and quarrels with the pope. The council of Ten, at Venice, depose their doge, Francis Foscaro, after a reign of 34 years; on hearing the bells ring to celebrate the election of his successor, he dies of grief. The eldest son of Huniades kills his enemy, count Cilly, is condemned and executed; his brother, Matthias Corvinus, is imprisoned in Bohemia. Death of Ladislas; his two thrones are disputed, and not filled till the next year. An Ottoman fleet plunders some maritime villages in Scio and Rhodes. Charles VIII., expelled from Sweden by the archbishop of Upsal, retires to Dantzic; Christian restores, for a short time, the Union of Calmar, and is crowned at Stockholm. The Book of Psalms, from the press of Fust and Schäfer, at Mentz, is the earliest printed work with its date. Isidore II. patriarch of CP.
1458	Apparent reconciliation of the York and Lancashire parties, celebrated by a procession to St. Paul's. Siege of Genoa. Death of Alfonso V., at Naples, June 27, æt. 64; his natural son, Ferdinand, succeeds him in Naples; his brother, John, king of Navarre, unites that kingdom with Aragon and Sicily. Pope Callistus claims Naples, and endeavours to rekindle war in Italy, prevented by his death, Aug. 9; his successor, Æneas Sylvius (Pius II.), acknowledges Ferdinand, strives to preserve peace, and unite all States in resistance to the Turkish aggressions. Matthias, son of Huniades, is called by the Hungarians from his prison to ascend their throne. George von Podiebrad is chosen king of Bohemia. David, twenty-first and last emperor of Trebizond, succeeds his brother, John, to the exclusion of his nephew, Alexius, a minor, æt. 4. Pocock, bishop of Chichester, deposed for favouring the opinions of Wickliffe. Laurentius Valla and George of Trebizond, are among the learned men whom Alfonso V. patronized. Death of Edmund, earl of Richmond (*see* 1455), leaving an infant son, afterwards king Henry VII. Jehosaphat I. patriarch of CP.; the succession of patriarchs is from this time very uncertain.
1459	Civil war renewed in England; the Yorkists, under the earl of Salisbury, defeat the Lancastrians, with the death of their commander, Lord Audley, at Blore Heath, Sep. 23; the earl of Warwick brings over his forces from Calais; the Yorkists assemble at Ludlow; on the desertion of Sir Andrew Trollop, they disperse; the duke goes to Ireland, and Warwick returns to Calais. Pius calls a congress at Mantua, but cannot form a general league against the Turks. Ferdinand is disturbed in Naples by rebellious nobles, and the hostilities of John, son of Regnier, duke of Anjou. Pietro da Campofregoso is killed in an attempt to recover Genoa. Silesia submits to Podiebrad. Death of Poggio Bracciolini, Oct. 30, and of Gianozzo Manetti, eminent for his proficiency in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Franciscus Philelphus writes his History, and John Hardyng his Chronicle of England. The Genoese, driven from Phocæa and Pera, establish alum-works in the isle of Ischia; others are planted by John di Castriot, for the pope, at Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia.
1460	Warwick lands in Kent with another army; defeats the royalists at Northampton, July 10; the duke of Buckingham, earl of Shrewsbury, lords Beaumont and Egremont, and Sir William Laurie, fall in the battle; lord Grey de Ruthin desert

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	and joins the conquerors; the king is taken prisoner. The duke of York attends the parliament, Oct. 7; is declared heir to the crown, which Henry is to retain for his life; the queen obtains an army in Scotland, and is joined by the northern barons; battle of Wakefield, Dec. 24; the duke of York defeated and slain; his second son, the earl of Rutland, killed by lord Clifford; the earl of Salisbury wounded, taken prisoner, and beheaded. James II., of Scotland, killed by the bursting of a cannon, at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, Aug. 3, æt. 29; his son, a minor, æt. 7; contest for the regency. Civil war between the emperor Frederic and his brother, Albert. Thurgau conquered by the Swiss. Defeat of Ferdinand, on the river Sarno, July 7; the pope and Sforza send him reinforcements. Christian, king of Denmark, inherits Holstein and Schleswig. Mahomet expels the despots Demetrius and Thomas, and conquers the Morea. The Portuguese penetrate to the coast of Guinea, and discover the Cape de Verde Islands. The Aragonese nobles demand that the prince of Viana shall be declared heir to the throne; his father imprisons him. Guttenberg completes his first edition of the Bible, begun 1444. The university of Basle founded.
1461	Battle of Mortimar's Cross, near Ludlow, Feb. 2; Edward, the new duke of York, defeats Jasper, earl of Pembroke, and disperses his army; Owen Tudor is taken prisoner, and beheaded. Second battle of St. Alban's, Feb. 17; the earl of Warwick is routed, and the king falls again into the hands of his own party; on the approach of the duke of York, the royalists retreat into the northern counties. Henry VI. dethroned, and Edward IV. proclaimed, March 4. Battle of Towton, near York, March 29; after this total defeat, Henry and Margaret escape into Scotland, and obtain a promise of assistance by giving up Berwick. Coronation of Edward, June 29; his title is confirmed by the parliament, Nov. 4, and an Act of attainder passed against all the Lancastrians. Death of Charles VII. of France, July 22, æt. 58; his son, Louis XI., involves himself in a contest with his principal nobles. The Genoese recover their independence, and quarrel in the choice of doge; three are successively elected in the first year. Scanderbeg, having concluded peace with Mahomet, brings a body of Albanians to support Ferdinand in Naples. Mahomet takes Sinope and Trebizond; the dethroned emperor, David, is sent, with his family, to Mavronoros, near Serres. Death of the prince of Viana; he bequeaths his rights in Navarre to his sister, Blanche; Ferdinand, John's second son, becomes hereditary prince of Aragon. Sir John Grey, of Groby (lord Ferrers), husband of Elizabeth Woodville, dies of his wounds, received in the second battle of St. Alban's; his estates are confiscated, and his widow goes to her mother, at Grafton castle. Prince Henry of Viseu, father of Portuguese naval enterprize, dies at Sagres, Nov. 13, æt. 77; before his death, he sends Peter Covilham and Alfonso Paiva, overland, to explore India.
1462	Queen Margaret goes to France to seek assistance. A French force takes Alnwick castle. The emperor Frederic, besieged in Vienna, is relieved by George, king of Bohemia. Gibraltar taken from the Moors by John Guzman, duke of Medina Sidonia. Blanche, heiress of Navarre, is betrayed by her father into the hands of her sister, Eleanora, wife of Gaston de Foix, immured in the castle of Orthes, and poisoned. John of Anjou defeated by Ferdinand, at Troja, Aug. 18. Accession of Iwan III., grand prince of Moscow. Gallant defence of Lesbos by Raymond Zacosta, grand master of Rhodes; Mahomet takes Mitylene.
1463	Escape of Margaret and her French auxiliaries from shipwreck, at Bamborough; they are joined by a force from Scotland; are defeated by lord Montague, April 24, at Hedgeley Moor; again totally defeated, and their party ruined, at Hexham, May 15; flight of Margaret and her son to Flanders; Henry is concealed by his friends in Lancashire. John of Anjou, abandoned by his best general, Jacopo Piccinino, leaves Naples to king Ferdinand, and withdraws to the isle of Ischia. Pius excommunicates George of Bohemia, and retracts all the opinions and measures which he advocated when secretary to the council of Basle. Conference between the kings of France and Castile, at Fontarabia; the artful policy of Louis XI. prolongs discord in Spain. The emperor renounces his claims on Hungary. Matthias Corvinus defeats the Turks in Bosnia.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger.
1464	869	14 Mahomet II.	7 Pius II. d Aug. 8 1 Paul II. Aug. 31.	37 Alfonso V. *the Africa.*	11 Henry IV. *the Weak.*	7 John II. *king of Navarre.*	40 John II. *king of Aragon*	11 Muhamad IX. *Aben Ismail.*	4 Louis XI.	7 George von Podiebrad	25 Fr deri IV.
1465	870—871	15 ——	2 ——	38 ——	12 ——	8 ——	41 ——	12 ——	5 ——	8 ——	26 —
1466	871—872	16 ——	3 ——	39 ——	13 ——	9 ——	42 ——	1 Abul Hasan.	6 ——	9 ——	27 —
1467	872—873	17 ——	4 ——	30 ——	14 ——	10 ——	43 ——	2 ——	7 ——	10 ——	28 —
1468	873—874	18 ——	5 ——	31 ——	15 ——	11 ——	44 ——	3 ——	8 ——	11 ——	29 —
1469	874—875	19 ——	6 ——	32 ——	16 ——	12 ——	45 ——	4 ——	9 ——	12 ——	30 —
1470	875—876	20 ——	7 ——	33 ——	17 ——	13 ——	46 ——	5 ——	10 ——	13 ——	31 —
1471	876—877	21 ——	d July 26 1 Sixtus IV. Aug. 9.	34 ——	18 ——	14 ——	47 ——	6 ——	11 ——	1 Ladislas I.	32 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1464	3 Christoforo Moro.	14 Louis.	7 Ferdinand I.	17 Christian I.	17 Chas. VIII.	20 Casimir IV.	7 Matthias Corvinus Huniades.	3 Iwan III.	5 Jas. III. Aug. 3	4 Edward IV. March 4. m. Elizabeth Woodville
1465	4 ——	1 Amadeus IX.	8 ——	18 ——	18 ——	21——	8——	4——	6——	5 ——
1466	5 ——	2 ——	9 ——	19 ——	19 ——	22——	9——	5——	7——	6 —— d. princess Elisabeth.
1467	6 ——	3 ——	10 ——	20 ——	20 ——	23——	10——	6——	8——	7 ——
1468	7 ——	4 ——	11 ——	21 ——	21 ——	24——	11——	7——	9——	8 ——
1469	8 ——	5 ——	12 ——	22 ——	22 ——	25——	12——	8——	10——	9 ——
1470	9 ——	6 ——	13 ——	23 ——	23 ——	26——	13——	9——	11——	10 —— d. Edward V.
1471	1 Niccolo Trono.	7 ——	14 ——	24 ——	1 Sten Sture, *Protector.*	27——	14——	10——	12——	11 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1464	The earl of Warwick is sent to negotiate a treaty of marriage between the kin and the princess Bona, of Savoy. Romantic interview and marriage of Edwar and Elizabeth Woodville (*see* 1436 and 1461); he presents her as queen to hi court at Reading, Sep. 29. Henry is betrayed into the hands of his enemies, an confined in the Tower of London. Contest between John II. and the Catalonian nobility; they invite Pedro, prince of Portugal, to take the throne of Aragon. Henry IV. declares his daughter, Joanna (supposed to be illegitimate), heiress of Castile; Pacheco, marquis of Villena, the archbishop of Toledo, and the prin cipal grandees, conspire to maintain the rights of his brother, Alfonso, and hi sister, Isabella. Pius goes to Ancona to assemble an armament against th Turks; he dies there, Aug. 15, and the expedition is abandoned. Sforza maka himself master of Genoa. John of Anjou returns to France. Death of Cosm de' Medici, Aug. 1, æt. 75; his son, Pietro, inherits his wealth, but not his ability Charles VIII. restored in Sweden. The Ironmongers' Company established i London.
1465	Coronation of the queen at Westminster, in May; her great uncle, the count d St. Pol, attends the ceremony with a splendid retinue. The earl of Warwick take offence at Edward's marriage. League "For the Public Good" in France headed by the count de Charolais, son of the duke of Burgundy, against Louis XI.; battle of Mont-lhèry, July 16; Louis, by the treaty of Conflans, concedes more than he means to perform. The conspirators in Castile proclaim Alfonso king. Jacopo Piccinino treacherously murdered at Naples by king Ferdinand with the connivance of the duke of Milan. Death of Louis, duke of Savoy his son, Amadeus, succeeds him. Civil war in Sweden; Charles again expelled Matthias Corvinus invites Bonfinius, and other learned men, from Italy to Hun gary; he founds the University and Library of Buda (Ofen, or Pesth). Death of Laurentius Valla.
1466	Birth of the princess Elizabeth (the future queen of Henry VII.), Feb. 11. Many of the ancient nobility are jealous of the Woodville family. The king's brother, George, duke of Clarence, attaches himself to Warwick, and marries his daughter. Sforza sends his son, Galeazzo Maria, with troops to assist the king of France; dies, March 8, æt. 65, and is quietly succeeded by his son. The Pitti of Florence attempt to overthrow the Medici; with the assistance of th new duke of Milan, the conspirators are discomfited and driven out of the city Matthias Corvinus is urged by the pope to execute the sentence of excommuni cation and deposition against George von Podiebrad, and claim the crown of Bohe mia for himself. The Teutonic knights, worn out by their long warfare, agree t the treaty of Thorn; the greater part of their former territories is incorporate with Poland, and the grand master holds the remnant as a fief of that kingdom with Königsberg for his residence. Athens taken by the Venetians, under Victor Capello. On the death of Pedro, prince of Portugal, the Catalonian rebel offer the throne to Regnier d'Anjou. John Müller Regiomontanus composes hi Ephemerides. Incorporation of the Merchant Tailors' Company, London.
1467	Edward forms an alliance with Charles the Bold, the successor of his father, Philip duke of Burgundy. Charles VIII. is again restored to his throne in Sweden Death of Scanderbeg, at Lissus, Jan. 17; Mahomet conquers Albania. Birth of Erasmus, at Rotterdam. Sir John Fortescue educates prince Edward at Angers
1468	Marriage of the king's sister, Margaret, to the duke of Burgundy, and league wit the duke of Britanny. Death of Alfonso, brother of Henry, king of Castile their sister, Isabella, is declared heiress of the throne. Misgovernment of G leazzo Maria, duke of Milan; his mother, Bianca, retires in disgust to Cremon and dies there; he marries Bona, sister of the duke of Savoy (the intended que of England); her brothers disapprove the connection, but it is concluded Louis XI. Regnier d'Anjou, too old to undertake the expedition, sends his s John to Aragon; he brings with him a French auxiliary force. At the Poli diet of Petrikow, two deputies are admitted from each Palatinate. Cardin Bessarion gives his large collection of MSS. to found the Library of Venic Iwan III. repels an invasion of the Golden Horde, and prepares the indepen ence of Russia.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1469	Insurrection in Yorkshire; the insurgents march southward, and defeat Herbert, the newly-created earl of Pembroke, near Banbury, July 26; the earl of Warwick and duke of Clarence come from Calais and offer their services to Edward, who accepts them; many nobles are murdered on both sides, in this at first trivial quarrel. Isabella, the heiress of Castile, marries Ferdinand, prince of Aragon; her brother, Henry, offended by this, revokes the proclamation which he had made in her favour, and transfers the succession again to his queen's (alleged illegitimate) daughter, Joanna; the grandees of the kingdom resist the change. James III., of Scotland, marries Margaret, daughter of the king of Denmark, and receives as her dowry the Shetland and Orkney Islands, redeemable for 60,000 florins, which not being paid, the islands remain attached to Scotland. Matthias Corvinus is proclaimed king by the Catholics of Bohemia; George von Podiebrad preserves his throne, by the election of Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, for his successor. Death of Pietro de' Medici, Sep. 3; his sons, Lorenzo and Julian, inherit and share the influence of the family in Florence. Heinrich Reuss von Plauen grand master of the Teutonic Order. About this time, Peter Covilham (*see* 1461), his companion having died in India, penetrates into Abyssinia, and is detained there.
1470	Rebellion and defeat of Sir Robert Welles, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, March 13. Warwick and the duke of Clarence escape to France, and enter into a treaty with Louis XI. and queen Margaret; marriage of prince Edward to Warwick's daughter, Anne Neville. The duke and earl land at Dartmouth, in Sept., with a French army; the king meets them with his forces near Nottingham, is deserted by the marquis of Montague, and takes flight to King's Lynn, where he embarks for Flanders. Henry VI. restored; Warwick and Clarence appointed regents, Oct. 9; the queen takes refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, where the prince, afterwards Edward V., is born, Nov. 1. Death of John of Anjou, Dec. 16, at Barcelona; the Catalonians persist in their rebellion. Charles VIII. of Sweden dies, leaving the affairs of the kingdom in great disorder. Negropont, gallantly defended by the Venetians under Erizzo, is taken by Mahomet, July 12; the pope forms a holy league against the Turks, with Naples, Milan, Florence, and Modena; Venice and the knights of Rhodes enter into an alliance with Uzan Hasan, sultan of Persia. Gaston, son of Gaston de Foix and Eleanor, accidentally killed in a tournament, æt. 26. Printing introduced in the Sorbonne at Paris; the first book issued from the press is "*Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolæ*." Marsilius Ficinus teaches the philosophy of Plato; warm discussions begin between its advocates and those of Aristotle's doctrines. Academies are founded at Rome, Florence, and other cities. Pomponius Lætus collects a society to study the antiquities of Rome; he is imprisoned and persecuted for his unguarded enthusiasm. Platina writes his History of the Popes. Heinrich Reffle von Richtenberg grand master of the Teutonic Order.
1471	Edward obtains assistance from his brother-in-law, the duke of Burgundy; lands at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, March 25; is admitted into London, April 11; again consigns the unfortunate Henry to the Tower, and receives the homage of the citizens, April 13; battle of Barnet, Easter-day, April 14; the duke of Clarence deserts Warwick, who is defeated and slain; Margaret and her son land on the same day at Weymouth, are defeated and made prisoners, May 4, at Tewksbury; the young prince, æt. 18, murdered; his mother committed to the Tower, where Henry, æt. 50, is killed by Richard, duke of Gloucester, May 1. Death of George von Podiebrad, æt. 48; Ladislas mounts the throne of Bohemia. Alfonso, king of Portugal, conquers Tangier and Arzilla, and forms the province of Algarve "beyond the sea," for which the surname of *the African* is given to him. Death of Gaston de Foix. Borso d'Este created duke of Ferrara by the pope. The duke and duchess of Milan visit Florence, and are magnificently entertained in the palace of Lorenzo de' Medici. William Caxton sets up his first printing press in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey. Sten Sture, nephew of the late king, defeats Christian near Stockholm, and is elected protector of Sweden. Death of Thomas à Kempis.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Ger many.
1472	877—878	22 Mahomet II.	2 Sixtus IV. Aug. 9	35 Alfonso V. *the African.*	19 Henry IV. *the Weak.*	15 John II. *king of Aragon*	48 John II *king of Navarre.*	7 Abul Hassan	12 Louis XI.	2 Ladislas IV.	33 Frederic IV.
1473	878—879	23 ——	3 ——	36 ——	20 ——	16 ——	49 ——	8 ——	13 ——	3 ——	34 ——
1474	879—880	24 ——	4 ——	37 ——	1 Ferdinand and Isabella.	17 ——	50 ——	9 ——	14 ——	4 ——	35 ——
1475	880—881	25 ——	5 ——	38 ——	2 ——	18 ——	51 ——	10 ——	15 ——	5 ——	36 ——
1476	881—882	26 ——	6 ——	39 ——	3 ——	19 ——	52 ——	11 ——	16 ——	6 ——	37 ——
1477	882—883	27 ——	7 ——	40 ——	4 ——	20 ——	53 ——	12 ——	17 ——	7 ——	38 ——
1478	883—884	28 ——	8 ——	41 ——	5 ——	21 ——	54 ——	13 ——	18 ——	8 ——	39 ——
					Union of Castile and Aragon						
1479	884—885	29 ——	9 ——	42 ——	6 ——	——	1 Eleanor de Folx. 1 Francis Phœbus.	14 ——	19 ——	9 ——	40 ——
						Saxony.					
1480	885—886	30 ——	10 ——	43 ——	7 ——	17 Ernest.	2 ——	15 ——	20 ——	10 ——	41 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1472	2 Niccolo Trono.	1 Filiberto.	15 Ferdinand I.	25 Christian I.	2 Sten Sture *Protector.*	28 Casimir IV.	15 Matthias Corvinus Huniades.	11 Iwan III.	13 Jas. III. Aug. 3.	12 Edward IV. March 4. *b.* Richard, duke of York.
1473	1 Niccolo Marcello.	2 ——	16 ——	26 ——	3 ——	29 ——	16 ——	12 ——	14 ——	13 ——
1474	1 Pietro Mocenigo.	3 ——	17 ——	27 ——	4 ——	30 ——	17 ——	13 ——	15 ——	14 —— *b.* Prince Edward, son of the duke of Gloucester.
1475	2 ——	4 ——	18 ——	28 ——	5 ——	31 ——	18 ——	14 ——	16 ——	15 ——
1476	1 Andrea Vendramino.	5 ——	19 ——	29 ——	6 ——	32 ——	19 ——	15 ——	17 ——	16 ——
1477	2 ——	6 ——	20 ——	30 ——	7 ——	33 ——	20 ——	16 ——	18 ——	17 ——
1478	1 Giovanni Mocenigo.	7 ——	21 ——	31 ——	8 ——	34 ——	21 ——	17 ——	19 ——	18 ——
1479	2 ——	8 ——	22 ——	32 ——	9 ——	35 ——	22 ——	18 ——	20 ——	19 ——
1480	3 ——	9 ——	23 ——	33 ——	10 ——	36 ——	23 ——	19 ——	21 ——	20 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1472	Henry, the young earl of Richmond (*see* 1453), is sheltered, with his uncle, th earl of Pembroke, in Brittany. The Catalonian insurrection finally quelled. With some limitations, the Union of Calmar is renewed, but Sten Sture remains protector of Sweden. The combined fleets of Venice, Naples, and the pope drive the Turks out of the Archipelago, and plunder Smyrna. Death of cardinal Bessarion. The Universities of Ingoldstadt and Treves founded. The Court of Common Pleas decides, that entails of land may be barred by a common re covery. A bed of alum, discovered at Volterra, in Tuscany, is claimed and appropriated by the government of Florence. Louis XI. effects the dissolution of the league "For the Public Good," but has still to contend with the duke o Burgundy, whose power is increased by the addition of Guelderland and Zutphen to his dominions. Philip de Comines enters into the service of Louis. Strife between Silvester, archbishop of Riga, and the Teutonic knights in Livonia.
1473	Marriage of Richard, duke of Gloucester, to Anne of Warwick, widow of prince Edward. New commotions arise in France; the duke d'Alençon is arrested, and the count d'Armagnac assassinated; the king wishes to have the duke of Burgundy excommunicated; the parliament of Paris forbid the intervention of the pope. The Turks carry their depredations to the borders of Friuli. The printing of musical notes introduced. Birth of Copernicus.
1474	Alliance of Edward with the duke of Burgundy, and secret treaty with the count of St. Pol, constable of France; preparations for war. Death of Henry, king o Castile, Dec. 11, æt. 45; his sister, Isabella, and her husband, Ferdinand, com mence their joint reign. Alfonso, king of Portugal, is affianced to Joanna, and claims the kingdom of Castile; he takes Zamora. Birth of prince Edward, son o the duke of Gloucester, at Middleham Castle. The emperor Frederic refuses to give the duke of Burgundy the title of king; war between them; Charles conquers Lor raine, and Louis XI. expels Regnier from Anjou. Caxton publishes his first book "*The Game and Playe of the Chesse.*" Birth of Ariosto, and of Michael Angelo.
1475	Edward embarks his army at Portsmouth, June 20, and lands at Calais; his allies fail in their engagements; a truce concluded, Aug. 29, followed by the peace o Pecquigni; queen Margaret ransomed, and restored to her father. The duke o Burgundy reconciled to Louis, gives up to him the count of St. Pol, who is convicted of treason, and beheaded. Year of jubilee at Rome; a new papal decree having ordained the recurrence of the festival four times in each century, the concourse of pilgrims small. Sixtus alienates many lands of the church to endow members of his family; vain protests of the cardinals. The Venetians become masters of the island of Cyprus. Caffa, and the other Genoese ports in the Crimea, taken by the Turks; Menghelí Kerai, khan of the Crim Tartars becomes tributary to them; they are defeated at Rakowitz, by Stephen, vaivode of Moldavia. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, founded.
1476	The duke of Burgundy invades Switzerland; is defeated at Granson, near the Lake of Neuchatel, April 5, and at Murten, or Morat, June 20. Ferdinand o Castile recovers Zamora, and defeats Alfonso near Toro; Alfonso applies to Louis XI. for assistance, which he cannot obtain. Death of Isabella, duchess of Clarence. Marriage of Matthias Corvinus to Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand of Naples. Assassination of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, Dec. 26; he is succeeded by his son Gian Galeazzo Maria, æt. 8, under the regency of his mother, Bona. The Turks invade Croatia; Scodra, or Skutari, in Albania, is bravely and successfully defended against them by Antonio Loredano. Sten Sture founds the University of Upsal; he checks the nobility and priesthood by summoning deputies of the towns and peasantry to attend the national Diet. The Greek grammar of Constantine Lascaris printed at Milan. Lorenzo de' Medici sends Janus Lascaris to collect MSS., and patronizes Demetrius Chalcocondylas and Angelo Politiano; the Platonic academy of Florence rises under his auspices. Sir Peter d'Aubusson elected grand master of Rhodes.
1477	Edward IV. conceives suspicions against his brother, the duke of Clarence, which are encouraged by Richard, duke of Gloucester; two of his friends, Burdet and Stacy, are tried and executed. Richard, the duke of York, the king's second son, æt. 5, is affianced to Anne Mowbray, æt. 3, heiress of the duke of Norfolk.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	The duke of Burgundy aspires to conquer Lorraine, and lays siege to Nancy; he is attacked by the Swiss, defeated, and falls in battle, Jan. 5. Louis XI. seizes part of his dominions; the rest are transferred to the house of Austria, by the marriage of his only daughter, Mary, with Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic. War renewed between the emperor and Hungary. Marriage of Ferdinand of Naples to Joanna, daughter of the king of Navarre and Aragon. Matteo del Fiesco raises a revolt at Genoa, and is discomfited by Prospero Adorno. Iwan III. discontinues the tribute to the Golden Horde. The progress of the Turks alarms Venice. Martin Truchses von Wetzhausen Teutonic grand master in Prussia. First attempt to translate the Bible from the Vulgate into German.
1478	Condemnation and death of the duke of Clarence, Feb. 18. Conspiracy of the Pazzi and others, abetted by Sixtus IV., against the Medici; Julio assassinated, April 26, in the cathedral of Florence, during the elevation of the host; Lorenzo, slightly wounded, escapes; most of the conspirators massacred by the people; the rest judicially punished. The pope lays an interdict on the city, for having put to death the archbishop of Pisa, and imprisoned the cardinal legate, accomplices in the crime; he then, with Ferdinand of Naples, makes war on the Florentines, who are supported by Louis XI., the regent of Milan, Venice, Ferrara, and Rimini; the emperor Frederic and Matthias Corvinus send ambassadors to protest against the conduct of the pope; he disregards their remonstrances, and urges the Swiss to invade Milan. The Genoese restore their ancient form of government, and elect Battistino Fregoso for their doge. Abul Hassan refuses to pay tribute, and renews the war with Castile. Matthias Corvinus obtains Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia; he protects the Bohemian Brethren, descendants of the Hussites. Iwan III. takes Novogorod, and puts an end to its republic.
1479	Variance between the king of Scotland and his nobles; his brother, the duke of Albany, escapes into England. Death of John II., king of Aragon and Navarre, at Barcelona, Jan. 19, æt. 82; his son, Ferdinand, inherits Aragon and its dependencies, which are now united with Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella; his daughter, Eleanora, by her mother's right, succeeds in Navarre, but enjoys the fruit of crime (*see* 1461, 1462) for a very short term, dying at Tudela, Feb. 12; the crown descends to her grand-son, Francis Phœbus de Foix. Alfonso of Portugal defeated at Albuera, Feb. 24, makes peace with Castile; Joanna takes the veil at Coimbra. Pope Sixtus demands of the Florentines the expulsion of Lorenzo de' Medici, and that he shall be sent a prisoner to Rome. Lodovico Sforza *il Moro*, uncle of the young duke, is admitted into Milan, and acquires great power there. Lorenzo de' Medici goes, Dec. 5, to Naples, and treats in person with king Ferdinand. The Venetians agree to a peace with the Turks; they give up Lemnos, Skutari, and other strong places; retain Nauplia, Monemvasia, and other fortresses in the Morea, and pay a tribute for the liberty of trading in the Black Sea. Matthias Corvinus repulses the Turks at Weissenburg, in Transylvania. The archbishop Silvester, defeated by the Livonian knights, dies in captivity. Christian founds the University of Copenhagen. John Burchard, of Wesel, imprisoned by the archbishop of Mentz, for opposing indulgences and other practices of the church. Lincoln College, Oxford, founded 1427, completed by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln.
1480	Lorenzo de' Medici obtains the friendship of Ferdinand; treaty between them, March 6; anger of the pope. Siege of Rhodes by the Turks, May 23; D'Aubusson and his knights repel them with great loss in a general assault, July 26. They take Otranto by storm, Aug. 21. Sixtus meditates flight into France, forgives Ferdinand, forgoes his animosity against Lorenzo de' Medici, and concludes a treaty with Florence, Dec. 3. Lodovico Sforza drives away the ministers and friends of his late brother, and rules absolutely, in the name of his nephew; the duchess Bona withdraws from Milan. The Inquisition introduced into Spain by cardinal Ximenes. War renewed between the emperor Frederic and Matthias Corvinus. Death of Regnier d'Anjou; his daughter, Margaret, late queen of England, resigns all her claims on his States to Louis XI., for a pension, and retires to Dampierre, near Saumur.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile and Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	France.	Bohemia.	Germany.	Sax
1481	887	1 Bajazet II.	118Sixtus IV. Aug. 9.	1 John II. *the Perfect.*	8 Ferdinand and Isabella.	3 Francis Phœbus.	16 Abul Hassan.	21 Louis XI.	11 Ladislas IV.	42Frederic IV.	18 E ne
1482	888	2 ——	12 ——	2——	9——	4——	17 ——	22 ——	12——	43——	19—
1483	889	3 ——	13 ——	3——	10——	1 Catharine and John d'Albret.	18 ——	1 Chas. VIII.	13——	44——	20—
1484	890	4 ——	14 *d* Aug 12. 1 Innocent VIII. Aug 29.	4——	11——	2——	1 Abu Abdallah. Abdallah *el Zagal.* 1	2 ——	14——	45——	21—
1485	891	5 ——	2 ——	5——	12——	3——	2 —— 2	3 ——	15——	46——	22—
1486	892	6 ——	3 ——	6——	13——	4——	3 —— 3	4 ——	16——	47——	1 Fre der III.
1487	893	7 ——	4 ——	7——	14——	5——	4 —— 4	5 ——	17——	48——	2—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1481	4 Giovanni Mocenigo.	10 Filiberto.	24 Ferdinand I.	1 John I.	11 Sten Sture *Protector.*	37 Casimir IV.	24 Matthias Corvinus Huniades.	20 Ivan III.	22 Jas. III. Aug. 3.	21 Edward IV. March 4.
1482	5 ——	1 Chas. I	25 ——	2 ——	12 ——	38 ——	25 ——	21 ——	23 ——	22 ——
1483	6 ——	2 ——	26 ——	3 ——	13 ——	39 ——	26 ——	22 ——	24 ——	23 —— *d.* April 9. 1 Edward V. April 9 to June 25. 1 Richard III. June 16. Q. Anne of Warwick.
1484	7 ——	3 ——	27 ——	4 ——	14 ——	40 ——	27 ——	23 ——	25 ——	2 —— *d.* Q. Anne.
1485	1 Marco Barbarigo.	4 ——	28 ——	5 ——	15 ——	41 ——	28 ——	24 ——	26 ——	3 —— *d.* Aug. 2d. 1 Henry VII. Aug. 22.
1486	1 Agostino Barbarigo.	5 ——	29 ——	6 ——	16 ——	42 ——	29 ——	25 ——	27 ——	2 —— *w.* Elizabeth of York. *b.* Prince Arthur.
1487	2 ——	6 ——	30 ——	7 ——	17 ——	43 ——	30 ——	26 ——	28 ——	3 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1481	Treaty of marriage between the dauphin of France and the princess Elizabeth York; Louis breaks the contract, and urges the king of Scotland to make w on England. Maine and Provence united to France. Death of Alfonso V., kin of Portugal, at Cintra, July 28, æt. 49; his son, John II., from the events of h reign, receives the surname of *the Great*, or *the Perfect*. The parliament of Evo restricts the privileges of the nobility. All the States of Italy (except Venic unite with the kings of Castile and Aragon, Portugal, and Hungary, in a gener league, and recover Otranto from the Turks, Sep. 10. Freyburg and Soloth join the Swiss confederacy. Death of Christian I.; his son, John, succeeds hi on the throne of Denmark. The Nogay Tartars crush the Golden Horde in th battle of Bielawesch; the independence of Russia is established. Riga resis the Teutonic knights. Death of Mahomet II., May 31; his son, Bajazet II and Dschem (or Zizim) contend for the succession; the former prevails; t latter takes refuge in Egypt. The plague proves fatal to Francis Philelphu and to Bartolommeo Platina, librarian of the Vatican. Caxton prints, "Th *Boke of Tulle of Olde Age*," (Cicero de Senectute).
1482	James of Scotland prepares to invade England; Archibald Douglas (*Bell the Ca* and other disaffected lords, refuse to proceed; they hang Cochran, earl Mar, and other royal favourites, on Lauder Bridge; the king is made prisone but released on the approach of the dukes of Gloucester and Albany, with a English army, who recover Berwick (*see* 1461), advance to Edinburgh, an enforce a treaty of peace. Seclusion of Louis XI. in his castle of Plessis le Tours; his son, the dauphin, æt. 12, is affianced to Maximilian's daughte Margaret, æt. 3. Defeat of the Moors in Granada; Alhama taken and Loo besieged; revolt of Abu Abdallah against his father. The Venetians commenc a war against the duke of Ferrara, which for a time embroils Italy, till the pop who had sided with them, concludes a treaty of peace, Dec. 12. Matthias C vinus takes Heimburg and Bruck. Zizim seeks an asylum in Rhodes, an passes thence into France. Christian's second son, Frederic, claims Schlesvi under his father's will; his brother, John, divides the duchy with him. Th "*Policronicon*" printed by Caxton. Birth of Œcolampadius. Death of Ma garet of Anjou. Establishment of the Clothworkers' Company, London.
1483	Death of Edward IV., April 9, æt. 42; accession of his son, Edward V., æt. 1 Usurpation of Richard III., June 26. Murder of Edward, and his brother, th duke of York, in the Tower; their mother, with her daughter, takes refuge i the sanctuary at Westminster; her brother, earl Rivers, and other members o the Woodville family, put to death, June 13. Lord Hastings beheaded. Jan Shore condemned to do penance, and reduced to poverty. Conspiracy of the duk of Buckingham, and Henry, earl of Richmond; Buckingham detected and ex ecuted, Nov. 3; Richmond returns to Britanny. Death of Louis XI., at Ples les Tours, Aug. 30, æt. 60; his son, Charles VIII., æt. 13, succeeds, under th regency of his sister, Anne, married to the Sire de Beaujeu, brother of the duk of Bourbon. The Union of Calmar renewed; Sweden and Norway acknowled John I., but the former retains Sten Sture as protector, or administrator. Th Venetians, disregarding all the remonstrances of other States, continue thei hostilities against Ferrara; pope Sixtus excommunicates them for persisting the course, which he at first abetted and concurred in. Conspiracy among th nobility of Portugal to reverse the orders of the parliament of Evora; th duke of Braganza and many others beheaded. Abul Hassan compels th Spaniards to raise the siege of Loxa; repulses them at Malaga; fails in hi attempt to recover Alhama. Abu Abdallah taken prisoner at Lucena, is re leased by Ferdinand, and encouraged to persist in his rebellion. Birth of Marti Luther, Nov. 10, at Eisleben, in the county of Mansfeld. Caxton's Englis translation of the Lord's Prayer. Birth of Rabelais.
1484	Death of prince Edward, son of Richard III. The queen dowager, Elizabeth, i persuaded to leave her sanctuary, and place herself and her daughters in th hands of the usurper. The earl of Richmond withdraws from Britanny int France, where many English exiles join him. The regent of France assembl the States General at Tours, which manifest a very independent spirit. Th

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	intestine discord of the Moors assists the progress of Ferdinand in Granada. Abul Hassan resigns his crown to his brother Abdallah *el Zagal*, (the vigorous,) who has to contend with his brother, Abu Abdallah (called by Christian writers Boabdil). Peace re-established in Italy by the treaty of Bagnalo, Aug. 7; the duke of Ferrara is compelled to relinquish to the Venetians Rovigo and other portions of his hereditary States. Pope Sixtus persecutes the Colonna family; puts to the torture and beheads the prothonotary Lodovico; favours the Orsini; gratifies the cupidity of his own relations, and more particularly promotes the ambitious designs of his nephew (or son) count Girolamo Riario; his projects are interrupted by his death, Aug. 12, when the persecutions, which he had instituted, cease, and his favourites are exposed to the animosity of the Romans. Birth of Ulrich Zuinglius. Christopher Columbus applies in vain to John II. of Portugal, and Henry VII. of England, to afford him the means of exploring the Western Ocean.
1485	Death of queen Anne, March 16, æt. 31. Richard applies to the pope for a dispensation to marry his niece, Elizabeth of York. Landing of the earl of Richmond, at Milford Haven, Aug. 7. Battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22; Richard slain, æt. 33. Accession of Henry VII.; Coronation, Oct. 30. His uncle, Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, created duke of Bedford; Lord Stanley, earl of Derby, and Edward Courtenay, earl of Devonshire. Ferdinand takes Ronda and other towns, and again lays siege to Loxa. Birth of Katharine of Aragon, future queen of England, at Alcala de Henares, Dec. 16. Matthias Corvinus takes Vienna and Neustadt. Rebellion of the barons of Naples against the heavy taxes imposed on them. Moncenigo, doge of Venice, dies of the plague. The sweating sickness, from Sep. 21 to the end of Oct., carries off two lord mayors, a sheriff, six aldermen, and many thousand other persons, in London. Wynkyn de Worde prints his Polycronicon. Columbus opens his views to Ferdinand of Spain, and receives no encouragement from him. A great eclipse of the sun, March 16.
1486	The houses of York and Lancaster united by the marriage of Henry to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18; birth of Arthur, prince of Wales, Sep. 20. Henry unpopular; insurrection of lord Lovel and the Staffords put down by the duke of Bedford; imposture of Lambert Simnel; he is crowned at Dublin. The duke of Orleans having quarrelled with the regent, and retired into Britanny, a war is kindled between that duchy and France; siege of Nantes. Maximilian, archduke of Austria, elected king of the Romans Surrender of Loxa; Ferdinand defeats Abdallah el Zagal, and lays siege to Velez Malaga. The Aragonese are excited to revolt by the severities of the Inquisition, and put to death the chief inquisitor, Peter Arbue. Innocent encourages the rebellion in Naples, and invites the duke of Lorraine to claim that kingdom; Ferdinand of Spain, the duke of Milan, and Lorenzo de' Medici, unite their good offices to preserve peace in Southern Italy. Bartholomew Diaz reaches, but does not pass, the southern extremity of Africa, to which he gives the name of Cabo Tormentoso (Cape Stormy), afterwards called the Cape of Good Hope. Death of George of Trebizond, translator of the Greek Fathers into Latin.
1487	Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sends troops to support Lambert Simnel; he lands in Lancashire; battle of Stoke, near Newark, June 6; the earl of Lincoln, lord Lovel, and the leaders of the rebellion, perish in the field; Simnel is spared, and employed as a turnspit in the king's kitchen. Coronation of the queen, Nov. 20. Henry's offered mediation, to settle the dispute in France, is rejected. Surrender of Velez Malaga; the dissensions of the Moors still assist the progress of Ferdinand, and after taking other towns, he invests New Malaga. Lorenzo de' Medici recovers Sarzana from the Genoese; they place themselves again under the protection of the duke of Milan. Marriage of Lorenzo's daughter. Maddalena, to Franceschetto Cibo, the pope's son. Iwan III. takes Cazan, and makes its khan prisoner.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Bohemia.	France.	Spain. Portugal.	Spain. Castile & Aragon.	Spain. Navarre.	Moors.	Germany.	Sax... nt.
1488	894	8 Bajazet II.	5 Innocent VIII. Aug. 29	18 Ladislas IV.	6 Chas. VIII.	8 John II. *the Perfect*	15 Ferdinand and Isabella.	6 Catharine and John d'Albret.	5 Abu Abdallah. Abdallah *el Zagal.* 5	49 Frederic IV.	3 F... der... III.
1489	895	9 —	6 —	19 —	7 —	9 —	16 —	7 —	6 — 6	50 —	4 —
1490	896	10 —	7 —	20 — *king of Hungary.*	8 —	10 —	17 —	8 —	7 — 7	51 —	5 —
1491	897	11 —	8 —	21 —	9 —	11 —	18 —	9 —	8 —	52 —	6 —
1492	898	12 —	9 — d. July 25. 1 Alexander VI. Aug. 11.	22 —	10 —	12 —	19 —	10 —	Conquered by Ferdinand.	53 —	7 —
									Brandenburg.		
1493	899	13 —	2 —	23 —	11 —	13 —	20 —	11 —	16 John. 1	Maximilian I.	8 —
1494	900	14 —	3 —	24 —	12 —	14 —	21 —	12 —	19 —	2 —	9 —
1495	901	15 —	4 —	25 —	13 —	1 Emanuel.	22 —	13 —	20 —	3 —	10 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1488	3 Agostino Barbarigo.	7 Chas. I.	31 Ferdinand I.	8 John I.	18 Sten Sture *Protector.*	44 Casimir IV.	31 Matthias Corvinus Hunades.	27 Iwan III.	1 James IV. June 11.	4 Henry VII. Aug. 22.
1489	4 ——	1 Chas. II.	32 ——	9 ——	19 ——	45 ——	32 ——	28 ——	2 ——	5 —— *b.* Princess Margaret.
1490	5 ——	2 ——	33 ——	10 ——	20 ——	46 ——	1 Ladislas VI. *king of Bohemia.*	29 ——	3 ——	6 ——
1491	6 ——	3 ——	34 ——	11 ——	21 ——	47 ——	2 ——	30 ——	4 ——	7 —— *b.* Henry VIII.
1492	7 ——	4 ——	35 ——	12 ——	22 ——	1 John Albert.	3 ——	31 ——	5 ——	8 ——
1493	8 ——	5 ——	36 ——	13 ——	23 ——	2 ——	4 ——	32 ——	6 ——	9 ——
1494	9 ——	6 ——	1 Alfonso II.	14 ——	24 ——	3 ——	5 ——	33 ——	7 ——	10 ——
1495	10 ——	7 ——	1 Ferdinand II.	15 ——	25 ——	4 ——	6 ——	34 ——	8 ——	11 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1488	James III. of Scotland defeated by his barons near Bannockburn, and murdered in Beaton's Mill, June 11; his son inherits the crown. Defeat of the Bretons at St. Aubin, July 28; the duke of Orleans prisoner. Death of Francis II. duke of Brittany; distress of his subjects, and contests for the hand of his daughter, Anne. Malaga submits to Ferdinand; he advances against Guadix and Almeria. Zizim, Bajazet's brother, is at his own desire conveyed to Civita Vecchia. The Homer of Demetrius Chalcocondylas printed at Florence.
1489	Birth, Nov. 29, of the princess Margaret, the future queen of James IV. of Scotland. Henry VII. sends an auxiliary force into Brittany; confusion in the province; intrigues for the marriage of the duchess; return of the English army. Bartholomew, brother of Christopher Columbus, tries to arouse maritime enterprise in England. Surrender of Guadix, Almeria, and Baza, to the Spaniards. Reception of Zizim by the pope, March 14. Creation of cardinals. D'Aubusson, grand master of Rhodes, and John, son of Lorenzo de' Medici, æt. 14, afterwards pope Leo X. Ferdinand of Naples excommunicated and deposed, for refusing to pay his annual tribute to the pope; marriage of his grand-daughter, Isabella, to the duke of Milan. Death of John Wessel, professor of theology at Groningen. Johann von Tieffen, grand master of the Teutonic Order.
1490	Anne of Brittany betrothed to Maximilian, king of the Romans. Death of Alfonso, son of the king of Portugal, by a fall from his horse, during the festivities after his nuptials with Isabella, eldest daughter of the Spanish sovereigns. Abdallah *el Zagal* gives up to Ferdinand his remaining territories, and retires to an estate allotted to him; his nephew still holds out in Granada. War between Bajazet and Kaitbai, sultan of Egypt; both send ambassadors to Rome; the Ottoman requesting the pope to keep his brother, Zizim, in safe custody, and offering a pension for his maintenance; the Egyptian proposing that he should be released, and supported in his claim to the throne. Death of Matthias Corvinus, æt. 47; Ladislas, king of Bohemia, is elected by the Hungarians; Maximilian contends unsuccessfully for the crown, but recovers the Austrian provinces which Matthias had conquered. Marriage of Lodovico Sforza *il Moro* to Beatrice of Ferrara. A more perfect German version of the Bible is published. Elizabeth, widow of Edward IV., retires into the convent of Bermondsey.
1491	Queen Elizabeth gives birth, at Greenwich, June 28, to a son, afterwards Henry VIII. Charles VIII. sends back to her father his affianced bride, Margaret; compels Anne of Brittany to break her engagement to Maximilian, and marries her himself; this unites Brittany to France; Henry VII. and Maximilian league against him. To prepare for a war, Henry levies a *benevolence* on his people, and the parliament, Oct. 27, grants a supply. Ferdinand begins the siege of Granada. The rivalry of the two lately-married princesses, Isabella and Beatrice, is the beginning of discord in Milan. Marriage of the duke's sister, Anna Sforza, to Alfonso d'Este, son of the duke of Ferrara. After a struggle of many years, Riga submits to the Livonian knights of the Teutonic Order.
1492	Henry lands his army at Calais, Oct. 6, and lays siege to Boulogne. Charles agrees to pay him 745,000 crowns, and an annual tribute of 25,000; peace is concluded, and France retains Brittany. Imposture of Perkin Warbeck; he lands at Cork and gains partisans; is invited to the court of France; dismissed after the peace of Estaples; received and protected by the duchess of Flanders. Surrender of Granada, Jan. 2; end of the dominion of the Moors in Spain; Abu Abdallah receives a pension, and retires into Africa. After seven years of application, Columbus obtains from Ferdinand, in his camp before Granada, the means of undertaking his voyage of discovery; sails from Palos, Aug. 3; arrives, Oct. 12, at one of the Bahama islands, which he names S. Salvador, after which he reaches Cuba and Hispaniola. Death of Lorenzo de' Medici, April 7, æt. 44; his eldest son, Pietro, takes his station in Florence. The cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, elected pope, takes the name of Alexander VI. On the death of Casimir, æt. 64, the Poles choose his son, John Albert, to succeed him. The queen dowager, Elizabeth, dies in the convent of Bermondsey. Expulsion of the Jews from Spain.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1493	Many of the English nobility, deceived by Perkin Warbeck, concert measures in his favour; Sir Robert Clifford insinuates himself into their confidence, and betrays their schemes; he discovers and publishes the history of the impostor. Death of the emperor Frederic, Aug. 20, æt. 78; his son, Maximilian, succeeds him; the first who takes the title of emperor of Germany, without being crowned at Rome; he marries Bianca Maria Sforza, sister of the duke of Milan, and concludes a peace with France at Senlis; by which Artois and Franche Comté, the dowry of his daughter, Margaret, are restored to him. Charles VIII. restores also to Spain, by the treaty of Narbonne, the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne. Cadiz given up to Ferdinand. Columbus arrives at Lisbon, March 4, and is received by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona, April 15; commences his second voyage, Sep. 25. The pope divides the yet undiscovered regions of the New World between the Spaniards and Portuguese, by a line, which, in the progress of discovery, he is obliged to correct, by removing it 370 leagues further westward. Defeat of the Turks in Transylvania, by Ladislas, and in Syria, by Kaitbai. The duke of Milan being now of full age, his uncle, Lodovico, intrigues to retain his power as regent; he creates discord between the pope and Ferdinand of Naples, and invites the king of France to revive the Anjou claim on that crown. The Court of Requests instituted in London.
1494	Henry punishes the Flemings for their support of Perkin Warbeck, by stopping their trade with England. Sir William Stanley, and other favourers of the pretender, are condemned and executed. Sir Edward Poynings, governor of Ireland, induces the parliament of that country to pass the Act, which bears his name, giving full force there to all the laws of England. Warbeck fails in an attempt to land in Kent. Ferdinand of Naples prepares to resist the threatened invasion, but dies, Jan. 25, æt. 70; his son, Alfonso, conciliates the pope. Charles sends agents into Italy, one of whom is Philip de Comines. The Neapolitan fleet defeated near Genoa, Sep. 8. Death of the duke of Milan (supposed to be poisoned by his uncle), Oct. 22, æt. 25; his widow, Isabella, and her children, are sent to the castle of Pavia; to the exclusion of her eldest son, the emperor Maximilian invests Lodovico with the dukedom. Submission of Florence to Charles, and expulsion of Pietro de' Medici and his brothers, Nov. 9. Zizim is placed by the pope in the castle of S. Angelo, and the knights who had attended him are sent back to Rhodes. Aldus Manutius sets up his press at Venice. Death of John Picus de Mirandola, æt. 33, and of Angelo Politiano, æt. 40.
1495	Warbeck retires to Flanders; is unsuccessful in Ireland; favourably received by James IV. in Scotland, and married to Katharine Gordon, daughter of the earl of Huntley. Charles enters Rome, Jan. 1; he is urged to depose Alexander, whose scandalous mode of life had given universal offence, but concludes a treaty with him, and continues his progress, Jan. 28. Alfonso resigns the crown of Naples, Jan. 23, to his brother Ferdinand, and retires to a monastery at Mazzara, in Sicily, where he dies, Nov. 19. Zizim, who by treaty had been delivered into the hands of Charles, is carried off by a slow poison, previously administered to him. Cardinal Cæsar Borgia, given by the pope as a hostage, makes his escape. Ferdinand retires to the isle of Ischia; Charles enters Naples, Feb. 24; alarmed by his rapid success, the emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, the pope, Venice, and Lodovico of Milan league against him; leaving a part of his army to occupy his conquests, Charles quits Naples, May 20; reaches Rome, June 1; the pope retires to Perugia; Charles breaks through the allied forces, posted on the river Taro to intercept him, July 6; arrives at Turin; concludes a separate treaty with Lodovico, at Vercelli, Oct. 10, and returns to France. Pisa regains independence. Supported by a Spanish and papal army, under Gonsalvo Fernandez di Cordova, and Prosper Colonna, Ferdinand II. enters Naples again, July 7, and recovers a great part of his kingdom. The diet of Worms establishes the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar. Wirtemburg created a duchy. John, king of Portugal, oppressed by grief for the loss of his son, Alfonso (*see* 1490), and the pope's refusal to legitimize his natural son, George, dies of the dropsy, at Albuera, Sep. 14; his cousin, Emanuel, succeeds. Jamaica discovered by Columbus, May 3. Alliance of the Valais with Switzerland.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Bohemia.	France.	Portugal.	Spain. Castile.	Spain. Navarre.	Germany.	Saxony.	Ba
1496	902	16 Bajazet II.	5 Alexander VI. Aug. 11.	26 Ladislas IV. king of Hungary.	14 Chas. VIII.	2 Emanuel.	23 Ferdinand and Isabella.	14 Catharine and John d'Albret.	4 Maximilian I.	11 Frederic III.	21 J
1497	903—904	17 ——	6 ——	27 ——	15 ——	3 ——	24 ——	15 ——	5 ——	12 ——	22 —
1498	904—905	18 ——	7 ——	28 ——	1 Louis XII.	4 ——	25 ——	16 ——	6 ——	13 ——	23 —
1499	905—906	19 ——	8 ——	29 ——	2 ——	5 ——	26 ——	17 ——	7 ——	14 ——	1 J chun
1500	906—907	20 ——	9 ——	30 ——	3 ——	6 ——	27 ——	18 ——	8 ——	15 ——	2 —
1501	907—908	21 ——	10 ——	31 ——	4 ——	7 ——	28 ——	19 ——	9 ——	16 ——	3 —
1502	908—909	22 ——	11 ——	32 ——	5 ——	8 ——	29 ——	20 ——	10 ——	17 ——	4 —

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...epta-tion ...ates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1496	11 Agostino Barbarigo.	1 Philip II.	1 Frederic.	16 John I.	26 Sten Sture *Protector.*	5 John Albert.	7 Ladislas VI. *king of Bohemia.*	35 Iwan III.	9 Jas. IV. Junell.	12 Henry VII. Aug. 22.
1497	12 ——	1 Filliberto II.	2 ——	17 ——	1 John II. *king of Denmark and Norway.*	6 ——	8 ——	36 ——	10 ——	18 ——
1498	13 ——	2 ——	3 ——	18 ——	2 ——	7 ——	9 ——	37 ——	11 ——	14 —— *b* Princess Mary.
1499	14 ——	3 ——	4 ——	19 ——	3 ——	8 ——	10 ——	38 ——	12 ——	15 ——
1500	15 ——	4 ——	5 ——	20 ——	4 ——	9 ——	11 ——	39 ——	13 ——	16 ——
1501	1 Leonardo Loredano.	5 ——	Conquered by France and Spain.	21 ——	5 ——	1 Alexander.	12 ——	40 ——	14 ——	17 —— *m.* Prince Arthur to Katharine of Aragon. *m.* Princess Margaret to James, king of Scotland.
			Brunswick Lunenburg.							
1502	2 ——	6 ——	25 Henry I.	22 ——	6 ——	2 ——	13 ——	41 ——	15 ——	18 —— *d.* Prince Arthur.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1496	The king of Scotland, with Warbeck, makes an inroad into Northumberland, bu retreats before an English army. Encouraged by the success of Columbus, Henry sends out John Cabot, and his son, Sebastian, on a voyage of discovery. Co lumbus returns from his second voyage. Marriage of Philip, son of the emper Maximilian, and Mary of Burgundy (*see* 1477), to Joanna, second daughter o Ferdinand and Isabella. The duke de Montpensier, French viceroy in Naples dies at Pozzuolo, Oct. 19; his garrisons capitulate, and return to France Ferdinand, on the point of regaining full possession of his kingdom, dies, Oct. 5 and is succeeded by his uncle, Frederic. The Venetians occupy Brindisi Otranto, and other ports, as security for subsidies advanced by them. Maximilia enters Italy with an army; quarrels with the Venetians, and returns to Germany Emanuel, in his treaty of marriage with Alfonso's widow, Isabella, elde daughter of the Spanish sovereigns, agrees to expel all Jews and Mohammedan from Portugal; he fits out an expedition, under Vasco de Gama, to explore th eastern seas; departure from Belem, July 9. The Florentines besiege Pisa Jesus College, Cambridge, founded by John Alcock, bishop of Ely.
1497	Insurrection in Cornwall; the rebels, headed by lord Audley, march into Ken encamp at Eltham, are defeated on Blackheath, June 22; the leaders are ex ecuted, the multitude pardoned. The Scottish king makes another invasion finds Norham castle well defended, and goes home again; a truce concluded and Warbeck dismissed; the Flemings refuse him shelter, on which Henry allows them to renew their commercial intercourse with England. The adventure still gathers some adherents in the West, with whom he attempts to besieg Exeter; his followers submit to the king's army at Taunton, and he take refuge in the sanctuary at Beaulieu, in the New Forest. The marriage o Emanuel and Isabella is solemnized. Sep. 30. Maximilian's daughter, Margare (*see* 1491), is married in April, at Burgos, to John, the only son of Ferdinan and Isabella; in Oct. the young prince dies. Sten Sture offends the Swedish nobility, is defeated, and deprived of his protectorate, by John, who enforces th union of Calmar, is crowned at Stockholm, and his son, Christian, is declare his successor. Divorce of the pope's daughter, Lucretia Borgia, from John Sforza. The church lands of Benevento and others are secularized by th pope, re-constituted into a duchy, and given to his son, John, who is assas sinated seven days afterwards; the crime is imputed to his brother, Cæsa Borgia, who had laid aside his cardinal's purple, and resumed the position o layman. The Grisons allies of the Swiss cantons. Vasco de Gama passes th Cape of Good Hope, and arrives at Calicut. The Medici repulsed from th gates of Florence. Birth of Philip Melancthon. Cabot discovers Newfound land, and the coast of North America, as far as that part now called Virginia University of Aberdeen founded. Maximilian licenses the fairs of Leipzig.
1498	Surrender of Warbeck; he confesses his imposture; his life is spared, but he i exposed to the derision of the populace, and detained in custody. A fit of ap plexy ends the life of Charles VIII, at Amboise, April 7, æt. 28; the successio goes into the Orleans family, and Louis XII. takes the throne of France; h grants to Cæsar Borgia, and creating him duke of Valence, he obtains a papa Bull for his divorce from his first wife, a daughter of Louis XI., and marria Anne of Brittany, widow of his predecessor; he asserts his claims to the duch of Milan, and the kingdom of Naples. Columbus, in his third voyage, discove Trinidad. Vasco de Gama, having laid the foundation for the Portuguese empi in India, returns to his country. Birth of Henry's daughter, Mary, the futu queen of Louis XII., and afterwards married to the duke of Suffolk. The Ve netians, under the pretence of assisting Pisa, endeavour to gain possession of for themselves; the duke of Milan aids the Florentines in prosecuting the sie Savonarola, a Dominican, with two of his disciples, burnt at Florence, May 2 by desire of the pope, for preaching the necessity of reform in the church; h Life written by John Francis Picus Mirandola. Frederic, duke and elector Saxony, grand master of the Teutonic Order. An Act of parliament forbids t Company of Merchant Adventurers to exclude other merchants from the tra of the Low Countries.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1498	Warbeck plots with the earl of Warwick to effect their escape from the Tower; hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 16; the earl, the last of the male line of the Plantagenets, beheaded, Nov. 28. The Florentines, unsuccessful against Pisa, behead their general, Paolo Vitelli. Alliance of France and Venice, conquest of Milan; flight of Lodovico Sforza into Germany, with his family and treasure; entry of Louis, Oct. 6; Cremona acquired by the Venetians. Jean Jaques Trivulce, marshal of France, governor of the conquered State. Voluntary submission of Genoa. The emperor Maximilian makes war on the Swiss, is defeated, and concludes a treaty of peace at Basle. The Turks enter the Venetian States, and ravage Friuli. Ojeda, a former companion of Columbus, and Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, are employed by Emanuel to explore the New World; they discover Brazil; and Amerigo, writing an account of their voyage, calls the new continent after himself, America. Death of Marsilio Ficino, translator of Plato, and restorer of Greek philosophy, in Italy, Oct. 1. Ferdinand compels all the Moors in his kingdom to embrace Christianity, or quit the land.
1500	Henry VII., to avoid the plague raging in London, takes his family to Calais; interview there with Maximilian's son, Philip, governor of the Netherlands; projected marriage of his son, just born at Ghent (the future emperor Charles V.), with Henry's young daughter, Mary. The oppression of the French provokes a revolt in Milan; Lodovico Sforza returns with an army of Swiss mercenaries, by whom he is at last betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and consigned for the remaining ten years of his life to the castle of Loches, in Berry. The year of jubilee affords a pretext for the sale of Indulgences in all countries, without requiring the purchasers to visit Rome. Murder of Alfonso of Aragon, third husband of Lucretia Borgia, ascribed to her brother, Cæsar. Columbus, the victim of false accusations, is brought back to Spain a prisoner. Pedro Alvarez Cabral sails from Lisbon, March 8, with a fleet of thirteen ships, destined for India; driven by storms out of his course, he arrives at Brazil, and shares the glory of being its first discoverer; pursuing his voyage, he visits Quilos, Mozambique, and the eastern coast of Africa. Corte Real, also sent out by the king of Portugal, explores the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Labrador, as far as Hudson's Bay. Modon and Coron taken from the Venetians by the Turks. The Florentines renew the siege of Pisa, which they again abandon with great loss. War of independence in Ditmarsch; the king of Denmark defeated at Meldorf.
1501	Marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, to Katharine, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Nov. 14, and of the princess Margaret, to James, king of Scotland. Maximilian forms the Aulic Council. Conquest and partition of Naples by France and Spain; the armies commanded by the duke de Nemours, and Gonsalvo de Cordova; the duchy of Anjou given to Frederic, which he holds till his death, Sep. 9, 1504. The pope creates his son, Cæsar, duke of Romagna, having aided him in acquiring possession of the territory by force, fraud, perfidy, and murder; Faenza, the last city that holds out, capitulates on terms that are violated, and its lord, Astorgio de' Manfredi, a youth of 17, barbarously put to death. Sten Sture regains his ascendancy in Sweden. The duke of Saxony, as grand master of the Teutonic Order, refuses homage to Alexander, who succeeds his brother, John Albert, on the throne of Poland. Basle and Schafhausen join the Swiss confederacy. Ismail I. founds the Sofi dynasty in Persia. Luther studies at Erfurt.
1502	Death of prince Arthur, April 2, æt. 16; his young widow retires to the palace of Croydon; the king projects her marriage to his son, Henry, now prince of Wales. Sebastian Cabot returns from his voyage; his report encourages Eliot, and some Bristol merchants, to undertake expeditions. Columbus, on his fourth voyage, reaches the isthmus of Panama. Continued atrocities of Cæsar Borgia; by the same course of villany he makes himself master of Urbino and other cities; marriage of his sister, Lucretia, to her fourth husband, Alfonso d'Este, son of the duke of Ferrara. The kings of France and Spain begin to quarrel about the division of their plunder. Juan de Nova Castella, the Portuguese admiral, returning from India, discovers the island of St. Helena, May 21. Henry VII. builds his chapel in Westminster. University of Wittenberg founded.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Navarre.	Bohemia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ger-many
1503	909—910	23 Bajazet II.	12 Alexander VI. Aug. 11 *d.* 12. 1 Pius III. Sept. 22 *d.* Oct. 18. 1 Julius II. Nov. 1.	9 Emanuel.	30 Ferdinand and Isabella	21 Catharine and John d'Albret.	33 Ladislas IV. *king of Hungary.*	5 Joachim I.	18 Frederic III.	26 Henry I.	11 Maximilian I.
1504	910—911	24 ——	2——	10——	31—— *d.* Isabella.	22——	34——	6——	19——	27——	12 ——
1505	911—912	25 ——	3——	11——	32 Ferdinand *alone.*	23——	35——	7——	20——	28——	13 ——
1506	912—913	26 ——	4——	12——	33——	24——	36——	8——	21——	29——	14 ——
1507	913—914	27 ——	5——	13——	34——	25——	37——	9——	22——	30——	15 ——
1508	914—915	28 ——	6——	14——	35——	26——	38——	10——	23——	31——	16 ——
1509	915—916	29 ——	7——	15——	36——	27——	39——	11——	24——	32——	17 ——
1510	916—917	30 ——	8——	16——	37——	28——	40——	12——	25——	33——	18 ——

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Reputed Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1503	3 Leonardo Loredano.	7 Filiberto II.	6 Louis XII.	23 John I.	1 Svante Sture, *Protector.*	3 Alexander.	14 Ladislas VI. *king of Bohemia.*	42 Iwan III.	16 Jas. IV. Junell	19 Henry VII. Aug. 22. *d.* Queen Elisabeth.
1504	4 ——	1 Charles III.	7 ——	24 ——	2 ——	4 ——	15 ——	43 ——	17 ——	20 ——
1505	5 ——	2 ——	8 ——	25 ——	3 ——	5 ——	16 ——	1 Vassili IV.	18 ——	21 ——
1506	6 ——	3 ——	9 ——	26 ——	4 ——	1 Sigismund I.	17 ——	2 ——	19 ——	22 ——
1507	7 ——	4 ——	10 ——	27 ——	5 ——	2 ——	18 ——	3 ——	20 ——	23 ——
1508	8 ——	5 ——	11 ——	28 ——	6 ——	3 ——	19 ——	4 ——	21 ——	24 ——
1509	9 ——	6 ——	12 ——	29 ——	7 ——	4 ——	20 ——	5 ——	22 ——	*d.* Apr. 21. 1 Henry VIII. April 22. *m.* Katharine of Aragon.
1510	10 ——	7 ——	13 ——	30 ——	8 ——	5 ——	21 ——	6 ——	23 ——	2 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1503	Death of queen Elizabeth, Feb. 11, after giving birth to a princess, who survive only a few days. Pope Julius grants a dispensation for the prince of Wale æt. 12, to be contracted in marriage to Katharine, his brother's widow, æt. 1 the contract is signed. Henry employs Empson and Dudley to extort mone from his subjects. Alexander VI. dies suddenly, æt. 72, while he and his s are contriving still greater enormities; his successor, Pius II., lives only days after his election. Julius II. deprives Cæsar Borgia of his ill-gotten spoil and imprisons him. Gonsalvo de Cordova defeats the French, April 28, at C rignuola, where the duke de Nemours is killed; enters Naples, May 14; take the fort Del' Uovo, by springing a mine; gains a decisive victory, Dec. 28, o the Garigliano, where Pietro de' Medici loses his life, and the whole kingdom Naples becomes subject to Spain. The Portuguese commander, Albuquerque on his way to India, discovers Zanzibar. Death of D'Aubusson, grand master Rhodes, June 30, æt. 80. Death of Sten Sture; Svante Stnre succeeds to hi influence in Sweden, and is supported by the people, in opposition to the crow the nobility, and the priesthood. Peace concluded between Iwan III. and th Teutonic knights of Livonia. Venice makes peace with the Turks, and cede to them Santa Maura.
1504	A parliament, Jan. 25; the Commons appoint Dudley their speaker; a subsidy i voted to the king, though he is known to be in no want of money. Death Isabella, queen of Spain, Nov. 26, æt. 53; the kingdom of Castile passes to he daughter, Joanna, and her husband, Philip; in their absence, Ferdinand stil continues to govern. Columbus returns from his fourth and last voyage. Treat of Blois; proposed betrothal of Charles, æt. 4 (son of Philip, *see* 1500), to Claude daughter of Louis XII., whose dowry is to consist of Britanny, Franche Comt and Milan. Maximilian's daughter, Margaret, who, after the death of her firs husband (*see* 1497), married Filiberto, duke of Savoy, is, by his death, again widow. The Venetians, jealous of the new Indian trade of the Portuguese incite the Mamelukes of Egypt, and Zamorin, sovereign of Calicut, to commence hostilities against them. Cæsar Borgio is released from confinement on con ditions which he violates, is again captured and sent a prisoner to Spain, where he soon afterwards dies in a skirmish in Navarre; while the other domains take from him are restored to the church, Venice retains Faenza and Rimini. The citizens of Naples resist by violence the introduction of the Inquisition. Pope Julius begins to practise the nepotism which he condemned in his predecessor Pisa is again besieged by the Florentines.
1505	The intrigues of the earl of Suffolk in Flanders cause many arrests in England and some executions; among those who suffer death is Sir James Tyrrel, th accomplice in the murder of Edward V. and his brother. Henry, prince o Wales, by his father's desire, signs a secret protest, June 27, against his mar riage with his brother's widow. Peace between France and Spain; Louis XII claims Milan, and gives up all that he holds or claims in Naples, as the dowry of his niece, Germaine de Foix, who is married to Ferdinand. Death of Iwan III., by whom the Russian empire is now consolidated. Luther becomes a monk at Erfurt, and begins his Scriptural researches. Francesco de Almeira, Portuguese viceroy, establishes factories along the coast of Malabar, and his fleets interrup the Egyptian and Venetian commerce.
1506	Philip and Joanna, on their way to assume the government of Castile, are drive by a storm into the harbour of Weymouth; entertained at Windsor; negotiation there; the earl of Suffolk given up to Henry, and confined in the Tower; pro posed marriage between Henry and Margaret, Philip's sister; revived project uniting his son, Charles, to the princess Mary; neither contract signed. Death of Philip, at Burgos, Sep. 25, æt. 28; insanity of his widow; their son, Charles æt. 6, is declared heir of Spain and the Netherlands, and Ferdinand, æt. 3, of th Austrian States; the minority of Charles, and the incapacity of his mother leave his grandfather, Ferdinand, still the actual king of Castile; the emperor Maximilian, standing in the same degree of relationship, claims the regency; angry discussions follow. The States General of France forbid the alienation of the provinces, contemplated by the treaty of Blois, and annul the contract; th

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	princess Claude is affianced to Francis, count of Angouleme, presumptive heir to the throne. Pope Julius leads his army against Perugia and Bologna; encouraged by him, the Genoese expel their nobles and the French. Ferdinand of Spain visits Naples. The sugar-cane brought to Hispaniola from the Canaries. Death of Columbus, at Valladolid, May 20, æt. 64. Bramante d'Urbino begins St. Peter's, at Rome; Julius lays the first stone, April 18. The University of Francfort on the Oder founded by the elector of Brandenburg. Ladislas secures the eventual union of Hungary with Austria, by the double betrothment of his just-born son, Louis, to Maria, the youngest daughter of the deceased Philip, and of his own daughter, Anna, to Maria's brother, Ferdinand. The *Great Harry*, the first ship of the royal navy of England.
1507	Margaret of Savoy, appointed governess of the Netherlands, concludes a commercial treaty with England; Wolsey negotiates with her. Louis XII. comes to crush the revolt in Genoa; conference between him and Ferdinand at Savona. Gonsalvo returns to Spain. Portuguese settlements formed on Ormus by Albuquerque, and on Ceylon by Lorenzo de Almeida; Madagascar visited by Tristan d'Acunha. Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, created a cardinal, and minister to Ferdinand. Margaret, mother of Henry VII., gives an additional endowment to Christ College, Cambridge.
1508	The emperor Maximilian enters Italy with an army; the Venetians refuse him a passage; after some months of unsuccessful war, he concludes a truce, leaving in their hands Trieste, and many other places; the league of Cambray concluded Dec. 10, by Margaret, regent of the Netherlands, and the cardinal de Rohan, ambassador of France and legate of the pope; the emperor, the kings of France and Spain, and the pope, coalesce against Venice; they are afterwards joined by the dukes of Savoy, Mantua, and Ferrara. Luther professor of philosophy at Wittenberg. By the advice of Covilham, the Abyssinians send Matthew, an Armenian merchant, to request the assistance of the Indian Portuguese against the Mahometans.
1509	Death of Henry VII., at Richmond, April 21, æt. 52; Henry VIII. marries Katharine of Aragon, June 3; they are crowned at Westminster, June 24. Proclamation to encourage complaints; arrest of Empson, Dudley, and their accomplices. Wolsey, employed by Henry VII. just before his death, on a mission to Maximilian, at Brussels, is introduced to the new king by Fox, bishop of Winchester. The Venetians endeavour, by concessions, to avert the storm which threatens them; their overtures rejected; they prepare to defend themselves; are totally defeated, at Agnadello, May 14, by Louis XII., and lose all their late acquisitions. The other confederates jealous of France; the Venetians recover Padua, and rise again in power. Pisa taken by the Florentines, June 8. Campaign of cardinal Ximenes in Africa; Oran taken. Diego Columbus, son of Christopher, governor of Spanish America. Albuquerque refers the Abyssinian envoy to the government at Lisbon. St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Margaret, mother of Henry VII., soon after which she dies, June 29. Luther preacher at Wittenberg. Erasmus visits Oxford. Death of the historian, Philip de Comines. St. Paul's School, London, founded by Dr. Colet.
1510	The court of Henry VIII. the scene of gaiety, in which the treasures of his father are profusely lavished. Wolsey dean of Lincoln, and almoner to the king. Act of attainder against Empson and Dudley; they are executed, Aug. 17. Pope Julius designs his *Holy League* against France, in which he is joined by Venice, and the Swiss; he makes war on the duke of Ferrara; courts Henry VIII. Ferdinand of Spain, desists from the war in Italy, and prosecutes that in Africa, where he conquers a large portion of the northern coast. Maximilian acts in concert with Louis XII., and calls a council at Tours, at which some cardinals attend. The Spaniards form their first settlement on the mainland of America, at Panama. The Portuguese conquer Goa, and extend their commerce to Sumatra. Cardinal Ximenes founds the Universities of Alcala de Henares (Complutum) and Santiago de Compostella. Luther, on a deputation to Rome, witnesses the corruption in the papal court. Erasmus teaches Greek at Cambridge.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Navarre.	Bohemia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany
1511	917—918	31 Bajazet II.	9 Julius II. Nov. 1.	17 Emanuel.	38 Ferdinand.	29 Catharine and John d'Albret.	41 Ladislas IV. *king of Hungary.*	13 Joachim I.	26 Frederic III.	34 Henry I.	19 Maximilian
1512	918—919	1 Selim I.	10	18	39	Conquered by Ferdinand.	42	14	27	35	20
						Dukes of Bavaria.					
1513	920	2	d. Feb. 20. 1 Leo X. Mar. 11.	19	40	6 William I.	43	15	28	36	21
1514	921	3	2	20	41	7	44	16	29	37	22
1515	922	4	3	21	42	8	45	17	30	38	23
1516	923	5	4	22	1 Chas. I.	9	1 Louis I. *king of Hungary.*	18	31	39	24

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Dispositions of Europe.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1511	11 Leonardo Loredano.	8 Chas. III.	14 Louis XII.	31 John I.	2Svante Sture, *Protector.*	6 Sigismund I.	22Ladislas VI. *king of Bohemia.*	7 Vassili IV.	24.Jas. IV. June 11.	3 Henry VIII. April 22.
1512	12 ——	9 ——	15 ——	32 ——	1 Sten Sture, *the Younger*	7——	23 ——	8 ——	25——	4 ——
1513	13 ——	10 ——	16 ——	1 Christian II.	2——	8——	24 ——	9 ——	26—— d. Sep. 9. 1 Jas. V.	5 ——
1514	14 ——	11 ——	17 ——	2 ——	3——	9——	25 ——	10 ——	2——	6 ——
1515	15 ——	12 ——	1 Francis I.	3 ——	4——	10——	26 ——	11 ——	3——	7 ——
1516	16 ——	13 ——	2 ——	4 ——	5——	11——	1 Louis II. *king of Bohemia.*	12——	4——	8 —— b. Princess Mary.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1511	Queen Katharine gives birth to a son, Jan. 1, who dies in February. Pope Juli conducts in person the siege of Mirandola, during a most severe winter; ent the breach, Jan. 21; loses Bologna, May 21; defeated by Trivulce, retires Ravenna. Gaston de Foix, governor of Milan, and the emperor Maximilia continue hostilities against Ferrara and Venice. The council of Tours remov to Pisa, and thence to Milan, is excommunicated by Julius. Ferdinand of Spa joins the *Holy League*, and prevails on Henry VIII., by a treaty, signed Dec. to co-operate with him. The Portuguese establish themselves at Malacc which becomes the centre of their trade with the neighbouring islands, and wi China. Bajazet wishes to resign his sceptre to his eldest son, Achmet; the J nizaries demand the sultanship for his younger and more warlike son, Selh Nicholas Machiavelli secretary of state at Florence.
1512	Henry VIII. declares war against France, and obtains a subsidy from the parliame The marquis of Dorset lands an English army at Fontarabia, and is deceived Ferdinand, who conquers Navarre for himself, instead of joining his allies to i vade Guienne; the English forces return home in disgust. An indecisive sea-figl near Brest. Raymond de Cardona, viceroy of Naples, with a combined Spanis and papal army, besieges Bologna; Gaston de Foix raises the siege, Feb. recovers Brescia and Bergamo from the Venetians, Feb. 19; gains the battle Ravenna, April 11, and falls on the field in the hour of victory, æt. 24. Th cardinal John de' Medici is taken prisoner by the French. Ravenna, Faenz Rimini, Forli, and other cities, surrender to the conquerors. Julius opens h Lateran council, May 3. The emperor Maximilian breaks off his alliance wi France; his troops join the Swiss in invading Milan, and restoring the duchy Maximilian Sforza, son of Lodovico, the former duke. Rescue of the cardin John de' Medici; he and his brother are conducted to Florence by the Spanis army, where they resume the former influence of their family. Giano Frego expels the French from Genoa, and is appointed doge. Alfonso, duke of Ferrar invited to Rome under the semblance of pardon, is treacherously imprisoned b Julius; Fabrizio and Marco Colonna, who had pledged their word for his safet forcibly release him, and secure his return to Ferrara. On the death of Svan Sture, his son, Steno, is elected protector by the Swedes. Albert von Brande burg Culmbach, Teutonic grand master, refuses homage to Poland. Selim o cupies the Ottoman throne; Bajazet and his other sons are put to deat Florida discovered by the Spaniard, Juan de Leon.
1513	Invasion of France by Henry VIII., June 30; Wolsey attends as secretary; th emperor Maximilian joins the English army, Aug. 12; siege of Terouanne victory of Guinegate (*Battle of Spurs*), Aug. 16; surrender of Terouanne, and Tournay, Sep. 24; the administration of the revenues of the see given Wolsey; Scotch invasion of England; defeat and death of James IV., by th earl of Surrey, on Flodden Field, Sep. 9; Henry returns to London, Oct. Louis XII. concludes a truce for a year with Ferdinand, and an alliance, offensiv and defensive, with Venice. Death of pope Julius; John de' Medici elected takes the name of Leo X.; appoints Peter Bembo and Jacopo Sadoleto h secretaries, and Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, gonfalonier of the church. Havin obtained Parma and Piacenza from the duke of Milan, he engages for th defence of that duchy a large body of Swiss, who totally defeat the French g nerals La Tremouille and Trivulce, at Novara, June 6. The Venetians defeat by Prospero Colonna, near Vicenza, Oct. 7. Palermo made the seat of the S cilian viceroyalty, and of a tribunal of the Inquisition. The canton of Appenz added to the Swiss League. Death of John, king of Denmark, æt. 59; his so Christian II., succeeds him, but is not acknowledged in Sweden. Vasco Nuñ de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Darien, and reaches the Pacific Ocean. Reuchl accused of heresy for preserving Hebrew books from the flames. Brasen-No College, Oxford, founded by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Richa Sutton. Henry VIII. declines to prosecute the war against his sister, Marga on whom the regency of Scotland devolves for her son, James V. Sir Fabrici Caretto grand master of Rhodes.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1514	Peace between England and France, Aug. 7. Death of the French queen, Anne of Brittany, Jan. 9; marriage of her daughter, Claude, to Francis, count of Angoulême (see 1506), May 18, and of Louis XII. to Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Oct. 9. Anne Boleyn is one of her suite; his other sister, Margaret, marries Douglas, Earl of Angus, on which the Scottish nobles appoint the duke of Albany regent; another son of Henry and Katharine, born Nov., dies in a few days. The French lose all their remaining forts in Italy; Leo X. deceives the duke of Ferrara, and keeps Modena and Reggio. The Venetians still make head alone against their numerous enemies. The council of Pisa, or Milan, after having been transferred to Lyons, is finally closed, having effected nothing; that of the Lateran continues its sittings, but its protection of ecclesiastical abuses hastens the coming Reformation. Smolensko renounces its subjection to Poland, and becomes part of Russia. Ambassadors from Portugal present to Leo X. an elephant, a panther, with other animals and products of their new territories in the East. Sultan Selim defeats the Persian Shah Ismael at Kalderoon, Aug. 17, and takes Tauris. Mulhausen admitted an ally by the Swiss Cantons. Death of Bramante d'Urbino. Raffaelle continues the building of St. Peter's. Henry VIII. sets the example of emancipating his serfs. Peter Dunne convicted of heresy ten days after his death; his body is disinterred and burnt in Smithfield, Dec. 20. Reuchlin defended by Melancthon against his accusers, and acquitted by Leo X. Wolsey archbishop of York.
1515	Death of Louis XII., Jan. 1, æt 53; he is succeeded by his son-in-law, Francis I.: his young widow marries Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, with whom she returns to London, and they are kindly received by Henry and Katharine. Anne Boleyn is retained in the service of queen Claude. Wolsey created cardinal, papal legate, and lord chancellor. League against France by the emperor, the pope, Ferdinand of Spain, Florence, Milan and the Swiss Cantons. Francis enters Italy, recovers Genoa, defeats the allies at Marignano, Sep. 13 and 14; the duke Maximilian Sforza relinquishes Milan to him, and retires into France on a pension. The Venetians take Bergamo and Peschiera, and besiege Brescia. Conference between Francis and Leo X. at Bologna; peace concluded between them. Francis abandons the Pragmatic Sanction and agrees to a new Concordat; the pope promises to restore Modena and Reggio to Alfonso d'Este, and again deceives him. Marriage of Julia de' Medici to Filiberto of Savoy. Christian of Denmark marries Isabella, daughter of the late archduke of Austria, Philip. Gonsalvo de Cordova dies at Grenada, Dec. 2. Albuquerque, on his return from Ormus to Goa, finding himself superseded by Lopez Suarez, dies of vexation. Rio de la Plata discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis.
1516	Birth of the princess (afterwards queen) Mary at Greenwich, Feb. 18. Margaret, Henry's sister, takes refuge at his court from the troubles in Scotland, leaving her son, James V., under the care of the regent, Albany. Death of Ferdinand, king of Spain, Jan. 23, æt 64; he is succeeded by his eldest grandson, Charles (see 1506). Continued hostilities in Italy; the emperor Maximilian enters with a large army, which want of money compels him to disband. The Venetians take Brescia and besiege Verona. Francis concludes a treaty of peace at Noyon with the emperor and the king of Spain, and at Freyburg with the Swiss Cantons. Death of Julian de' Medici; Leo seizes by force the duchy of Urbino, and gives it to his nephew, Lorenzo; he narrowly escapes being captured by some Moorish pirates on the coast near Civita Lavinia. On the death of Ladislas, his son, Louis, inherits Bohemia and Hungary. Revolt of Sicily. Death of John d'Albret, the expelled king of Navarre; his son, Henry, is allowed by Francis to retain the small province north of the Pyrenees with the title of king. Selim invades Syria; Khanson Ghori, sultan of Egypt, defeated and slain near Aleppo. Erasmus publishes his Greek Testament, with a Latin translation and notes. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Bohemia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ge Nas
1517	924	6 Selim I.	5 Leo X. Mar. 11.	23 Emanuel.	2 Chas. I.	10 William I.	2 Louis I. *king of Hungary.*	19 Joachim I.	32 Frederic III.	40 Henry I.	25 Max milli. I.
1518	925	7 ——	6 ——	24 ——	3 ——	11 ——	3 ——	20 ——	33 ——	41 ——	26 —
1519	926	8 ——	7 ——	25 ——	4 —— *Emperor of Germany.* Chas. V.	12 ——	4 ——	21 ——	34 ——	4 ——	1 Cha V. king Spain
1520	927	1 Soliman II.	8 ——	26 ——	5 ——	13 ——	5 ——	22 ——	35 ——	42 ——	2 —
1521	928	2 ——	9 —— d. Dec. 1	1 John III.	6 ——	14 ——	6 ——	23 ——	36 ——	44 ——	3 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1517	17 Leonardo Loredano.	14 Chas. III.	3 Francis I.	5 Christian II.	6 Sten Sture, *the Younger.*	12 Sigismund I.	2 Louis II. *king of Bohemia.*	13 Vassili IV.	5 James V. Sep. 9.	9 Henry VIII. April 22.
1518	18 ——	15 ——	4 ——	6 ——	7 ——	13 ——	3 ——	14 ——	6 ——	10 ——
1519	19 ——	16 ——	5 ——	7 ——	8 ——	14 ——	4 ——	15 ——	7 ——	11 ——
1520	20 ——	17 ——	6 ——	8 —— *king of Sweden.*	1 Christian II. *king of Denmark.*	15 ——	5 ——	16 ——	8 ——	12 ——
1521	1 Antonio Grimani.	18 ——	7 ——	9 ——	2 ——	16 ——	6 ——	17 ——	9 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1517	Luther resists in Wittenberg, Oct. 31, the sale of Indulgences by Tatzel, a Dominican friar, employed to carry into effect the papal Bull. The Lateran council having reversed the acts of Constance and Basle, closes, March 16; this apparent restoration of the pope's power animates the opposition to him; Leo creates thirty-one cardinals, July 31, from whom he obtains 200,000 golden ducats. The duke of Urbino regains his duchy, and again expelled, is allowed to retire to Mantua, with his personal property and his library. Verona surrenders to marshal Lautrec, Jan. 26, who restores it to Venice; Francis renews his league with the republic. Cardinal Petrucci beheaded for attempting to poison Leo X.; his accomplice, cardinal Bendinello de' Sauli, is condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Charles, king of Spain, leaves the Netherlands, and arrives at Villa Viciosa, Sep. 19; cardinal Ximenes dies at Roa, æt. 80, having printed, at his own expense, the Polyglot Bible, named Complutensian, from the university of Complutum (Alcala de Henares), where he is interred in the church of St. Ildefonso. The revolt of Sicily suppressed. Gustavus Troil, archbishop of Upsal, deposed for endeavouring to restore the Danish government in Sweden. Egypt conquered by the Ottomans. The Portuguese trade with China at Macao; negro slaves introduced into Hispaniola. "Evil May-day;" more than 200 London apprentices condemned for a riot against foreigners; at the intercession of Queen Katharine and the king's two sisters, they are pardoned, except the ringleaders. The sweating sickness rages in London.
1518	Oxford the royal residence, during the disease in London. Henry, by a treaty with Francis, restores Tournay, and agrees to a marriage between the princess Mary and the dauphin; the children are solemnly betrothed, Dec. 16. Wolsey receives from Francis a pension of 12,000 livres, as an equivalent for the revenues of the see of Tournay; he is appointed sole legate, and is now at the summit of his greatness; the proceedings of his legatine court excite popular discontent, and are checked by the king. Peace concluded between the emperor and Venice. Christian II. invades Sweden. Leo X. eludes the performance of his promise to restore Modena and Reggio; fails to excite a crusade against the Turks; the clergy resist the tax of the tenth of their incomes, imposed by him for that purpose. Luther defends himself before the Diet of Augsburg; he refuses to retract, and writes his letter to the pope; he is supported by Frederic, elector of Saxony. Melancthon professor of Greek at Wittenberg. Another German translation of the Scriptures is printed. Leo X. issues a Bull, Nov. 9, forbidding all disputes about Indulgences. Conquest of Arabia by the Turks. Horuc and Hayraddin Barbarossa found the piratical States of Barbary. Silveyra opens the Portuguese trade with Bengal. Dr. Linacre obtains letters patent from Henry VIII., Oct. 23, for the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians in London.
1519	Death of the emperor Maximilian, Jan. 12, æt. 60. The kings of France and Spain compete for his crown; Henry VIII. becomes a candidate too late, and withdraws. Charles I. of Spain, elected June 28, is Charles V. in Germany; the two competitors strive for pre-eminence in Europe; both seek the alliance of the king of England, and the favour of his minister; Henry inclines first to Francis, and stands godfather to his second son, Henry. During the vacancy of the empire, Frederic of Saxony, as regent, represses the turbulence of the Würtemburg duke Ulrich, and encourages Luther, who denies at Leipzig the pope's supremacy; Melancthon, Œcolampadius, and Carlstadt take part in the controversy; Zuinglius denounces at Zürich the sale of Indulgences and corruptions of the church; the town-council support him. Death of Lorenzo de' Medici, the papal duke of Urbino; his consort, Maddalena, dies nearly at the same time, in giving birth to a daughter, Katharine, the future queen of France. Leo annexes Urbino to the States of the church, and sends his cousin, the cardinal Julius, to Florence; instead of giving up Modena and Reggio, he attempts to take Ferrara itself from the duke. The Genevan reformers, oppressed by the duke of Savoy, apply to Freyburg for assistance, and call their union *Eidgenossen* (oath-colleagues), which the French form into *Huguenots*. The Diet of Thorn declares war against the Teutonic knights. Fernando Cortes attacks Mexico. Leonardo da Vinci, on a visit to Francis I., dies in his arms, æt. 75. Spain and

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Portugal both claim the Moluccas. Fernando de Magelhaens sails on his expedition. Death of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School. Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded by the duke of Buckingham.
1520	Henry agrees to meet Francis at Ardres, near Calais; the emperor Charles arrives unexpectedly in England, May 25, and is cordially entertained by the king and his aunt, queen Katharine, at Canterbury; he secretly ingratiates himself with Wolsey, by promising to assist in making him pope at the next vacancy. Henry and his court proceed to Calais, May 30. Field of the Cloth of Gold, June 3—24. Interview of Henry and Katharine with Charles, and his aunt, Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, at Gravelines and Calais, July 10—14. Coronation of Charles, as emperor, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 22. Defeat of a plot, instigated by Leo X., to assassinate the duke of Ferrara. The Flemings, appointed by Charles to offices in Spain, cause commotions among the grandees, as well as the people. Steno Sture defeated and killed in the battle of Bogesund. Christian crowned at Stockholm, Nov. 8; cruel massacres in Sweden; Gustavus Vasa escapes to Dalecarlia. The Turkish preparations for invading Hungary are stopped by the death of sultan Selim, at Adrianople, æt. 54; he is succeeded by his son, Soliman. Luther publishes his treatises "On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church," and "On Christian Liberty." Leo issues a Bull of excommunication against him, June 16, which Luther burns publicly, at Wittenberg, Dec. 10. Eck defends the Romish church; Miltitz endeavours to conciliate the reformers. Cortes takes the city of Mexico, which he is afterwards obliged to abandon. Death of Montezuma. Magelhaens, after having passed through the Straits which bear his name, discovers the Ladrone and Philippine Islands; he is killed by the natives. The Portuguese send Roderigo de Lima to treat with the Abyssinians, who now need no assistance; he is detained in the country, with his physician, Bermudez, and other attendants. Death of Raffaelle d'Urbino, æt. 37. Publication of the Complutensian Polyglot.
1521	The duke of Buckingham executed for high-treason, May 17; the office of constable of England, inherited by him from the Bohuns, is forfeited by his attainder, and never renewed. Francis begins war against Charles, by invading Navarre; Henry and Leo offer to mediate; congress at Calais, of no avail; Wolsey meets the emperor at Bruges, Nov. 24, and concludes a treaty with him and the pope. The title of "Defender of the Faith" given to Henry by Leo X., for his book against Luther. Leo first treats with Francis, and urges him to commence hostilities against Spain, then forsakes him, and enters into an accord with the emperor, May 8. Charles and Francis command against each other in Flanders; the chevalier Bayard distinguishes himself. The French, under André Lesparre, are repulsed at Logrono; he is defeated and made prisoner, at Reniega, and the Spaniards recover Navarre. Lautrec abandons Milan on the approach of Prospero Colonna: Francis Maria Sforza, son of Lodovico, is appointed duke. Leo turns his arms against Alfonso of Ferrara, whom he excommunicates, and lays an interdict on his lands; the duke, in a printed manifesto, exposes the treachery and iniquity of the papal proceedings; he is saved by the death of Leo, who is attacked by illness, Nov. 25, and dies, Dec. 1, æt. 46. Solemnization of the double marriage (*see* 1506), destined to unite Hungary and Bohemia with Austria. Soliman commences his war against Hungary, and takes Belgrade. Death of Emanuel, king of Portugal, æt. 52; his son, John, succeeds him. Livonia an independent duchy, under Walter von Plettenberg, provincial grand master of the Teutonic knights; truce with Poland concluded at Thorn. Cortes completes the conquest of Mexico; death of Guatimozin. After the death of Magelhaens, Cano conducts the squadron to the Moluccas. Diet of Worms, April 4; Luther appears and defends himself, April 16; edict condemns him and his writings, May 8; Frederic of Saxony places him in safety at Wartburg, where he begins his German version of the Bible; Melancthon publishes an exposition of his doctrines; Erasmus settles at Basle, and takes a middle course in the great controversy. Ignatius Loyola, wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, forms his first ascetic habits. Gustavus Vasa and the Dalecarlian peasants rout the army of Christian. On the death of their grand master, Carretto, the Rhodian knights elect in his place Sir Philip Villers de l'Isle Adam.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Bohemia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany
1522	929	3 Soliman II.	1 Adrian VI. Jan. 9.	2 John III.	7 Chas. I. *emperor of Germany*, Chas. V.	15 William I.	7 Louis I. *king of Hungary.*	24 Joachim I.	37 Frederic III.	45 Henry I.	4 Chas V. *king of Spain.*
1523	930	4 —	2 — d. Sep. 14. 1 Clement VII. Nov. 19.	3 —	8 —	16 —	8 —	25 —	38 —	46 —	5 —
1524	931	5 —	2 —	4 —	9 —	17 —	9 —	26 —	39 —	47 —	6 —
1525	932	6 —	3 —	5 —	10 —	18 —	10 — united to Hungary and Austria.	27 —	1 John	48 —	7 —
							Prussia.				
1526	933	7 —	4 —	6 —	11 —	19 —	2 Albert.	28 —	2 —	49 —	8 —
1527	934	8 —	5 —	7 —	12 —	20 —	3 —	29 —	3 —	50 —	9 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1522	2 Antonio Grimani.	19 Chas. III.	8 Francis I.	10 Christian II. *king of Sweden.*	3 Christian II. *king of Denmark.*	17 Sigismund I.	7 Louis II. *king of Bohemia.*	18 Vasilli IV.	10 Jas. V. Sep. 9.	14 Henry VIII. Apr. 22.
1523	1 Andrea Gritti.	20 —	9 —	1 Frederic I.	1 Gustavus Vasa.	18—	8—	19 —	11—	1 —
1524	2 —	21 —	10 —	2 —	2 —	19—	9—	20 —	12—	16 —
1525	3 —	22 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	20—	10—	21 —	13—	17 —
1526	4 —	23 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	21—	1 Ferdinand *of Austria.*	22 —	14—	1 —
1527	5 —	24 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	22—	2—	23 —	15—	19—

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1522	Charles breaks his promise to Wolsey, and obtains the papacy, Jan. 19. fa Adrian VI., his former tutor, leaving Germany under the vicariate of hi brother, Ferdinand, and the Netherlands well governed by his aunt, Margaret he visits England again, May 26; soothes Wolsey by new promises and bribes prevails on Henry to declare war against France; embarks at Southampton July 6, and arrives at Santander, July 28; his presence restores order and tran quillity. The earl of Surrey, with a fleet and army, invades France; plunder Morlaix, besieges Hedin, and comes back, after a fruitless campaign. Wa with Scotland; the regent, Albany, advances to Solway Frith; his army refuse to proceed, and he concludes a truce with lord Dacres. Prospero Colonna defeat Lautrec, at La Bicocca, April 22; takes Genoa, May 30; the French are drive out of nearly all Italy. The duke of Urbino recovers his States. Rhode surrenders to the Turks, Dec. 20; De l'Isle Adam, and his surviving knight retire into Sicily. The Diet of Nuremberg sends to the pope a memorial o grievances, and demands a general council. Hasty changes, promoted by Carl stadt, produce disturbances at Wittenberg. Luther emerges from his retreat t appease them; he publishes his New Testament, and his Reply to Henry VIII Cano returns with the ships of Magelhaens by the Cape of Good Hope, an arrives at Seville, having completed the first circumnavigation of the globe, i 1154 days. Death of Reuchlin, æt. 67. Anne Boleyn is recalled from France and appointed maid of honour to queen Katharine.
1523	Henry assembles a parliament, April 15; Sir Thomas More speaker; supplie sparingly granted; the time of levying them arbitrarily anticipated. Venice and the duke of Ferrara, join the league against Francis; the enemies wh attack him on all sides, gain no permanent advantage. Flight of the duke o Bourbon into Germany. Admiral Bonnivet commands the French army i Italy, with the chevalier Bayard under him; they make no important progress Death of Adrian VI., Sep. 14; Julius de' Medici elected, Nov. 19, takes th name of Clement VII. Wolsey sees the emperor's insincerity, and turns against him. Death of Prospero Colonna, Dec. 30; the duke of Bourbon takes th command in Italy. Gustavus Vasa king of Sweden. Christian, expelled b his subjects, takes refuge in Flanders: Frederic, duke of Holstein, is called t the throne of Denmark and Norway. Luther's opinions are widely propagate in the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Poland, and Hungary. A trans lation of the Bible is circulated in the Netherlands. Pilgrimage of Loyola t Palestine. Insurrection of the German peasants, headed by Munzer. Death o William Lily, the grammarian, first master of St. Paul's School.
1524	Retreat of Bonnivet; death of Bayard; the French driven out of Italy; the duk of Bourbon invades Provence; siege of Marseilles. Charles's allies jealous o his success. Francis collects a large army, and passes Mount Cenis; the im perialists retire into Italy; the French re-occupy Milan, and besiege Pavia Venice maintains neutrality; Clement concludes a secret treaty for himsel and Florence, with Francis. Treaty of Malmo; the independence of Swede recognized; the union of Calmar dissolved; Denmark and Norway remain united the island of Gothland given up to the Danes. Vassili makes unsuccessfu war on the Tartars of Casan. Baber, a descendant of Timur, reigning in Cabu takes Lahore. First discovery of Peru, by Pizarro and Almagro. Luther al jures his monastic vows; his monastery is secularized by the elector of Saxony League of Ratisbon; cardinal Campeggio induces some German princes an bishops to support the established religion. Controversy begins among the Re formers respecting the Eucharist; Carlstadt withdraws to Strasburg, wher Martin Bucer and Fabricius Capito adopt his opinions. Melancthon, professo of theology, at Wittenberg. The New Testament translated into Danish. Loyol returns from his pilgrimage and studies at Barcelona. Birth of Camoens.
1525	Henry Fitzroy, the king's natural son, by lady Talbois, is created duke of Rich mond and Somerset; queen Katharine, annoyed by Wolsey's ostentation, pr vokes his resentment; he insinuates into Henry's mind doubts as to the validit of their marriage, and excites his admiration of Anne Boleyn; her father i created viscount Rochford, and treasurer of the household. Pavia defended b Antony de Leyva; the duke of Bourbon, marquis of Pescara, and Lannoy, vicero

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	of Naples, march to its relief; battle of Pavia, Feb. 24; Francis taken prisoner, and his army destroyed; Louis de la Tremouille, the admiral Bonnivet, and the duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, slain; among the prisoners are Henry, the titular king of Navarre, and Ferdinand Castriota, marquis of S. Angelo, a descendant of Scanderbeg. Francis conveyed to Madrid; the Spaniards, masters of Milan, leave the duke only a nominal sovereignty; they refuse to let the pope have Reggio; he negotiates with Venice. Charles gives his youngest sister, Katharine, in marriage to the king of Portugal, to whose sister, Isabella, he also contracts himself. Henry VIII. breaks off his alliance with Spain, and concludes a treaty, Aug. 30, with Louisa, mother of Francis, and regent. Great discontent excited in England by the king's attempt to raise money without authority of parliament; the insurgents submit, and are pardoned. Albert, the Teutonic grand master, embraces Lutheranism, secularizes the lands of the Order, and is declared duke of Prussia. Death of Frederic, elector of Saxony; his successor, John, assists the Reformation. The mass abolished in Zürich. Luther marries Katharine de Bora. The insurgent peasants defeated at Frankenhausen, and Munzer beheaded. The Order of Capuchins takes its rise. Wolsey uses his legatine power to suppress several small monasteries, and with their revenues endows Christ Church College, Oxford, as also a school at his birth-place, Ipswich; he presents to Henry his new palace at Hampton Court.
1526	Treaty of Madrid, for the release of Francis, Jan. 17; he arrives in France, March 18; refuses to surrender Burgundy; concludes the treaty of Cognac, or Holy League, with the Venetians, the pope, and other Italian States, May 22, to which Henry VIII. accedes. Marriage of Charles to Isabella of Portugal, at Seville, March 3; he promises Milan to the duke of Bourbon. Soliman invades Hungary; battle of Mohacz, Aug. 26; defeat and death of Louis, æt. 20; some magnates elect John von Zapolya, vaivode of Transylvania, to be his successor, others acknowledge the claim of Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, who is quietly received in Bohemia; civil war enfeebles Hungary, and assists the progress of the Turks; the union of these two kingdoms to the house of Habsburg dates from this time. The elector of Saxony, and Philip, landgrave of Hesse, enter into a league at Torgau, which other princes join at Magdeburg, for their mutual support in the exercise of the reformed religion. The Diet of Spires resolves, that all the States of Germany are free to choose their own religion; the archduke Ferdinand, as vicar of the empire, signs and promulgates the decree. Conference between Reformers and Papists, at Hamburg. Publication of Luther's German Liturgy, and Tyndal's English version of the New Testament. Loyola studies at Alcala de Henares; his zeal excites the jealousy of the Inquisition. Francis Guicciardini, a Florentine officer, is actively employed in the wars, of which he afterwards writes the History. Hans Holbein comes to London.
1527	Rome stormed by the imperialists, May 6; the duke of Bourbon killed while mounting to the assault; dreadful massacre and pillage; the pope a prisoner in S. Angelo. A new treaty between England and France, May 29; stipulation, that Francis, or his son, the duke of Orleans, shall espouse the princess Mary. Wolsey's embassy, July 11—Sep. 16. The question of Henry's marriage begins to be publicly discussed. Mission of Dr. Knight, to negotiate with the pope for a divorce; he is admitted to him in S. Angelo. The Medici expelled from Florence, and the republican government restored. The duke of Ferrara takes Modena, and the Venetians Ravenna. Lautrec, with a French army, re-enters Italy; conquers Genoa, Alessandria, Novara, Pavia, and nearly all the duchy of Milan; marches towards Rome. After many negotiations for ransom and peace, Clement escapes in disguise from his confinement, Dec. 8, and reaches Orvieto. Ferdinand crowned king of Hungary, at Buda; John von Zapolya retires first into Poland, and then among the Turks. Marriage of Henry d'Albret, titular king of Lower Navarre, to Margaret, sister of Francis I., distinguished for her talents, and her patronage of learned men. The Diets of Odensee, in Denmark, and Westeras, in Sweden, establish religious liberty. Albert, duke of Prussia, marries Dorothea, princess of Denmark. Philip, landgrave of Hesse, founds at Marburg, the first Lutheran university. Death of Nicholas Machiavelli, æt. 58.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick	Germany.
1528	935	9 Soliman II.	6 Clement VII. Nov. 19.	8 John III.	13 Chas I. *emperor of Germany.*	21 William I.	4 Albert.	30 Joachim I.	4 John	51 Henry I.	10 Chas. V. *king of Spain.*
1529	936—937	10 —	7 —	9 —	14 —	22 —	5 —	31 —	5 —	52 —	11 —
1530	937—938	11 —	8 —	10 —	15 —	23 —	6 —	32 —	6 —	53 —	12 —
1531	938—939	12 —	9 —	11 —	16 —	24 —	7 —	33 —	7 —	54 —	13 —
1532	939—940	13 —	10 —	12 —	17 —	25 —	8 —	34 —	1 John Frederic.	1 Ernest I.	14 —
1533	940—941	14 —	11 —	13 —	18 —	26 —	9 —	35 —	2 —	2 —	15 —

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Depo-sition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Den-mark.	Swe-den.	Po-land.	Hun-gary.	Russia.	Scot-land.	Eng-land.
1528	6 Andrea Gritti.	25 Chas. III.	14 Fran-cis I.	6 Frede-rie I.	8 Gusta-vus Vasa.	28 Si-gis-mund I.	3 Fer-dinand 1 of Aus-tria.	24 Vas-sill IV.	16 Jas. V. Sept. 9.	20 Hen-ry VIII. april 22.
1529	7 ——	26 ——	15 ——	7 ——	7 ——	24 ——	4 ——	25 ——	17 ——	21 ——
1530	8 ——	27 ——	16 ——	8 ——	8 ——	25 ——	5 ——	26 ——	18 ——	22 ——
1531	9 ——	28 ——	17 ——	9 ——	9 ——	26 ——	6 ——	27 ——	19 ——	23 ——
1532	10 ——	29 ——	18 ——	10 ——	10 ——	27 ——	7 ——	28 ——	20 ——	24 —— m. Anne Boleyn.
1533	11 ——	30 ——	19 ——	11 ——	11 ——	28 ——	8 ——	1 Iwan IV.	21 ——	25 —— d. Princess Elizabeth.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1528	Lautrec and the Venetians invade and nearly conquer Naples. Andrew Doria after defeating and capturing a Spanish fleet, suddenly withdraws from assistin this enterprize, and returns to Genoa. Lautrec, and his successor, the marqu de Saluces, die of the plague, which carries off many thousands of the Frenc army; the imperialists, under the prince of Orange, recover the whole kingd The duke of Brunswick brings a large reinforcement to Leyva, in Milan; take Pavia; is repulsed at Lodi; the plague attacks his men, and he returns Germany. The emperor Charles V., although so powerful, is so poor, that h cannot pay his armies, and they subsist by plunder. The Venetians, under th duke of Urbino, retake Pavia. Andrew Doria restores the independence Genoa. The pope, overawed by Charles, and veering as the fortune of wa changes, temporizes in the affair of Henry's divorce; after long hesitation, th king's envoys, Gardiner and Fox, obtain from him a commission for the ca dinals, Campeggio and Wolsey, to try the question. James V. of Scotland free himself from the power of the Douglas family, and banishes them; commence ment of the Reformation in that kingdom; Patrick Hamilton condemned b Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and burnt. Visit of De l'Isle Adam to Henr VIII., who recommends him to accept Malta for the seat of his Order. Death of Albert Durer, the head of the German School, æt. 57.
1529	Campeggio and Wolsey open their commission, May 23; Katharine appeals to th pope, who evokes the cause to Rome. Treaty of Barcelona, between the emperor and the pope, June 29, stipulates for the restoration of the Medici at Floren Peace between Charles and Francis, concluded at Cambray, Aug. 5, by Margaret governess of the Netherlands, and Louisa of Savoy. Charles arrives at Genoa, Aug. 12; in his progress through Italy, makes peace with Venice, and other States; meets Clement, at Bologna, Nov. 5. Florence refuses submission to the Medici, and is besieged by the prince of Orange. Fall of Wolsey, Oct. 18; sir Thomas More appointed chancellor. First interview of Henry with Dr. Thomas Cranmer, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, by whose advice the opinions of all the universities in Europe are taken, on the validity of his marriage with his brother's widow. The parliament, Nov. 3, passes Acts for reforming and regulating the clergy; impeaches Wolsey; Cromwell defends him in the House of Commons. The Moluccas are given up to Portugal by Charles V. Pizarro invades Peru. Soliman overruns Hungary, besieges Vienna, Sep. 22, is forced to retire, Oct. 15. John von Zapolya is crowned at Buda. Diet of Spires; the reformers deliver a protest against its decisions, April 19, and are thence called Protestants. First meeting at Schmalkalden. Conference at Marburg, Oct. 1. The Valais joins the Swiss confederacy. Oecolampadius completes the Reformation at Basle. Hans Holbein patronized by the new chancellor, Sir Thomas More. Birth of Palestrina.
1530	Cranmer and Anne Boleyn's father, now earl of Wiltshire, convey to the pope the opinions of the universities, and Henry's notice, that he will not admit any citation to Rome. Death of Wolsey, at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 28, æt. 59. Coronation of Charles at Bologna, as king of Italy, Feb. 22, and as emperor (the last crowned out of Germany), Feb. 24. Filibert, prince of Orange, killed in a battle before Florence; surrender of the city, Aug. 12, after a siege of ten months; Alexander de' Medici appointed chief magistrate for life, with the title of duke of Penna; the office made hereditary in his family. The isles of Malta and Gozo, and the city of Tripoli, in Africa, given to the Knights Hospitallers, for the permanent residence of their Order, March 23. Charles decides in favour of the duke of Ferrara, Dec. 21, his long struggle against the papal claims on his States. Luther draws up the Articles of Torgau. The Confession of Augsburg presented by the Protestant princes, June 25, to the Diet held in that city. Final decree of the Diet, Nov. 19, against the Protestants. Mendoza first viceroy of Spanish America. The duke of Savoy besieges Geneva, to restore the bishop who had been expelled by the Reformers. Death of Andrea del Sarto, of the Florentine School, æt. 42. The poet Vida, who had been patronized by Leo X. is still favoured by Clement. Death of Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, æt. 50. Death of Sannazarius.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1531	A parliament, Jan. 16; the attorney-general indicts the clergy for having infringed the "Statute of Provisors;" they throw themselves on the king's mercy, are heavily fined, and pardoned; in their supplication, they address him as "supreme head of the church." Katharine resists every effort made to give her consent to a divorce; Henry finally separates from her, June 14; she retires to Ampthill. Ferdinand, the emperor's brother, is elected king of the Romans: crowned at Francfort, Jan. 11. Clement resists the emperor's award till Oct. 12, when he gives up Modena to the duke of Ferrara, but from that time he begins to incline again in favour of Francis. Berne, Freyburg, and Zürich, compel the duke of Savoy to abandon the siege of Geneva. The Catholic cantons defeat the Zürichers, at Cappel; Zuinglius slain, æt. 47. Christian II., encouraged by his brother-in-law, the emperor, lands in Norway, and claims his lost throne. The Protestant princes unite in the league of Schmalkalden. Bullinger succeeds Zuinglius, and establishes the reformed worship in Zürich. Death of Oecolampadius, æt. 49. Michael Servetus publishes a treatise on the Errors of the Trinity. Death of Louisa of Savoy.
1532	A parliament, Jan. 15, prohibits the payment of annats, or first fruits, to the see of Rome. Henry, again cited by the pope, refuses to attend or to send a proxy; renews his treaties with Francis, during an interview with him at Calais and Boulogne, Oct. 11; is married to Anne Boleyn, Nov. 14, by Rowland Lee, afterwards bishop of Coventry; appoints Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Thomas More resigns the office of chancellor, May 16, which the king gives to Sir Thomas Audley. The Ottomans advance again towards Germany; the Diet of Nuremberg secures religious liberty to the Protestants, till the meeting of a Free General Council, and raises a large army to oppose the invaders; on the approach of this force Soliman retires. Definitive annexation of Britanny to France. The Florentines are persuaded by the historian, Guicciardini, and Baccio Valori, to surrender their liberties, May 1, and appoint Alexander de' Medici their absolute ruler and duke. Ancona treacherously seized by the papal general, Gonzaga. Clement arrives at Bologna, Dec. 8, to hold another conference with the emperor, who urges him strenuously to call a general council. Christian II. is captured by the Danes, and confined in Sonderburg till his death, in 1559. Albert, duke of Prussia, is put to the ban of the empire, but maintains himself against the German knights. John Calvin, or Chauvin, a native of Noyon, begins to preach at Paris. Conquest of Terra Firma; Porto Bello and Carthagena founded; mines of Zacotecas discovered. Christ-Church College, Oxford, additionally endowed by Henry. The Protestant clergy introduce the custom of attiring themselves in black.
1533	Appeals to Rome prohibited by act of parliament, Feb. 4. Archbishop Cranmer opens his consistorial court at Dunstable, May 10; declares Henry's marriage with Katharine unlawful and invalid, May 23; ratifies that with Anne Boleyn, May 28; she is crowned, June 1; birth of the princess Elizabeth at Greenwich, Sep. 7. The pope declares all Cranmer's proceedings null and void. Francis endeavours to mediate between Henry and Clement. The conference at Bologna continues to the end of February with little satisfaction to either the emperor or pope. Ambassadors from Portugal arrive there, accompanied by Alvarez, chaplain of Roderigo de Lima (see 1520), who, released from Abyssinia, misrepresents the sentiments of David, king of that country. Charles returns to Spain. Meeting of the king of France and the pope at Marseilles, Oct. 11. Marriage of Henry, duke of Orleans, second son of Francis, to Katharine de' Medici, Oct. 27. Death of John George, marquis of Montferrat, last of the family of Palæologus; leaving no heir, great contentions arise for the succession, which are referred to the emperor's decision. Cortes conquers Cuzco and Quito, the capitals of Peru. Magaret, queen of Navarre, sister of Francis, avows heretical opinions; her mysteries, farces, and novels give a great impulse to the literary efforts of France. The Gargantua of Rabelais published. The writings of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt refine the English language, and inspire a taste for poetry in the higher orders. Death of Ariosto, æt. 59.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ge
1534	941—942	15 Soliman II.	Clement VII. d. Sep. 25 1 Paul III. Oct. 12.	14 John III.	19 Chas. I. *emperor of Germany.*	27 William I.	10 Albert.	36 Joachim I.	3 John Frederic.	3 Ernest I.	16 Ch V.
1535	942—943	16 ——	2 ——	15 ——	20 ——	28 ——	11 ——	1 Joachim II.	4 ——	4 ——	17 —
1536	943—944	17 ——	3 ——	16 ——	21 ——	29 ——	12 ——	2 ——	5 ——	5 ——	18 —
1537	944—945	18 ——	4 ——	17 ——	22 ——	30 ——	13 ——	3 ——	6 ——	6 ——	19 —
1538	945—946	19 ——	5 ——	18 ——	23 ——	31 ——	14 ——	4 ——	7 ——	7 ——	20 —
1539	946—947	20 ——	6 ——	19 ——	24 ——	32 ——	15 ——	5 ——	8 ——	8 ——	21 —
1540	947—948	21 ——	7 ——	20 ——	25 ——	33 ——	16 ——	6 ——	9 ——	9 ——	22 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1534	12 Andrea Gritti.	31 Chas. III.	20 Francis I.	1 Christian III.	12 Gustavus Vasa.	29 Sigismund I.	9 Ferdinand I. *of Austria.*	2 Iwan IV.	22 James V. Sep. 9.	26 Henry VIII. April 22.
1535	13 ——	32 ——	21 ——	2 ——	13 ——	30 ——	10 ——	3 ——	23 ——	27 ——
1536	14 ——	33 ——	22 ——	3 ——	14 ——	31 ——	11 ——	4 ——	24 ——	28 —— *d.* Anne Boleyn. *m.* Jane Seymour.
1537	15 ——	34 ——	23 ——	4 ——	15 ——	32 ——	12 ——	5 ——	25 ——	29 —— *b.* Prince Edward. *d.* Jane Seymour.
1538	16 ——	35 ——	24 ——	5 ——	16 ——	33 ——	13 ——	6 ——	26 ——	30 ——
1539	1 Pietro Lando.	36 ——	25 ——	6 ——	17 ——	34 ——	14 ——	7 ——	27 ——	31 ——
1540	2 ——	37 ——	26 ——	7 ——	18 ——	35 ——	15 ——	8 ——	28 ——	32 —— *m.* Anne of Cleves, *divorced.* *m.* Katharine Howard

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A.D	Events and Eminent Men.
1534	The parliament, Jan. 15, confirms all Cranmer's sentences, and settles the su cession to the crown on the issue of the king's second marriage, March 3 Decree of the pope and cardinals against Henry, March 23. Another parliame Nov. 3, declares the king to be the only supreme head on earth of the Engli church, and completes the final breach with Rome; Sir Thomas More, a Fisher, bishop of Rochester, refuse to take the new oaths; are committed to t Tower, and attainted. Revolt of the earl of Kildare in Ireland, encouraged the emperor, is suppressed. Elizabeth Barton, the maid of Kent, and the accc plices of her imposture, executed, April 20. Death of Clement; cardinal Al ander Farnese, elected pope, takes the name of Paul III. Hayraddin Barbaros after having ravaged the coast of Italy, takes Tunis. The new pope fails in attempt to seize Camerino for his son, Peter Louis; creates his grandson, Al ander, a cardinal, æt. 14. Death of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara; his son, Hercules succeeds him. Christian III. inherits Denmark on the death of his fath Frederic I. The Sound opened to the Netherland merchants. Lubeck and Hanse Towns make war on Denmark and Sweden, and excite revolts in favour Christian II. Expulsion of the bishop of Geneva. The duke of Savoy fails an attempt to restore him. Francis supports the Protestants in Germany, persecutes them in France. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, gain p session of Munster. Loyola collects his first religious society in Paris. F complete edition of Luther's German Bible published in three vols. fol. Des of Antonio Allegri Correggio, head of the school of Parma, æt. 40. Nicho Copernicus, a native of Thorn, studies the true system of the universe. Ty dal retires to Antwerp; his translation of the New Testament is bought and publicly burnt by Tonstal, bishop of London. Canada discovered by Carti a French navigator.
1535	Persecution of all who deny Henry's supremacy; Fisher, after being created a c dinal, is beheaded, June 22, and Sir Thomas More, July 6, æt. 58. Crom appointed vicar-general, sends commissioners for the visitation of monaster The pope excommunicates Henry, and lays his kingdom under an interdict, A 30; these once-dreaded fulminations are treated with contempt in England, disregarded in other countries. Deputies from Florence complain to the e peror of the usurpation and misgovernment of Alexander de' Medici. Succe expedition of Charles V. and Andrew Doria against Tunis and Bona. Death Francis Sforza, duke of Milan; John Paul Sforza, a natural son of Ludovic *Moro*, claims the succession, and dies suddenly at Florence. Leyva takes p session of the duchy for the emperor. Francis revives his claim and en Savoy. Cortes founds Lima; the Peruvians revolt; Almagro attacks Chi Paraguay settled by the Spaniards, and Buenos Ayres built. Truce between F dinand and John von Zapolya. Christian III. and Gustavus Vasa defeat revolted Danes and the Hanse Towns at Assens and near Bornholm. Cal publishes the first exposition of his tenets. Olivetan translates the Scriptu into French. Tyndal and Miles Coverdale publish a more correct English v sion of the Bible. James V. of Scotland refuses to meet Henry and conc common measures for shaking off the yoke of Rome. The use of tobacco f known in Europe.
1536	Death of Katharine at Kimbolton, Jan. 6, æt. 50. The parliament, Feb. 4, pas an act for suppressing the lesser monasteries; 376 of them granted to the ki The union between England and Wales completed. The convocation order new English version of the Scriptures, under the superintendence of Cranm Latimer, and other prelates. Anne Boleyn, accused of infidelity, committed the Tower, May 2, without any proof of crime; some of her attendants are e cuted, her brother, viscount Rochford, beheaded, May 17, and she undergoes same fate, May 19. Marriage of Henry to Jane Seymour, May 20. The par ment, June 8, settles the succession on the issue of this union. Insurrections Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and other parts, excited by the priesthood; suppres by the duke of Norfolk. Charles offers Milan to the duke of Angouleme, th son of Francis, who demands it for his second son, the duke of Orleans; war c tinued. The king of France takes Turin and attempts to surprise Genoa.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	emperor invades Provence, loses half his army and his best general, Leyva, by sickness and want, marches back to Italy, and embarks for Spain, Nov. 15. Montferrat given to the duke of Mantua. Sudden death of the dauphin; on suspicion of having poisoned him, Count Sebastian Montecuccoli is cruelly put to death. James V. marries Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis, who dies soon after her arrival in Scotland. Copenhagen surrenders to Christian III. Peace with the Hanse Towns; order restored, and the Protestant religion established in Denmark. The League of Schmalkalden renewed for ten years. The pope endeavours to support his authority by a new Bull, *In cœnd Domini*. The anabaptists of Munster suppressed; John of Leyden put to death, June 2. Calvin preaches at Ferrara, is expelled, and settles at Geneva. Death of Erasmus, æt. 69. Reginald de la Pole, Peter Caraffa, and Jacopo Sadoleto, created cardinals. Final subjugation of Peru; discovery of California by Cortes. Death of Garcilaso de la Vega.
1537	Continued insurrections in England; the leaders executed by martial law. Lords Hussey and Darcy beheaded. Birth of Edward, prince of Wales, Oct. 12; death of Jane Seymour, Oct. 24. Alexander de' Medici assassinated, Jan. 6; Cosmo succeeds him. Truce for three months between France and Spain, Nov. 14. Castro in Apulia taken and plundered by the Turks; they recommence war against Venice, and attack Corfu. Under the influence of his favourite sultana, Roxelana, Soliman concludes a treaty with Francis I. Ignatius Loyola and his disciples are favourably received at Rome. Conquest of New Granada.
1538	General suppression of monasteries, and destruction of relics in England. Lambert disputes with the king in Westminster hall, and is burnt; some anabaptists undergo the same punishment; the marquis of Exeter and others executed for a conspiracy with cardinal de la Pole. Congress of Nice. Truce for ten years between France and Spain, June 18; accidental but friendly interview of Charles and Francis at Aigues Mortes. League against the Turks; sea-fight off Prevesa; Doria abandons his Venetian allies to be defeated by Barbarossa. The lakes Lucrinus and Avernus destroyed, and the Monte Nuovo formed, by a volcanic eruption, Sept. 29. Conquest of Arabia by the Turks. Marriage of James V. to Mary, daughter of the duke of Guise. Dissensions among the Spaniards in America; Almagro killed by Pizarro. League of Nuremberg between the emperor and the Roman catholic princes of Germany. Peter Bembo created a cardinal.
1539	The parliament, April 28, passes the law of the six articles, confirms the surrender of the monasteries, and provides for new bishoprics. The English translation of the Bible allowed to be freely circulated. Anne of Cleves arrives in England, Dec. 27. The heavy taxes imposed on the Flemings cause a revolt at Ghent; on his way to suppress this insurrection, Charles passes through France, and arrives at Fontainebleau at the end of the year. The Venetians treat with the Turks for peace. Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes. Cranmer's Bible published. Calvin, at the head of the church of Geneva, founds the university there. The monastery of St Bartholomew, in London, converted into a hospital.
1540	Marriage of Henry to Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6. Disgrace of Cromwell, attainder and execution, July 28. Divorce of Anne; she passes the rest of her life in England, quietly retired, and enjoys her dowry. The king marries Katharine Howard, Aug. 8. Protestants and Catholics are alternately persecuted, according to the royal caprice. The parliament, April 12, confirms these measures and suppresses the Knights Hospitallers in England. Charles V. at Paris, Jan. 1, promises Milan to the duke of Orleans; gives it, Oct. 12, to his own son, Philip. Submission of the Flemings; they are punished by still heavier taxes, and the citizens of Ghent are deprived of their franchises and privileges; many take refuge in England. Peace concluded between Venice and the Ottoman porte; the republic surrenders Napoli di Romania, Malvasia, and all her remaining possessions in the Morea. Death of John von Zapolya; his infant son, John Sigismund, is supported by the Turks in opposition to Ferdinand. Orellana explores the river of the Amazons; Cortes returns to Spain. The society of the Jesuits organized, and their statutes approved by the pope. Trinity College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII. Cherry trees brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent. Death of Guicciardini, æt. 58.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ge Man
1541	948—949	22 Soliman II.	8 Paul III. Oct. 12.	21 John III.	26 Chas I. *emperor of Germany.* Chas. V.	34 William I.	17 Albert.	7 Joachim II.	10 John Frederic.	10 Ernest I.	23 Ch V. Aug Spa
1542	949—950	23 ——	9 ——	22——	27——	35 ——	18——	8——	11——	11 ——	24—
1543	950—951	24 ——	10 ——	23——	28——	36 ——	19——	9——	12——	12 ——	25—
1544	951—952	25 ——	11 ——	24——	29——	37 ——	20——	10——	13——	13 ——	26—
1545	953	26 ——	12 ——	25——	30——	38 ——	21——	11——	14——	14 ——	27—
1546	954	27 ——	13 ——	26——	31——	39 ——	22——	12——	15——	1 Henry II. and William.	28—
1547	955	28 ——	14 ——	27——	32——	40 ——	23——	13——	16——	2 ——	29—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1541	8 Pietro Landò.	38 Chas. III.	27 Francis I.	8 Christian III.	19 Gustavus Vasa.	36 Sigismund I.	16 Ferdinand I. *of Austria.*	9 Iwan IV.	29 Jas. V. Sept. 9.	33 Henry VIII. April 22.
1542	4 ——	39 ——	28 ——	9 ——	20 ——	37 ——	17 ——	10 ——	30 —— *d.* Dec. 14. 1 Mary.	34 —— *d.* Katharine Howard.
1543	5 ——	40 ——	29 ——	10 ——	21 ——	38 ——	18 ——	11 ——	2 ——	35 —— *m.* Katharine Parr, Lady Latimer.
1544	6 ——	41 ——	30 ——	11 ——	22 ——	39 ——	19 ——	12 ——	3 ——	36 ——
1545	1 Francesco Donato.	42 ——	31 ——	12 ——	23 ——	40 ——	20 ——	13 ——	4 ——	37 ——
1546	2 ——	43 ——	32 ——	13 ——	24 ——	41 ——	21 ——	14 ——	5 ——	38 ——
1547	3 ——	44 ——	1 Henry II.	14 ——	25 ——	42 ——	22 ——	15 ——	6 ——	*d.* Jan. 28. 1 Edward VI. Jan. 28.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1541	An insurrection in Yorkshire, supposed to have been instigated by cardinal de l Pole, causes his mother, the dowager countess of Salisbury, to be beheaded, Ma 27. Portions of the monastic revenues applied to endow new bishoprics; West minster, Peterborough, Chester, Gloucester, and Oxford founded. The history o Katharine Howard's early life revealed to the king. Two French envoys, o their way to Constantinople, seized and killed in Italy; Francis demands satisfac tion, and contracts leagues with Denmark, Sweden, and the Protestant States o Germany. During a conference at Lucca, Sep. 10, the emperor again urges th pope to hold a general council. Contrary to the advice of Andrew Doria, Charle undertakes his disastrous expedition against Algiers, Oct. 18—Dec. 3. Solima defeats Ferdinand and takes Buda; he adds Hungary to the Ottoman empire, an give: only Transylvania to the son of Zapolya. Diet of Ratisbon; the fir "Interim" refers the religious controversies to a general council. Maurice, dub of Saxony, although a Protestant, refuses to join the League of Schmalkalder The king of Portugal invites Francis Xavier and other Jesuits to undertak missions in his colonies. Pizarro assassinated by Almagro's son, who is exe cuted by the governor, Decastro. Death of Carlstadt, the reformer of Basle; an of the mysticist, Theophrastus Paracelsus.
1542	The parliament, Jan. 6, passes bills of attainder against Katharine Howard and th viscountess Rochford, who are beheaded, Feb. 13. War with Scotland, defeat o the Scottish army at Solway, Nov. 24; birth of Mary, queen of Scots, Dec. 8 death of her father, James V., Dec. 14. Cardinal Beaton obtains the regency i her name. Henry takes the title of king of Ireland, that island being erecte into a kingdom by act of parliament. The bishopric of Bristol instituted. Wa renewed between France and Spain; the dauphin besieges Perpignan, an is repulsed; armies march, plunder and destroy the defenceless, but make n conquests. The pope issues a Bull, May 22, calling a general council to as semble at Trent, Nov. 1; approved by the Diet of Spires, the meeting deferred Gardiner endeavours to restrict the reading of the translated Scriptures, Cranme successfully resists the attempt. The Portuguese admitted to trade with Japan Francis Xavier and his brother Jesuits arrive in India. Las Casas delivers t Charles V. a protest against the cruelties practised on the native Americans courts are established for their protection. The South of Europe devastated b flights of locusts. Syracuse and other towns in Sicily nearly destroyed b earthquakes.
1543	Treaty with Scotland for the marriage of prince Edward to the young queen; ob structed by cardinal Beaton and the French party. Henry is reconciled to th emperor, and concludes a league with him against France. The parliament, Jan 22, grants supplies, and enacts that the king's book, "The Erudition of a Christia Man," is to be received as the standard of religious faith. Marriage of Henry t Katharine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, July 12. The pope, offended by the em peror's league with a heretic, seeks an interview with him, which Charle avoids; they meet for a few hours at Busseto, June 22, and part unsatisfactorily Paul disappointed in his project of obtaining Milan for his son. Campaign o Charles against the duke of Cleves, ally and general of Francis. Siege of Nic by the French, under the count d'Enghien, assisted by a Turkish fleet unde Barbarossa. Progress of the Turks in Hungary; Gran, Fünfkirchen and Stuh weissenburg submit to them. Marriage of Philip, prince of Spain, to Mari daughter of the king of Portugal. Hermann, archbishop and elector of Cologn favours the protestant opinions, and invites Melancthon and Bucer to reform hi church. Death of Copernicus, æt. 70; in fear of persecution, he defers till his la days the publication of his great work, *De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus*. An drew Vesalius of Brussels publishes his celebrated work on Anatomy, with plate by Titian. Death of Luther's adversary, Eck, protector of the university o Ingolstadt.
1544	Queen Katharine prevails on Henry to restore his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth to the right of succession, which is enacted by the parliament, Jan. 14. Gardiner bishop of Winchester, fails in an attempt to prejudice the king against Katharin on account of her adhering to the Protestant faith. War with Scotland; the ea

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of Hertford, after taking Edinburgh, Haddington, and other towns, abandons them, and returns to England. Defeat of the imperialists by the French, at Ceresuola. April 14. War with France; Henry entrusts the regency to his queen, and lands at Calais, July 14; takes Boulogne, Sept. 14, and besieges Montreuil. The emperor advances to the river Marne, and concludes a separate treaty of peace with Francis at Crespy, Sep. 18. Henry returns to England, Sep. 30. The pope, Nov. 30, calls the council of Trent to meet March 25. The Diet of Spires makes concessions to the Protestants, which irritate the pope. Holstein and Schleswig divided by the king of Denmark with his brothers. The Diet of Westeras declares the throne of Sweden hereditary in the family of Gustavus Vasa, and Protestantism to be the religion of the land. Cranmer is permitted to publish an English litany. The university of Königsberg founded. Birth of Tasso.

545 The French attempt a landing in England; are repulsed near the Isle of Wight, and return to their own ports. The parliament, Nov. 23, places at the king's disposal the revenues of the universities, and of all similar institutions. The queen intercedes for Cambridge, of which, as well as of Oxford, the endowments are preserved. Death of the duke of Orleans, æt. 23, soon after having received the emperor's promise of his daughter, Maria, with the duchy of Milan for her dowry. The pope alienates Parma and Piacentia to his son, Peter Louis Farnese, with the title of duke. The council of Trent, the nineteenth and last general council, opened Dec. 13. Persecution of the Waldenses. Discovery of the mines of Potosi. Birth of Don Carlos of Spain, July 8.

546 Peace with France and Scotland, at Campe, June 7. Disease inflames Henry's petulance; but to the last he protects Cranmer. Persecution of Anne Askew and others. Queen Katharine, although most affectionate, escapes only by great prudence from the machinations of Gardiner and Wriothesley. The duke of Norfolk and the earl of Surrey committed to the Tower. Death of Luther, Feb. 18, æt. 62. The archbishop of Cologne deprived of his see by the pope, and of his electorate by the emperor. Diet of Ratisbon. The Protestants reject the acts of the council of Trent. The elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse put to the ban of the empire. League between the emperor and the pope, June 22. Charles collects an army, and commences hostilities against the Protestants. Maurice, the Protestant duke of Saxony, sides with him and attacks the electorate. The duke of Wirtemberg, the elector palatine, and many imperial cities, submit. Protestants persecuted in Scotland; Wishart burnt; assassination of cardinal Beaton, May 28. Socinus founds an Anti-Trinitarian Society in Italy. Death of the cardinal Peter Bembo, æt. 76, and Jacopo Sadoleto. Death of Hayraddin Barbarossa. Death of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Birth of Tycho Brahe. St. Bartholomew's Hospital incorporated by Henry VIII.

547 The earl of Surrey beheaded, Jan. 19. A bill of attainder passed, Jan. 14, against the duke of Norfolk, who is saved by the death of the king, Jan. 28, æt. 56. The earl of Hertford created duke of Somerset, regent or protector to Edward VI., æt. 10. Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, deprived of the chancellorship and excluded from the council. The new government promotes the Reformation. War with Scotland; defeat of the Scots at Pinkey, Sep. 10. The parliament, Nov. 4, repeals the law of the six articles, and most of the arbitrary acts passed during Henry's reign. Marriage of queen Katharine to Sir Thomas Seymour, the protector's brother. Death of Francis I., March 31, æt. 53; he is succeeded by his son, Henry, whose queen is Katharine de' Medici. Conspiracy of Fiesco, count of Lavagna, at Genoa, Jan. 2. The pope's son, duke of Parma, suspected of being an accomplice in this plot, is assassinated, Sep. 10; his son, Octavius, succeeds him. The emperor detaches the marquis of Brandenburg from the Protestant league; defeats them at Mühlberg, April 24; the elector of Saxony made prisoner, is deprived of his States; the landgrave of Hesse treacherously seized after the battle. The pope orders the council to be transferred from Trent to Bologna; the emperor forbids the prelates of Germany to remove. Insurrection of Naples against the introduction of the Inquisition. Cranmer's first book of Homilies published. John Knox preaches in Scotland. Lælius Socinus retires from Italy into Switzerland. St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, founded. Birth of Cervantes.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ge many
1548	956	29 Soliman II.	15 Paul III. Oct. 12.	28 John III.	29 Chas. I. *emperor of Germany.* Chas. V.	41 William I.	24 Albert.	14 Joachim II.	1 Maurice.	3 Henry II. and William.	Ach V. burg Spa
1549	957	30 —	16 — d. Nov. 10	29 —	34 —	42 —	25 —	15 —	2 —	4 —	31 —
1550	958	31 —	1 Julius III. Feb. 8.	30 —	35 —	1 Albert III.	26 —	16 —	3 —	5 —	32 —
1551	959	32 —	2 —	31 —	36 —	2 —	27 —	17 —	4 —	6 —	33 —
1552	960	33 —	3 —	32 —	37 —	3 —	28 —	18 —	5 —	7 —	34 —
1553	961	34 —	4 —	33 —	38 —	4 —	29 —	19 —	1 Augustus.	8 —	35 —
1554	962	35 —	5 —	34 —	39 —	5 —	30 —	20 —	2 —	9 —	36 —

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Reperition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1548	4 Francesco Donato.	45 Chas. III.	2 Henry II.	15 Christian III.	28 Gustavus Vasa.	1 Sigismund II. Augustus.	23 Ferdinand I. *of Austria.*	16 Iwan IV.	7 Mary. Dec. 14.	2 Edward VI. Jan. 28.
1549	5 ——	46 ——	3 ——	16 ——	27 ——	2 ——	24 ——	17 ——	8 ——	3 ——
1550	6 ——	47 ——	4 ——	17 ——	28 ——	3 ——	25 ——	18 ——	9 ——	4 ——
1551	7 ——	48 ——	5 ——	18 ——	29 ——	4 ——	26 ——	19 ——	10 ——	5 ——
1552	8 ——	49 ——	6 ——	19 ——	30 ——	5 ——	27 ——	20 ——	11 ——	6 ——
1553	1 Marco Antonio Trevisano.	1 Emanuel Filiberto.	7 ——	20 ——	31 ——	6 ——	28 ——	21 ——	12 ——	7 —— *d.* July 6 1 Mary. July 6.
1554	1 Francesco Veniero.	2 ——	8 ——	21 ——	32 ——	7 ——	29 ——	22 ——	13 ——	2 —— *m.* Philip of Spain.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1548	Progress of the Reformation in England; images removed from churches; communion service introduced. The queen of Scotland taken to France and a anced to the dauphin; a French force arrives in Scotland, besieges Haddingt is driven back by the earl of Shrewsbury. Death of queen Katharine; her h band, now lord Seymour, and high admiral, quarrels with his brother; intrig of Dudley, earl of Warwick; Seymour committed to the Tower. Marriage Jane d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre (see 1527), to Anthony Bourbon, descended in the male line from Louis, first duke of Bourbon, son Robert, fifth son of Louis IX. The emperor gives the electorate of Saxony duke Maurice, leaving to John Frederic only Thuringen; he holds a Diet at Au burg, where he issues another "Interim," that satisfies neither Protestants n Catholics; the pope very indignant that a temporal prince should frame a re gious creed; he endeavours to contract a new alliance with the king of Fra who visits Italy, but finds the principal States very averse to war. Charles ca his son Philip into Germany; gives his daughter, Maria, in marriage to h brother Ferdinand's son, Maximilian, whom he deputes as his vice-gerent Spain. The Leipsic "Interim," prepared by the elector Maurice, is accepted some Protestants. Bucer, Fagius and other learned foreigners in Oxford, ass in reforming the English church. The university of Jena founded. Introdu tion of the orange-tree from China into Portugal.
1549	Lord Seymour beheaded, March 20. The Book of Common Prayer adopted. T clergy allowed to marry. Discontent of the people; in Devonshire the ins gents are defeated by lord Russel. Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, suppressed the earl of Warwick. Gardiner and Bonner committed to the Tower. Conspira in the council against Somerset; he is sent to the Tower, and resigns the prot torship; fined and released, Dec. 23. The earl of Warwick, head of the coun Lord Russel created earl of Bedford. The pope resumes Parma, which his grand Octavius refuses to give up; death of Paul III. Nov. 10, æt. 82; the papal ch vacant three months. Dragut Rais, the successor of Barbarossa, besieges Trip which is defended by the knights of Malta. Francis Xavier goes to Japan. T Jesuits arrive in Brasil. Somerset House built by the protector.
1550	The council concludes peace with France and Scotland, March 24; Boulogne r stored. Agreement for a marriage between Edward VI. and Elizabeth, daught of the French king. Gardiner deprived of the see of Winchester. The bishop of Westminster united to London, and given to Ridley. Conception built the seat of government in Chili. Giorgio Vasari, a Florentine artist, publish his Lives of the Painters. Death of Paul Fagius. Birth of Sir Edward Cok
1551	Arbitrary proceedings of the regency to enforce religious uniformity. More bish displaced. The princess Mary endeavours to escape to her cousin, the empe who, by his protest, obtains for her permission to celebrate mass privately. Wa wick created duke of Northumberland. The duke and duchess of Somerset, ci many of their friends, accused of conspiracy, Oct. 16; he is brought to tri Dec. 1, and condemned. The duke of Parma invites the support of the Fren king; the pope concludes a league with the emperor. Charles employs force establish his "Interim," in Germany; many of his friends are alienated. Th elector Maurice forms a secret combination with many Protestant princes. Th Turkish fleets ravage the coast of Sicily; fail in an attack on Malta; but comp the knights to surrender Tripoli. Ferdinand obtains possession of Transylvani The council of Trent opened again, May, 1. Henry II. recalls all the Fren prelates. Death of Martin Bucer, æt. 60. Socinus goes into Poland. The Ste yard Company (see 1232) lose their privileges. St. Thomas's Hospital, Lond founded. Origin of Shrewsbury school.
1552	Execution of Somerset, Jan. 22, followed by that of many of his friends. Parli ment, Jan. 23, passes the first Act to make provision for paupers; after sitting fi years, refuses to concur in some of Northumberland's measures, and is dissolve April 15. Instructions to sheriffs to influence the electors in their choice members. Tonstal deprived of the bishopric of Durham. The king attack by the measles and small-pox, which bring on symptoms of a consumption. Th elector Maurice concludes his treaty with the king of France and the Germ

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princes, Jan. 15; occupies the passes of the Tyrol, and surprises the emperor at Inspruck, who escapes with difficulty to Willach; the fathers of the church take flight from Trent. April 28; treaty of Passau; the landgrave of Hesse is set at liberty, the "Interim" revoked, and religious freedom secured to the Protestants. The king of France takes Metz, Toul, Verdun, and all Lorraine; prohibits the exportation of money, and threatens to shake off the yoke of Rome; the pope, finding his treasury empty, concludes a separate treaty, April 29, leaving the duke of Parma in possession of his States. Soliman recommences war in Hungary, takes Temeswar and Vesprim, is repulsed at Eger. Andrew Doria is obliged to retire before a Turkish fleet, July 15, leaving seven of his ships. Death of Paul Jovius the historian, of Frances Xavier, the Jesuit missionary, and of Hermann, the deposed archbishop of Cologne. French tragedy originated by the Cleopatra of Etienne Jodelle. Death of Leland the antiquary.

553 The parliament, March 1, divides the diocese of Durham; its regalities are given to Northumberland. A new settlement of the crown, June 21, excludes the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, as well as the young queen of Scotland, and gives the succession to the next heiress, the lady Jane Grey, wife of lord Guildford Dudley, and eldest daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk, by his marriage with Frances Brandon, only surviving child of Mary, second daughter of Henry VIII., married (*see* 1514-15) to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Sir James Hales refuses to sign the patent; Cecil, secretary of state, attests the king's signature. Death of Edward VI., July 6, æt. 16. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed against her will. Mary escapes to Framlingham, asserts her claim, and is supported by the nation. Retirement of lady Jane Grey, July 16. Northumberland beheaded, Aug. 22. Imprisonment of lady Jane, her husband and father. The Catholic religion restored. The duke of Norfolk and the deposed bishops released; Gardiner lord chancellor. The parliament, Oct. 5, repeals all the statutes of the late reign with regard to religion. Negotiations for the queen's marriage with the emperor's son, Philip. The emperor is driven from the siege of Metz, and leaves the king of France in possession of all his conquests. Albert margrave of Brandenburg, persists in a predatory warfare against the Catholics; he is defeated at Sievershausen by the elector Maurice, and compelled to lay down his arms; but the conqueror falls in the battle The French, supported by a Turkish fleet, conquer the greater part of Corsica from the Genoese. Jane of Navarre (*see* 1548) gives birth to a son at Pau, the future Henry IV. of France. An English captain, Canseller, discovers the passage round the North Cape to Archangel; the czar Iwan encourages the trade thus opened. The Spaniards penetrate to New Mexico, and the Portuguese extend their settlements in Brazil to the river Plata. Socinus preaches successfully in Poland. Michael Servetus persecuted at Vienne in Dauphiny for his "Christianismi Restitutio," escapes to Geneva, meaning to seek refuge in Poland; under the influence of Calvin, he is condemned and burnt there. Birth of Edmund Spenser. Death of Rabelais, æt. 70 Edward VI. founds Christ's Hospital, London; incorporates and adds to the endowments of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's.

1554 The treaty for Mary's marriage signed, Jan. 15. Sir Thomas Wyatt fails in his rebellion, and is executed, Feb. 6; the princess Elizabeth sent to the Tower Lady Jane Grey, æt. 17, and her husband, beheaded, Feb. 12; her father, Feb. 23 The parliament, April 5, reunites the bishopric of Durham, to which Tonstal is restored; refuses to revive the laws of the six articles, and against heresy, is dissolved, May 5. Philip arrives at Southampton, July 10; is married to the queen at Winchester, by bishop Gardiner, July 25. The new parliament, Nov 12, allows the legate, cardinal de la Pole to reconcile England to the pope; but stipulates, that the alienated church property shall be secured to its present holders; Philip is not permitted to be crowned, or to have any authority in the country. His father gives up to him Naples and Sicily. The Saxon princes settle their differences by the treaty of Naumburg. Andrew Doria, now æt. 84, recovers the greater part of Corsica for the Genoese. Birth of Sir Philip Sidney. Mary of Guise, the queen-mother, regent in Scotland. Trinity College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope. Death of Holbein, æt. 56.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ge Mar
1555	963	36 Soliman II.	6 Julius III. Feb. 8. d. Mar. 5. 1 Marcellus II. April 9. d. April 30. 1 Paul IV. May 23.	35 John III.	40 Chas. I. emperor of Germany. Chas. V.	6 Albert III.	31 Albert.	21 Joachim II.	8 Augustus.	10 Henry II. and William.	2 Ch
1556	964	37 ——	2 ——	36 ——	Chas. resigns. 1 Philip II.	7 ——	32 ——	22 ——	4 ——	11 ——	38
1557	965	38 ——	3 ——	1 Sebastian.	2 ——	8 ——	33 ——	23 ——	5 ——	12 William *alone.*	39
1558	966	39 ——	4 ——	2 ——	3 ——	9 ——	34 ——	24 ——	6 ——	13 ——	1 F
1559	967	40 ——	5 —— d Aug. 18. 1 Pius IV. Dec. 24.	3 ——	4 ——	10 ——	35 ——	25 ——	7 ——	14 ——	2
1560	968	41 ——	2 ——	4 ——	5 ——	11 ——	36 ——	26 ——	8 ——	15 ——	3

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pe-ion ties.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Hungary.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
555	2 Francesco Veniero.	3 Emanuel Filiberto.	9 Henry II.	22 Christian III.	38 Gustavus Vasa.	8 Sigismund II. Augustus.	30 Ferdinand I. of Austria.	23 Iwan IV.	14 Mary. Dec. 11.	3 Mary. July 6.
556	1 Lorenzo Priuli.	4 ——	10 ——	23 ——	34 ——	9 ——	31 ——	24 ——	15 ——	4 ——
557	2 ——	5 ——	11 ——	24 ——	35 ——	10 ——	32 —— United to Germany. WIRTEMBERG.	25 ——	16 ——	5 ——
558	3 ——	6 ——	12 ——	25 ——	36 ——	11 ——	9 Christopher I.	26 ——	17 ——	6 —— d. Nov. 17. 1 Elizabeth. Nov. 17.
559	1 Girolamo Priuli.	7 ——	1 Francis II.	1 Frederic II.	37 ——	12 ——	10 ——	27 ——	18 ——	2 ——
560	2 ——	8 ——	1 Chas. IX.	2 ——	1 Erik XIV.	13 ——	11 ——	28 ——	19 ——	3 ——

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A.D	Events and Eminent Men.
1555	Cardinal de la Pole recommends that the English Protestants should be mi treated; Gardiner urges severity; his opinion prevails, and a court for the t of heretics is opened under his presidency, Jan. 28. His first victim, John Roge a prebendary of St. Paul's, is burnt in Smithfield, Feb. 4. Ridley and Lat suffer at Oxford, Oct. 8; seventy-two are sacrificed at the stake this year. pope demands the restitution of church-lands and Peter's pence; Mary gives all that are still held by the crown. The parliament, Oct. 21, refuses a subsi and rejects bills proposed for facilitating persecution. Death of Gardiner, 12. Heath, archbishop of York, appointed chancellor. Philip leaves Lond Aug. 26; sails from Dover, Sep. 4; receives the Netherlands, by his father's signation, Oct. 25, and appoints the duke of Savoy governor. The Diet of A burg, Sep. 25, confirms the treaty of Passau and the religious freedom of Protestants. Death of Julius III., Feb. 8, and of Marcellus II., April 30; the successor, Paul IV. (cardinal John Peter Caraffa, founder of the Theatines restorer of the Inquisition), although now æt. 80, begins to create general co fusion by his arrogance and nepotism; despoils the Colonna family, gives the lands and dignities to his own relatives; and enters into a league with the ki of France to take Naples from the emperor. Cosmo de' Medici, having assist the Imperialists to take Sienna, in expectation of obtaining it for himself, i disappointed by Charles V., who gives it to his son Philip. Death of Hen d'Albret: Lower Navarre descends to his daughter, Jane, and her husband, A tony de Bourbon. Sternhold and Hopkins complete the version of the Psalms English metre. Death of Polydore Virgil. John Kn o with Calvin at Genev
1556	Cranmer suffers at Oxford, March 21, æt. 67. The total number of Protestants bur in England this year is 94; many others fined, imprisoned, or their property c fiscated. Cardinal de la Pole appointed archbishop of Canterbury; is deprived his legatine power by the pope. A truce for five years concluded between th emperor and the king of France, at Versailles, Feb. 5. Charles V. resigns Spa and all its dependencies to his son, Philip, Feb. 6. In Sept. he gives up the i perial dignity to his brother, Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and retires to th monastery of St. Just, near Placencia, in Spain. Paul IV. claims the disposal the German empire, and deters the electors from acknowledging Ferdinand's titl he administers the government in his brother's name. The pope absolves th king of France from the obligations of the truce just concluded, and prevails p him to renew the war, according to his treaty, for the conquest of Naples. Phi cedes Piacenza to the duke of Parma, and obtains his alliance; he sends the d of Alva to invade the papal territories, the duke of Guise brings a French arm to assist the pope, and induces the duke of Ferrara to join him. Death of Ignati Loyola, æt. 65, and of Johan. Sleidan, the historian of the Reformation.
1557	Philip arrives in England, March 20; having obtained a declaration of war aga France, June 7, he departs, July 7. The earl of Pembroke is sent to the Net lands with 10,000 men, and joins the army commanded by Emanuel Filibert, duk of Savoy. Defeat of the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10; their commander, th constable Montmorency, taken prisoner. To commemorate this victory, Phil afterwards builds the Escurial, and proposes to give the queen's sister, Elizabet in marriage to the duke of Savoy. Henry II. recalls the duke of Guise fro Italy, and the pope is compelled to make peace, Sep. 14. Inquisitorial power granted to Bonner for punishing heresy, are exercised by him with revoltin barbarity; 79 victims perish at the stake this year. Congregation of reform in Scotland. Deed of union signed at Edinburgh, Dec. 3. Ambassadors fro Russia conclude a commercial treaty at London, May 1. Death of Anne of Cleve in her palace at Chelsea, July 16, æt. 41. The College of St. John the Baptist, O ford, built by Sir Thomas White, an alderman of London, and Gonville Colleg Cambridge, enlarged by Dr. John Caius. Sir John de Valette, elected gran master of the knights of Malta, founds the city and fortress which bear his nam
1558	Calais taken by the duke of Guise, Jan. 7. The parliament, Jan. 20, grants supplie Unsuccessful expedition against Brest; victory of the Spaniards at Gravelin July 13, assisted by the English fleet. Marriage of the queen of Scots to th dauphin Francis, April 18. Elizabeth refuses proposals of marriage, made b

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the king of Sweden, for his son Erik. Bonner having condemned 39 more to the flames, is stopped by the death of queen Mary, Nov. 17, æt. 43, and the accession of Elizabeth, who turns away from him when he is presented to her; she adds eight Protestant members to her council of state, and appoints Sir Nicholas Bacon lord chancellor, and Sir William Cecil secretary of state; releases all who are imprisoned, and recalls all who are exiled: orders the celebration of mass to be discontinued in her chapel, and the service to be read in English. Philip makes her an offer of marriage, which she rejects. Ferdinand I. is acknowledged as emperor, and crowned at Frankfort, March 14. Charles V. celebrates his own obsequies; soon after which, Sep. 21, he dies in his retirement, æt. 59. The belligerents in Flanders agree to a suspension of arms, Oct. 17. Death of cardinal de la Pole, Nov. 18: a pestilential fever carries off twelve bishops. Death of the philologist Julius Cæsar Scaliger. The Salters' Company, London, founded.

1559 Coronation of Elizabeth, Jan. 15; the surviving bishops, all Catholics, refuse to officiate; the bishop of Carlisle is prevailed on to perform the ceremony. The pope denies her right to the crown: she recalls her ambassador from Rome. The Protestants greatly predominate in the new parliament, Jan. 25, and restore the religious institutions of Edward VI., May 8. Dr. Kitchen, bishop of Landaff, takes the oath of supremacy; all the other bishops refuse, and are degraded; Mathew Parker archbishop of Canterbury. Peace of Câteau Cambresis, April 2. Philip marries Isabella, the French king's daughter, who had been previously promised to his son, Don Carlos. Savoy restored to Emanuel Filibert, who marries Margaret, sister of Henry II. Return of Philip to Spain, leaving his sister, Margaret, duchess of Parma, governess of the Netherlands; he refuses the order of the Garter, sent by Elizabeth. Henry II., accidentally wounded at a tournament, dies, July 20, æt. 41; his son, Francis II., husband of Mary Stuart, succeeds, æt. 16; France is governed by his mother Katharine de' Medici, and his wife's uncles, the duke of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine. John Knox returns from Geneva, and promotes the Reformation in Scotland; the queen regent opposes it by persecution, and French troops are sent to support her; the lords of the congregation apply to Elizabeth for assistance. In Spain the Inquisition begins its reign of terror; the archbishop of Toledo is imprisoned: cardinal Granville, bishop of Arras, attempts to introduce the tribunal into the Netherlands; the resistance of the people is encouraged by William of Nassau, prince of Orange, and the count Egmont. The councillor, Anne Dubourg, the first victim of persecution in France, suffers on the Place de Grève, Dec. 23. The people of Rome break open the prisons of the Inquisition, set free its captives, pull down part of its palace, and destroy its records. The pope is compelled by the notorious vices of his nephews to banish them from Rome; he dies soon after this, æt. 84, and is succeeded by cardinal John Angelo de' Medici, Pius IV. The Index Expurgatorius, or list of books prohibited by the council of Trent, is carried into effect by a papal commission. Cardinal Henry, regent of Portugal, allows the Jesuits to educate his nephew, and govern the kingdom.

1560 Elizabeth sends a fleet and army to assist the Scotch reformers. Death of the queen regent, June 10. Treaty of Edinburgh, July 5. The French evacuate Scotland, and stipulate that Mary shall renounce her claim on the throne of England. Mary and her husband refuse to ratify this treaty. Her subjects abolish the mass, and establish the Presbyterian church. Rebellion of Shan O'Neale in Ireland. Ascendancy of the House of Guise in France; league of Amboise against them; arrest of the king of Navarre and the prince de Condé. Death of Francis II., Dec. 5; his brother, Charles IX., succeeds, æt. 10; Katharine retains the regency, and coalesces with the reformers to counteract the Guise family; the duke de Condé is saved, the constable de Montmorenci recalled, and the king of Navarre appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. Pius IV. acknowledges the emperor Ferdinand. Death of Gustavus Vasa, Sep. 29, æt. 70; his son, Erik, succeeds him; his younger sons have Finland, East Gothland, and Sudermania. Death of Andrew Doria, Nov. 25 æt. 91; and of Melancthon, æt. 63. Birth of Arminius. Annibale Caracci, and Maximilian de Rethune, afterwards the duke of Sully. Westminster School founded by Elizabeth.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany.
1561	969—970	42 Soliman II.	3 Pius IV. Dec. 24	5 Sebastian.	6 Philip II.	12 Albert III.	37 Albert.	27 Joachim II.	9 Augustus.	16 William.	4 Ferdinand I.
1562	970—971	43 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	13 —	38 —	28 —	10 —	17 —	5 —
1563	971—972	44 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	14 —	39 —	29 —	11 —	18 —	6 —
1564	972—973	45 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	15 —	40 —	30 —	12 —	19 —	1 Maximilian II.
1565	973—974	46 —	4 Dec. 9	9 —	10 —	16 —	41 —	31 —	13 —	20 —	2 —
1566	974—975	1 Selim II.	1 Pius V. Jan 7.	10 —	11 —	17 —	42 —	32 —	14 —	21 —	3 —
1567	975—976	2 —	2 —	11 —	12 —	18 —	43 —	33 —	15 —	22 —	4 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Wirtemberg.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1561	3 Girolamo Priuli.	9 Emanuel Filiberto.	2 Chas. IX.	3 Frederic II.	2 Erik XIV.	14 Sigismund II. Augustus.	12 Christopher I.	29 Iwan IV.	20 Mary. Dec. 11.	4 Elizabeth. Nov. 17.
1562	4 —	10 —	3 —	4 —	3 —	15 —	13 —	30 —	21 —	5 —
1563	5 —	11 —	4 —	5 —	4 —	16 —	14 —	31 —	22 —	6 —
1564	6 —	12 —	5 —	6 —	5 —	17 —	15 —	32 —	23 —	7 —
1565	7 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	18 —	16 —	33 —	24 —	8 —
1566	8 —	14 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	19 —	17 —	34 —	25 —	9 —
1567	1 Pietro Loredano.	15 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	35 —	*resigns*, July 24. 1 James VI.	10 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1561	Return of queen Mary to Scotland, Aug. 19; she is molested by John Knox and her subjects, for her adherence to the Catholic faith, and seeks the good-will of Elizabeth, but offends her by still withholding her assent to the treaty of Edinburgh. The wise government of Elizabeth lays the foundation of England's power and prosperity, and gives free scope to the spirit of the nation; she declines many proposals of marriage; lord Robert Dudley, a son of the late duke of Northumberland, becomes her favourite; she imprisons the earl of Hertford, son of the late protector Somerset, for having married, without her consent, Katharine, the younger sister of lady Jane Grey. The conference of Poissy inflames religious discord in France. The king of Navarre and Montmorenci join the Guise faction, obtain possession of the young king's person, and constrain the queen-regent to act with them. Edict against the reformers, now called Huguenots (*see* 1519); Condé and Coligni prepare to take up arms. The members of the Caraffa family, convicted of many crimes, are condemned to death by the pope, March 3, and the sentence executed. The council of Trent re-opened, March 10. Depredations of Dragut, the African corsair, in Sicily and Tuscany. Pius repairs the fortifications of Ancona, Civita Vecchia, and Rome. Cardinal Granvelle, created archbishop of Malines, thwarts the mild government of the duchess of Parma in the Netherlands. Naples harassed by the Spanish Inquisition. Gotthard Kettler, Livonian grand master of the Teutonic knights, converted to Protestantism, erects Courland and Semgallen into a duchy for himself. Esthonia and Revel are given up to Sweden, and the rest of Livonia to Lithuania. Death of Peter Martyr. Birth of Francis Bacon. Merchant Tailors' School instituted.
1562	Submission and pardon of Shan O'Neale. Elizabeth supports the Huguenots; is attacked by the smallpox. Edict of St. Germain in favour of toleration. Massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, March 1. Condé and Coligny collect their forces at Orleans; Rouen is taken from them by Antony of Navarre, who dies of a wound received there; arrival of English auxiliaries, Sep. 20; Havre de Grace given up to them. Defeat of the Huguenots at Dreux; the hostile commander, Montmorenci, is made prisoner by them, but their own general, Condé, falls into the hands of the adverse party. Jane d'Albret, on the death of her husband, encourages the reformed religion in Navarre, and educates her son, Henry, in that faith. The re-opened council of Trent begins its first session, Jan. 18. Turin and other towns occupied by the French are given up to the duke of Savoy; birth of his son, Charles Emanuel. Maximilian, son of the emperor Ferdinand, elected king of the Romans. Truce for eight years between Ferdinand and Soliman. Poland and Russia attempt to take Esthonia from Sweden. Discussions and dissensions of Protestant sects. The elector Palatine leaves the Lutheran for the Calvinistic creed, and introduces the Heidelberg catechism. Paul, son of Aldus Manutius, prints at Rome. Birth of Lopez de la Vega. Death of Lælius Socinus.
1563	Elizabeth evades compliance with the request of parliament, Jan. 12, for a settlement of the succession to the crown; they vote a subsidy for the payment of her troops in France. Assassination of the duke of Guise, by Poltrot de Méré, at the siege of Orleans, Feb. 24; compromise of Amboise between the two factions, March 19; they unite to take Havre de Grace from the English; the plague breaks out in the garrison; the earl of Warwick capitulates; his infected army brings the disease into England; Elizabeth concludes a peace with the queen-regent Plans of the Guise family for marrying the queen of Scotland to some foreign prince; Elizabeth proposes her favourite, Dudley, now created earl of Leicester. Close of the council of Trent, Dec. 4. The citizens of Milan resist successfully Philip's design of introducing the Inquisition among them. Prejudiced against his son, Don Carlos, he invites the archdukes Rudolf and Ernest, sons of his cousin, Maximilian, to reside in his court; he begins to build the Escurial. Siege of Oran, by Dragut; the knights of Malta assist in repelling him. The duchess of Parma supports the complaints of the Netherlands against Granvelle's intolerance. War between Denmark and Sweden. Diet of Wilna and Synod of Pinkzow, in Poland; the Socinians establish a sepa-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	rate church; they make proselytes in Transylvania. The queen of Navarre disregards a citation to Rome, and is excommunicated.
1564	Lord Henry Darnley, son of the earl of Lenox, proposed as a husband for the queen of Scots; Elizabeth at first approves, and then capriciously objects. David Rizzio, Mary's music-master, becomes her secretary and favourite. Death of the emperor Ferdinand, July 25, æt. 61; his son and successor, Maximilian, establishes a general toleration. Katharine de' Medici commences a visitation of the provinces of France, with her son, Charles IX. Pius IV. confirms the acts of the council of Trent, and carries into effect the reforms ordered. A numerous sect in England objects to the ceremonies of the church and vestments of the clergy, and takes the name of Puritans. A royal edict in France fixes the commencement of the year on the first of January. Death of Calvin, May 27, æt. 55, and of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, æt. 90. Birth of Shakspeare and of Galileo. The building of the Tuileries commenced. A colony of Huguenot emigrants planted in Florida by Ribaut, of Dieppe. The Manillas, ceded by Portugal to Spain, receive the name of the Philippines.
1565	Marriage of the queen of Scotland to lord Darnley, July 27; rebellion, and banishment of the earl of Murray and other lords; they are disowned by Elizabeth. Conference at Bayonne, between Katharine de' Medici and the duke of Alva; plot for the extermination of Protestants. Philip institutes a rigorous persecution in all his States; attempts to enforce the decrees of the council of Trent in the Netherlands by means of the Inquisition. Siege of Malta by the Turks, under Mustapha Pasha, May 18; valiant defence of the grand master, de Valette, and his knights; Dragut slain, June 18; siege raised, Sep. 20. Death of Pius IV., Dec. 9. Death of Conrad Gessner, the naturalist of Zürich, æt. 49.
1566	Murder of Rizzio, March 9. Birth of James, son of queen Mary, June 19. The English parliament, Sep. 30, again urges the settlement of the succession, which Elizabeth evades, by declaring her intention to marry; Paul Wentworth distinguishes himself in the House of Commons. Through the influence of Carlo Borromeo, cardinal Michele Ghislieri is elected pope, Pius V., Jan. 7; having been grand Inquisitor, his elevation is unpopular at Rome. The "Compromise of Breda," a protest against the measures of Philip, is presented to the regent of the Netherlands, by 300 nobles; they are answered by a reproof, as beggars (*gueux*), whence they take the name of *Geuses*, and prepare for an armed resistance. The Turks invade Hungary, and take Zigeth; Soliman dies in his camp, during the siége, Sep. 4, æt. 71; Selim, his son by Roxalana, succeeds, and puts to death his five brothers. The Catholic princes contribute to repair the fortifications of Malta, and complete the new city of La Valetta. Death of Diana of Poictiers, the former mistress of Henry II. Death of the poet, Vida.
1567	Elizabeth dissolves the parliament, Jan. 2; reproves them for wishing the succession settled. Murder of Darnley, Feb. 10; accusation and acquittal of Bothwell, April 12; he carries Mary off to Dunbar, April 24; they are married, May 15; insurrection of lord Hume; Bothwell, put to flight, escapes to Denmark; Mary made prisoner at Carberry Hill, June 15; resigns the crown to her son, with the earl of Murray for regent, July 24; the Scotch parliament ratifies these proceedings, and condemns Mary as an accomplice in the murder of her husband. Pius V. fills the dungeons with prisoners brought from all parts of Italy, to be tried by the Inquisition; the archbishop of Toledo is brought to the castle of S. Angelo. Philip sends the duke of Alva with an army to the Netherlands; the counts Egmont and Horn are arrested; the prince of Orange escapes into Germany; the duchess of Parma resigns her office, and returns to Italy. Renewal of the civil war in France; Condé and Coligny fall in their attempt to seize the king's person; they are defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10; their adversary, the constable de Montmorenci, is killed. Edict of the queen of Navarre in favour of Calvinism. The French colonists in Florida are expelled or killed, by the Spaniards, as heretics. Massacre of the Sture family in Sweden by Erik. Peace concluded between the Turks and the German empire. The Royal Exchange, London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, Sep. 7. Origin of Rugby School. Caracças, in Venezuela, built by the Spaniards.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Spain.	Bavaria.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Ger Mar
1568	976—977	3 Selim II.	3 Pius V. Jan. 7.	12 Sebastian.	13 Philip II.	19 Albert III.	1 Frederic Albert	34 Joachim II.	16 Augustus.	23 William.	5 Maximilian I
1569	977—978	4 ——	4 ——	13 ——	14 ——	20 ——	2 ——	35 ——	17 ——	24 ——	6 —
1570	978—979	5 ——	5 ——	14 ——	15 ——	21 ——	3 ——	36 ——	18 ——	25 ——	7 —
1571	979—980	6 ——	6 ——	15 ——	16 ——	22 ——	4 ——	1 John George.	19 ——	26 ——	8 —
1572	980—981	7 ——	7 —— d May 1. 1 Gregory XIII. May 13	16 ——	17 ——	23 ——	5 ——	2 ——	20 ——	27 ——	9 —
1573	981—982	8 ——	2 ——	17 ——	18 ——	24 ——	6 ——	3 ——	21 ——	28 ——	10 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FRANCE.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	WIRTEMBERG.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1568	2 Pietro Loredano.	16 Emanuel Filiberto.	9 Chas. IX.	10 Frederic II.	1 John III.	21 Sigismund II. Augustus	1 Louis III.	36 Iwan IV.	2 Jas. VI July 24.	11 Elizabeth. Nov. 17.
1569	3 ——	17 ——	10 ——	11 ——	2 ——	22 ——	2 ——	37 ——	3 ——	12 ——
1570	1 Luigi Mocenigo.	18 ——	11 ——	12 ——	3 ——	23 ——	3 ——	38 ——	4 ——	13 ——
1571	2 ——	19 ——	12 ——	13 ——	4 ——	24 ——	4 ——	39 ——	5 ——	14 ——
1572	3 ——	20 ——	13 ——	14 ——	5 ——	25 ——	5 ——	40 ——	6 ——	15 ——
1573	4 ——	21 ——	14 ——	15 ——	6 ——	1 Henry *of Valois.*	6 ——	41 ——	7 ——	16 ——

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1568	Escape of Mary from Loch Leven castle, May 2; defeat of her army at Langside, near Glasgow, May 15; she lands at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16; Elizabeth refuses a personal interview. Mary is placed at Bolton, under the care of lord and lady Scrope; the regent Murray accuses her of participation in her husband's murder; conference at York, Oct. 4; removed to Hampton Court; she declines to answer the charge; her residence transferred to Tutbury. Fallacious negotiations for a marriage between Elizabeth and the archduke Charles of Austria. Don Carlos of Spain, delivered by his father, Philip, into the hands of the grand Inquisitor, Jan. 18, dies in prison, July 30; death of his step-mother, queen Isabella (or Elizabeth), in premature child-birth, Oct. 3. New edicts against the Moors, still resident in Spain, provoke a rebellion, which affords a pretext for cruel persecutions. Alva's sanguinary tribunals in the Netherlands drive thousands of the wealthiest and most industrious of the population to emigrate into England; the counts Egmont and Horn beheaded, June 5. William, prince of Orange, enters Brabant with an army, and is driven back. His brother, Louis of Nassau, is defeated at Groningen. Peace of Longjumeau, between the Huguenots and Catholics, is broken in six months by an attempt to arrest Condé and Coligny, and a new edict for religious uniformity. Pius V. renews the Bull, "In Cœnâ Domini," and endeavours to exalt the papal power to its former height. Carranza, archbishop of Toledo, condemned to death by the Inquisition. Some ships, conveying money from Spain to the duke of Alva, are detained by Elizabeth at Southampton and Plymouth, Dec. 29. The conduct of Erik, king of Sweden, betrays insanity; he is deposed, and his brother, John, takes the throne. Death of Roger Ascham, æt 53, of bishop Coverdale, æt. 81, and of Las Casas, æt. 94. Death of Albert, first duke of Prussia.
1569	Projected marriage of the queen of Scots to the duke of Norfolk; she is removed to Coventry, he is committed to the Tower. Insurrection of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and Leonard Dacre; flight of the leaders into Scotland; dispersion and severe punishment of their followers; release of Norfolk, under a solemn pledge to abandon his design. Defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac, by Henry of Anjou, younger brother of Charles IX., March 13. Assassination of the duke of Condé; his nephew, Henry of Navarre, now æt. 16, becomes the head and hope of the party. Coligny defeated at Moncontour, Oct. 3. Pius V. ordains severe reforms in church and state; allows no Jews in his territories, except in Rome and Ancona; offends the emperor, the king of Spain, and the duke of Savoy, by creating Cosmo de' Medici, and crowning him grand duke of Tuscany, and disregards their protests against this and other measures. Maximilian sends the archduke Charles into Spain, to dissuade Philip from his cruel treatment of the Netherlands, but to no purpose; Alva continues his barbarous course. Luis de Ataide revives the waning power of Portugal in India; capture of Onore. Frederic Albert, the duke of Prussia, being a minor, of weak intellect, the elector of Brandenburg is associated with him, and obtains the reversion of the duchy from the king of Poland. Destructive explosion of a powder-magazine at Venice. Return of Camoens to Lisbon. Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, narrowly escapes assassination in his oratory, Oct. 26.
1570	The pope excommunicates Elizabeth, and commands her subjects not to obey her, Feb. 25; a man is hanged for fixing up this idle Bull in London. Assassination of the earl of Murray, Jan. 23; anarchy in Scotland; the earl of Sussex, with an English army, restores order; the earl of Lenox appointed regent. Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Aug. 15, gives treacherous security to the Huguenots. The revolt of the Moors in Spain suppressed by John of Austria; marriage of Philip to his fourth queen, Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, at Segovia, Nov. 12, and of her sister, Isabella, to Charles IX., king of France, Nov. 26. Invasion of Cyprus by the Turks; the powerful allied fleet collected for its defence remains inactive through the discord of its commanders, while Nicosia and the greater part of the island are conquered. Maximilian gives up Transylvania to John Sigismund. The treaty of Stettin restores tranquillity in the northern kingdoms. Introduction of the Spanish Inquisition into America. The

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	city of Ferrara nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 16. The Royal Exchange, London, opened by queen Elizabeth's visit to Sir Thomas Gresham. Death of Benvenuto Cellini, æt. 70. Earl Thomond, encouraged by the pope, and the king of Spain, to prepare a rebellion in Ireland, is detected, and escapes into France.
1571	A parliament, April 2; the House of Commons claims liberty of speech for its members; the Puritans keep alive the spirit of independence; laws passed, declaring it treason to call the queen a heretic, or to publish any Bull or absolution of the pope. Delusive negociations for a marriage between Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou. Alva opens a secret intercourse with the queen of Scots, and engages the duke of Norfolk in a new conspiracy; the duke and the bishop of Ross are committed to the Tower. The partisans of Mary seize the castle of Edinburgh; murder of the earl of Lenox at Stirling, Sep. 4. The earl of Marre appointed regent; concludes a truce with the queen's party. Charles IX. offers his sister, Margaret, in marriage to young Henry of Navarre, and deceives the Huguenots by his pretended friendship. Philip resists the jurisdiction claimed by the pope in Sicily. General emigration of the Moors from Spain. The surrender of Famagosta leaves the Turks masters of Cyprus; they are signally defeated in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, by the combined fleets of Spain, the pope, Venice, Genoa, and the knights of Malta, commanded by John of Austria. Completion of the new city of La Valetta; the knights take possession of it, Aug. 18. Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania; Stephen Bathori succeeds him. Novouha, Portuguese viceroy at Goa. The Thirty-nine Articles adopted as the rule of the church of England. Harrow school founded. Birth of Kepler. Jesus College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Hugh Price; endowed by queen Elizabeth.
1572	Trial and condemnation of the duke of Norfolk, Jan. 12; the queen hesitates to execute the sentence; is urged by the parliament, May 8; he is beheaded, June 2. Mary is subjected to a more rigorous confinement. Cecil, now lord Burleigh, appointed lord treasurer. The earl of Northumberland is given up by the Scotch regent, and executed, Aug. 22. Death of the earl of Marre, Oct. 28; earl Morton succeeds him as regent; surrender of Edinburgh castle; pacification of Scotland. Elizabeth concludes a treaty with Charles IX., April 11. The leading Huguenots are induced to assemble at Paris; Jane, queen of Navarre, is poisoned there, June 10; her son Henry, now king of Navarre, is married to Margaret of Valois, Aug. 18. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24. Death of Pius V., May 1; his successor, Gregory XIII., orders a public thanksgiving for the barbarous murders committed at Paris; rejoicing in Spain on the same occasion; mourning in England. The revolted Netherlanders fit out ships against the Spanish commerce; William of Orange combines them into a systematic plan of operation, under the name of *Watergeuzen;* they take the Briel and Flushing, and are joined by most of the cities in Holland and Zealand. Maximilian gives up the government of Hungary to his son Rudolf, who is crowned as his successor. Sigismund Augustus dies without issue, and the race of Jagellon is extinct; the throne of Poland becomes elective, and several months elapse before it is filled. Death of John Knox, æt. 67. A new star or comet visible sixteen months in the constellation Cassiopeia. The Lusiad of Camoens published. Death of Sepulveda, the Spanish historian. Birth of Inigo Jones.
1573	The nobility and gentry of England offer to raise an army and avenge the slaughtered Huguenots; Elizabeth more cautiously supports the Protestants in France and the Netherlands. In France they take arms again, and oblige the duke of Anjou to raise the siege of La Rochelle, June 25; by a fourth treaty of peace they stipulate for the free exercise of their religion; in Holland, Alva takes Haarlem, after a vigorous defence, for which he puts its inhabitants to the sword. Alkmaar successfully resists him; he is recalled by Philip; the duke of Medina celi refuses his post. The Polish Diet elect Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king May 9, but require him to sign a compact, securing to them full civil and religious liberty. Tunis taken by a Spanish expedition under don John of Austria. Peace concluded between Venice and the Ottoman porte. Manilla built and made the seat of a Spanish viceroy. Death of the French chancellor, L'Hopital.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Portugal.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany.
1574	982—983	1 Amurath III.	3 Gregory XIII. May 13.	18 Sebastian.	25 Albert III.	7 Louis III.	7 Frederic Albert.	4 John George.	22 Augustus.	29 William.	11 Maximilian II.
1575	983—984	2 ——	4 ——	19 ——	26 ——	8 ——	8 ——	5 ——	23 ——	30 ——	12 ——
1576	984—985	3 ——	5 ——	20 ——	27 ——	9 ——	9 ——	6 ——	24 ——	31 ——	1 Rodolf II.
1577	986	4 ——	6 ——	21 ——	28 ——	10 ——	10 ——	7 ——	25 ——	32 ——	2 ——
1578	987	5 ——	7 ——	1 Henry *the cardinal.*	29 ——	11 ——	11 ——	8 ——	26 ——	33 ——	3 ——
1579	988	6 ——	8 ——	2 ——	1 William II.	12 ——	12 ——	9 ——	27 ——	34 ——	4 ——
1580	989	7 ——	9 ——	Annexed to Spain.	2 ——	13 ——	13 ——	10 ——	28 ——	35 ——	5 ——
				Holland.							
1581	990	8 ——	10 ——	3 William Prince of Orange	3 ——	14 ——	14 ——	11 ——	29 ——	36 ——	6 ——
1582	991	9 ——	11 ——	4 ——	4 ——	15 ——	15 ——	12 ——	30 ——	37 ——	7 ——
1583	992	10 ——	12 ——	5 ——	5 ——	16 ——	16 ——	13 ——	31 ——	38 ——	8 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland	England.
1574	5 Luigi Mocenigo.	22 Emanuel Filiberto.	1 Henry III.	19 Philip II.	16 Frederic II.	7 John III.	2 Henry *of Valois.*	42 Iwan IV.	8 Jas. VI. July 24.	17 Elizabeth. Nov. 17.
1575	6 —	23 —	2 —	20 —	17 —	8 —	1 Stephen Bathori.	43 —	9 —	18 —
1576	7 —	24 —	3 —	21 —	18 —	9 —	2 —	44 —	10 —	19 —
1577	1 Sebastiano Veniero.	25 —	4 —	22 —	19 —	10 —	3 —	45 —	11 —	20 —
1578	1 Niccolo da Ponte.	26 —	5 —	23 —	20 —	11 —	4 —	46 —	12 —	21 —
1579	2 —	27 —	6 —	24 —	21 —	12 —	5 —	47 —	13 —	22 —
1580	3 —	1 Chas. Emanuel I.	7 —	25 —	22 —	13 —	6 —	48 —	14 —	23 —
1581	4 —	2 —	8 —	26 —	23 —	14 —	7 —	49 —	15 —	24 —
1582	5 —	3 —	9 —	27 —	24 —	15 —	8 —	50 —	16 —	25 —
1583	6 —	4 —	10 —	28 —	25 —	16 —	9 —	51 —	17 —	26 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1574	The duke d'Alençon and many moderate Catholics, calling themselves *Politiques*, join the Huguenots. Death of Charles IX., May 30, æt. 24; his brother, Henry III., leaves Poland, resigns the crown, and takes that of France. Louis de Requesens, viceroy of the Netherlands, fails in his siege of Leyden. The Turks recover Tunis and Goletta. Sebastian of Portugal, æt. 20, undertakes his first African expedition. Death of Sultan Selim; his son, Amurath, murders his brothers. Birth of Ben Jonson. Death of the cardinal de Lorraine, and of the Roman printer Paul Manutius. Faustus Socinus promulgates his doctrines at Basle. The king of Denmark fortifies Kronenburg, and levies the Sound dues.
1575	The revolted Netherlanders offer the sovereignty of their provinces to queen Elizabeth, which she refuses, but mediates for them with Philip. Holland and Zealand appoint the prince of Orange their Statholder. The vacant throne of Poland is filled, July 15, by the election of Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania. A Jubilee held at Rome. Tasso resides at the court of Ferrara, and publishes his "Jerusalem Delivered." The university of Leyden founded. Great jealousy and contention among the petty princes of Italy for title and precedence. Death of archbishop Parker; the see of Canterbury given by Elizabeth to Grindal.
1576	Henry of Navarre quits Paris, abjures the Catholic faith, and places himself at the head of the Huguenots. A fifth treaty signed at Loches, or Beaulieu, gives them religious liberty. The duke of Guise organizes at Peronne the Catholic League, and the king, by placing himself at its head, renews the civil war. Death of Requesens; Don John of Austria succeeds him. His troops mutiny for want of pay, and plunder Antwerp; all the provinces, except Luxemburg, combine for mutual defence by the "Pacification of Ghent." Vain attempts of Don John to negotiate. The emperor Maximilian prosecutes his pretension to the crown of Poland, is attacked at the Diet of Ratisbon by palpitation of the heart, and dies suddenly, Oct. 12, æt. 39; his son, Rudolf, succeeds him. The plague devastates Italy; 70,000 die at Venice, and among them, æt. 99, the celebrated artist, Titian. Martin Frobisher sails, June 11, to seek a north-west passage; fails, and returns. Stephen Bathori marries Anne, daughter of the late king Sigismund Augustus. War between the Ottomans and Persia. University of Helmstadt founded. Peter Wentworth imprisoned for his speech in the House of Commons. The laburnum brought into England from Hungary. Birth of John Fletcher, the dramatist.
1577	Elizabeth suspends Grindal for favouring the Puritans. A sixth treaty between the Huguenots and the king of France signed at Bergerac. The States of the Netherlands invite the archduke Matthias to be their governor; the prince of Orange acts as his lieutenant. Don John seizes Namur. Drake commences his voyage round the world, Nov. 15. The high sheriff and 300 persons die of the gaol-distemper, during the assizes at Oxford. Birth of Rubens. The Spanish poet, Alonso de Ercilla, publishes his "Araucana." Many of Titian's finest works perish in a destructive fire at Venice, Dec. 20; the church of the Redeemer built there, to commemorate the ceasing of the plague.
1578	Alliance between Elizabeth and the Netherlands concluded, Jan. 6; the English auxiliaries under Norris repulse Don John at Rimenant. Victory gained by him at Gembloux, followed by the submission of Limburg and Louvain. Amsterdam taken by the Hollanders. The southern provinces separate from the northern and invite the duke of Anjou. Death of Don John of Austria; he is succeeded by the duke of Parma. James, king of Scotland, takes the government into his own hands. The pope sends troops to assist the Catholics in Ireland; intercepted by Sebastian, king of Portugal, and taken by him against the Moors; he is defeated in the battle of Alcazarquivir, and perishes in the river Elmahasses; his uncle, the cardinal Henry, takes the throne. Settlements formed at Congo, Loango, and Angola, to supply Brazil with slaves. The emperor Rudolf revokes the concessions made to the Protestants. A conspiracy in Florence, against the grand duke, foiled. Alliance between Poland and Sweden against Ivan IV. of Russia. The Norwegians attempt to interrupt the English commerce with Archangel; Elizabeth asserts the right freely to navigate all seas. The first stone laid of the Pont Neuf at Paris. California explored by Drake. First colony planted in Virginia by Gilbert. Tulips introduced into England.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1579	The Seven Northern Provinces of the Netherlands contract the Union of Utrecht; the Ten Southern submit to the duke of Parma, as viceroy of Spain; he takes Maestricht, and massacres many of the inhabitants. Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Cambray, and Tournay still resist. Philip II. prepares a powerful armament to support his claim to the crown of Portugal. Elizabeth enters into a treaty of commerce with the sultan, and establishes the Turkey Company. Stephen Bathori and the Swedes expel the Russians from Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingria, and penetrate to Polozk. Bianca Capello captivates the grand duke of Florence, and is eventually married by him. Tasso is confined as a lunatic by the duke of Ferrara. Death of Camoens, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the lord-keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon.
1580	Elizabeth is visited by the duke of Anjou, and receives proposals of marriage from him. She imprisons the earl of Leicester, for having married the widow of the earl of Essex without her consent. Drake returns from his voyage, Nov. 3; banquet to the queen on board his ship; she confers knighthood on him. The pope and the king of Spain send an army into Ireland; total defeat of the invaders. Intrigues of the duke of Guise in Scotland, and arrest of the late regent, Morton. Annexation of Portugal to Spain, on the death of Henry, the aged cardinal-king. Philip sends his sister, Margaret, again into the Netherlands, to assist her son, the duke of Parma, in the government, and offers a reward for the assassination of the prince of Orange. Death of the duke of Savoy; he is succeeded by his son, Charles Emanuel. Jermak Timofejew, with a band of Cossacks, commences the conquest of Siberia. Pope Gregory converts the Baths of Diocletian into a granary. Colleges, for the education of English papists, formed at Rome, Douay, and Rheims. The Essays of Montaigne published. Death of Palladio. Birth of Usher, afterwards archbishop. Kepler and Tycho Brahe prepare their Astronomical Tables, called Rodolphine, in honour of the emperor.
1581	Fallacious negotiations between Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou. Trial and execution of earl Morton. The Seven United Provinces issue their declaration of independence at the Hague, nominate the duke of Anjou as their sovereign, with William, prince of Orange, statholder. The duke of Parma obliged to raise the siege of Cambray; he objects to the co-regency of his mother; she retires into Italy. Iwan of Russia requests the pope to mediate between him and Stephen Bathori. The University of Edinburgh founded by the town council, with funds given by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney. Quarrel between the knights of Malta and their grand master, Cassiere, referred to the pope. Plots of the Jesuits against Elizabeth; Parsons banished, and Campian executed. Grindal restored to his see by Elizabeth. Death of Ralph Holinshed. Birth of lord Herbert of Cherbury.
1582	Elizabeth finally dismisses the duke of Anjou; he is recognized as sovereign of the Netherlands at Antwerp, but acquires no real power. Seizure of king James, by the "Raid of Ruthven;" the University of Edinburgh confirmed and endowed by him. Correction of the calendar by Gregory XIII.; Oct. 5th made the 15th. Expedition of Antonio of Portugal against the Azores, defeated by the marquis Santacroce; massacre of his prisoners. Failure of Charles Emanuel's projected attack on Genoa. Stephen Bathori, by his truce with Iwan, retains Courland, Livonia, and all his conquests. Origin of the Academy Della Crusca at Florence. Death of the duke of Alva, æt. 74. Birth of David Teniers, the elder. Louis Lilio, of Verona, first suggests, and Christopher Clavius completes, the new or Gregorian calendar. Death of Buchanan, the historian, æt. 76.
1583	Elizabeth claims the sovereignty of Newfoundland, and fortifies St. John's. Conviction and suicide of Somerville, for an attempt on her life. Death of Grindal; Whitgift, primate, acts strenuously against the Puritans. King James escapes from his confinement; Walsingham's embassy to study his character. The duke of Anjou fails in his attempt on Antwerp, and retires into France, covered with disgrace. The duke of Parma restores the authority of Philip in a great part of the ten southern provinces. Joseph Scaliger, "*De Emendatione Temporum*," rejects the Gregorian era. A truce between Sweden and Russia leaves the former in possession of all the conquered Baltic provinces. Birth of Grotius.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Holland	Bavaria.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany.
1584	993	11 Amurath III.	13 Gregory XIII. May 13.	... ...	6 William II.	17 Louis III.	17 Frederic Albert.	14 John Geprge	32 Augustus.	39 William.	9 Rudolf II.
1585	994	12 ——	d Apr. 10. 1 Sixtus V. April 24.	... ...	7 ——	18 ——	18 ——	15 ——	33 ——	40 ——	10 ——
1586	995	13 ——	2 ——	1 Earl of Leicester.	8 ——	19 ——	19 ——	16 ——	1 Christian I.	41 ——	11 ——
1587	996	14 ——	3 ——	1 Maurice *of Nassau.*	9 ——	20 ——	20 ——	17 ——	2 ——	42 ——	12 ——
1588	997	15 ——	4 ——	2 ——	10 ——	21 ——	21 ——	18 ——	3 ——	43 ——	13 ——
1589	998	16 ——	5 ——	3 ——	11 ——	22 ——	22 ——	19 ——	4 ——	44 ——	14 ——
1590	999	17 ——	6 *d.* Aug. 27 1 Urban VII. Sep. 15. *d.* 27. 1 Gregory XIV. Dec. 5.	4 ——	12 ——	23 ——	23 ——	20 ——	5 ——	45 ——	15 ——
1591	1000	18 ——	d Oct 15 1 Innocent IX. Oct. 29. d Dec. 30	5 ——	13 ——	24 ——	24 ——	21 ——	1 Christian II.	46 ——	16 ——
1592	1001	19 ——	1 Clement VIII. Jan. 30.	6 ——	14 ——	25 ——	25 ——	22 ——	2 ——	1 Ernest II.	17 ——
1593	1002—1003	20 ——	2 ——	7 ——	15 ——	1 Frederic I.	26 ——	23 ——	3 ——	2 ——	18 ——

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1584	7 Niccolo da Ponte.	5 Chas. Emanuel I.	11 Henry III.	29 Philip II.	26 Frederic II.	17 John III.	10 Stephen Bathori.	1 Feodor I. *Iwanowitsch.*	18 Jas. VI. July 24.	27 Elizabeth Nov. 17.
1585	1 Pasquale Cicogna.	6 —	12 —	30 —	27 —	18 —	11 —	2 —	19 —	28 —
1586	2 —	7 —	13 —	31 —	28 —	19 —	12 —	3 —	20 —	29 —
1587	3 —	8 —	14 —	32 —	29 —	20 —	1 Sigismund III.	4 —	21 —	30 —
1588	4 —	9 —	15 —	33 —	1 Christian IV.	21 —	2 —	5 —	22 —	31 —
1589	5 —	10 —	1 Henry IV. *of Navarre.*	34 —	2 —	22 —	3 —	6 —	23 —	32 —
1590	6 —	11 —	2 —	35 —	3 —	23 —	4 —	7 —	24 —	33 —
1591	7 —	12 —	3 —	36 —	4 —	24 —	5 —	8 —	25 —	34 —
1592	8 —	13 —	4 —	37 —	5 —	1 Sigismund *king of Poland.*	6 — *king of Sweden.*	9 —	26 —	35 —
1593	9 —	14 —	5 —	38 —	6 —	2 —	7 —	10 —	27 —	36 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1584	Conspiracies against Elizabeth; national association in her defence; Throgmorton and Parry suffer death for treason. The queen of Scots more strictly confined. The Spanish ambassador, Mendoza, dismissed. Raleigh conducts a second colony to Virginia. The prince of Orange assassinated, at Delft, by Balthazar Gerard, July 10 (June 30); his second son, Maurice, takes his place as leader of the war, but at first without any official title. The duke of Parma lays siege to Antwerp. Death of the duke of Anjou; Henry of Navarre becomes lawful heir to the crown of France; the Guise faction and the League attempt to set him aside; hostilities renewed against the Huguenots; "war of the three Henries." Death of Iwan IV. of Russia; he is succeeded by his son, Feodor. Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay. Simon Budæus disseminates anti-Trinitarian doctrines in Lithuania, and is expelled from his church. Death of Carlo Borromeo, archbishop of Milan. Birth of John Pym, Selden, and Albert Count Wallenstein.
1585	Treaty between Elizabeth and the United Provinces; Leicester sent with an auxiliary force. Drake and Frobisher, with a powerful fleet, attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. Ambassadors from Japan received at Rome by Gregory XIII., who dies soon afterwards, æt. 84, and is succeeded by Sixtus V. The French king, by his edict of Nemours, revokes all the concessions made to the Huguenots; the prince of Condé obtains assistance from Elizabeth, and with an English fleet relieves La Rochelle. Pope Sixtus attempts, by a Bull, to repudiate Henry of Navarre's claim to the succession in France. Antwerp, reduced by famine, surrenders to the duke of Parma. Davis explores the north-eastern coast of America. Abbas the great, sultan of Persia, defeats the Turks, and takes Van. The duke of Northumberland, committed to the Tower, on a charge of treason, is found dead by a pistol-wound. Death of Carlo Sigonio, the historian. Birth of Richelieu, afterwards cardinal. Death of Tallis, father of English musicians. Coaches first used in England.
1586	Babington's conspiracy detected and punished. Trial and condemnation of the queen of Scots, Oct. 25. Success of Drake in Hispaniola, St. Domingo, and Florida; he returns with a valuable booty, and brings back the Virginian colonists; they introduce potatoes and tobacco into England. Cavendish sails on his expedition. Leicester appointed statholder; victory at Zutphen; death of Sir Philip Sidney, æt. 32, Sep. 22. The king of France jealous of the intimate connection between the duke of Guise and Philip of Spain. Sixtus V. intimidates all Italy by his severity; improvement and decoration of Rome under his auspices. Death of Stephen Bathori, king of Poland; Sigismund, crown prince of Sweden, and Ernest, archduke of Austria, contend for the throne. Death of Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma; his son and successor, Alexander, solicits, but cannot obtain, leave to resign his command in the Netherlands.
1587	Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, Feb. 8, æt. 44. Misconduct of Leicester; loss of Sluys and Deventer; he is recalled and replaced by lord Willoughby; prince Maurice appointed statholder. Preparations of Philip to invade England; Sixtus issues a new Bull, and proclaims a crusade against Elizabeth. Expedition of Drake against the Spanish harbours; fleet destroyed at Cadiz; he returns with rich prizes. Cabal of "the Sixteen" at Paris. Henry of Navarre defeats the royal army at Coutras, under the duke de Joyeuse, Oct. 20; his German allies are repulsed by the duke of Guise, at Vimori, Oct. 27, and at Anneau, Nov. 24. Sigismund acknowledged by the prevailing party in Poland. Continued imbecility of Frederic Albert, duke of Prussia; George Frederic, of Anspach, appointed administrator. Death of Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, and his duchess, Bianca Capello, both by poison. Death of John Fox, author of the "Book of Martyrs." Birth of Vondel, the Dutch dramatist.
1588	The Spanish Armada sails from Lisbon, May 29; enters the channel, July 19; totally defeated and ruined. To make its disasters more widely known, lord Burleigh establishes the first newspaper, *The English Mercury*, Aug. 10. Assassination of the duke of Guise, æt. 38, and of his brother, the cardinal. Sigismund, king of Poland, defeats Ernest, at Bitschin, and takes him prisoner. Death of the earl of Leicester, æt. 56, and of the painter Paul Veronese, æt. 56

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1589	Cavendish returns with great wealth, plundered from Spanish settlements during his voyage round the world. Expedition of Drake and Norris to support don Antonio in Portugal, without any important result. Marriage of the king of Scotland to the princess Anne of Denmark. The king of France unites his army with that of the Huguenots to oppose the League now headed by the duke of Mayenne; he is assassinated at St. Cloud by Jaques Clement, July 31, æt. 38. The king of Navarre takes the title of Henry IV.; the Guise faction attempts to supplant him, by calling his uncle, the cardinal of Bourbon, to the throne, as Charles X. Victory of Henry over Mayenne at Arques, near Dieppe, Sep. 21. Death of Katharine de' Medici, at Blois, Jan. 5, æt. 70. The stocking-frame invented by the Rev. Wm. Lee, of Cambridge.
1590	Henry IV. defeats the League at Ivry near Evreux, March 14, and lays siege to Paris: march of the duke of Parma to its relief. Death of the cardinal of Bourbon; Philip II., in defiance of the Salic law, proposes his daughter Isabella as queen of France. Invasion of Provence by Charles Emanuel of Savoy. Prince Maurice drives the Spaniards out of all the Seven United Provinces, and recovers Breda. Death of Walsingham, æt. 89; and of the French jurist, Cujacius. Lope de Vega begins, about this time, to produce his dramas. The first paper-mill in England established by John Spilliman, at Dartford in Kent. Death of Sixtus V., æt. 69; his successor, Urban VII., dies twelve days after his election, and is followed by Gregory XIV.
1591	Elizabeth sends an army under the earl of Essex to assist Henry IV.; they besiege Rouen, which is relieved by the duke of Parma. Naval enterprise of lord Thomas Howard; conrageous death of his vice-admiral, Sir Richard Grenville. Gregory XIV. fulminates a Bull against Henry. Prince Maurice takes Nimwegen. Elizabeth founds and endows Trinity College, Dublin. Capt. Lancaster sails for the East Indies, on a private trading speculation. English ships pursue the whale-fishery at Cape Breton. Telescopes improved and brought into general notice by Z. Jansen of Middelburg. Stowe, Speed, Camden, and Spelman, English chroniclers and antiquaries, *fl.*; and De Thou (Thuanus) in France. Death of Pellegrino Pellegrini, the Bolognese artist. The murder of Feodor's brother, Dmitri, by Godunow, prepares the extinction of Ruric's race in Russia.
1592	Elizabeth assists Henry IV. with an army under Sir John Norris. His general, Lesdiguiéres, checks the duke of Savoy in Provence. Marshal Biron is wounded before Rouen. The new pope, Clement VIII., refuses to let Henry's ambassador enter Rome, and obliges the Venetians to give up Marco Sciarra, who had sought their protection. Death of the duke of Parma at Arras, Dec. 2, æt. 47. The Turks invade Hungary, and are defeated at Sissek. Death of John III., king of Sweden; he is succeeded by his son, Sigismund, already king of Poland; he being a Catholic, the diet at Upsal declares Lutheranism to be the established religion of the country. Visit of Elizabeth to Oxford. The bridge of the Rialto and the Place of St. Mark constructed at Venice. The university of Paderborn founded; the sale of books introduced at the fair of Leipzic. Faustus Socinus prevails upon the Unitarians in Poland to adopt a uniform system of discipline and worship. The Théatre François built. Death of Montaigne, æt. 59. Birth of Gassendi.
1593	Sir Edward Coke, solicitor-general, and speaker of the house of Commons; Elizabeth restrains their freedom of debate; Wentworth and three other members imprisoned; she dictates to them arbitrary laws against Puritans and Catholics. Henry IV. conforms to the Catholic faith. Clement refuses to grant him absolution; Philip continues his intrigues with the League against him, and his attempt to make his daughter queen of France. The parliament of Paris declares against female succession and foreign interference. Elizabeth reproaches Henry's abjuration; accepts his apologies, and enters into a new treaty of closer alliance with him. Progress of the Turks against the emperor; the Venetians construct the fortress of Palma Nuova, as a barrier against them Contest between Protestants and Catholics for the bishopric of Strasburg. Death of Christopher Marlowe. Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded by F. Sidney, countess of Sussex. Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded by George Keith, earl marischal. Whalebone first used in England.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Holland.	Dukes of Bavaria.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Brunswick.	Germany.
1594	1003—1004	21 Amurath III.	3 Clement VIII. Jan 30.	8 Maurice *of Nassau.*	16 William II.	2 Frederic I.	37 Frederic Albert.	24 John George.	4 Christian II.	3 Ernest II.	19 Rudolf II.
1595	1004—1005	1 Mahomet III.	4	9	17	3	28	25	5	4	20
1596	1005—1006	2	5	10	1 Maximilian.	4	29	26	6	5	21
1597	1006—1007	3	6	11	2	5	30	27	7	6	22
1598	1007—1008	4	7	12	3	6	31	1 Joachim Frederic.	8	7	23
1599	1008—1009	5	8	13	4	7	32	2	9	8	24
1600	1009—1010	6	9	14	5	8	33	3	10	9	25
1601	1010—1011	7	10	15	6	9	34	4	11	10	26
1602	1011—1012	8	11	16	7	10	35	5	12	11	27

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Reputation Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	England.
1594	10 Pasquale Cicogna.	15 Chas. Emanuel I.	6 Henry IV. *of Navarre.*	39 Philip II.	7 Christian IV.	3 Sigismund *king of Poland.*	8 Sigismund III. *king of Sweden.*	11 Feodor I. *Iwanowitsch.*	28 Jas. VI. July 24.	37 Elizabeth Nov. 17.
1595	1 Marino Grimani.	16 ——	7 ——	40 ——	8 ——	4 ——	9 ——	12 ——	29 ——	38 ——
1596	2 ——	17 ——	8 ——	41 ——	9 ——	5 ——	10 ——	13 ——	30 ——	39 ——
1597	3 ——	18 ——	9 ——	42 ——	10 ——	6 ——	11 ——	14 ——	31 ——	40 ——
1598	4 ——	19 ——	10 ——	1 Philip III.	11 ——	7 ——	12 ——	1 Boris Godunow.	32 ——	41 ——
1599	5 ——	20 ——	11 ——	2 ——	12 ——	8 ——	13 ——	2 ——	33 ——	42 ——
1600	6 ——	21 ——	12 ——	3 ——	13 ——	9 ——	14 ——	3 ——	34 ——	43 ——
1601	7 ——	22 ——	13 ——	4 ——	14 ——	10 ——	15 ——	4 ——	35 ——	44 ——
1602	8 ——	23 ——	14 ——	5 ——	15 ——	11 ——	16 ——	5 ——	36 ——	45 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1594	Attempts to assassinate Elizabeth are promoted by Philip's ministers and generals in the Netherlands; her remonstrances against such proceedings are disregarded by him. Birth of Henry, eldest son of king James. The duke of Guise and the chief nobility of France tender their allegiance to Henry IV. Paris and most of the principal cities open their gates to him; with the assistance of Sir John Norris and his English auxiliaries, he recovers the strong places in Britanny, occupied by Spanish garrisons; Sir Martin Frobisher is killed at the taking of Brest: attempt of Jean Chatel to murder Henry; the Jesuits are expelled from France. Ernest, brother of the emperor Rudolf, is appointed by Philip viceroy of the Netherlands. Maurice obtains many advantages, takes the city of Groningen, and consolidates the power of the United Provinces. The Protestant League formed in Germany, at Heilbron. Sigismund, at his coronation, is bound by an oath to preserve the Protestant church in Sweden; after a short residence he returns to Poland, and leaves the administration in the hands of his uncle Charles, duke of Sudermania. Surrender of Raab to the Turks. Death of Tintoretto, æt. 82, and of the musical composer, Palestrina, æt. 65. Birth of John Hampden and Nicholas Poussin. The Falkland Isles discovered by Hawkins.
1595	Elizabeth recalls her forces from France and Holland for the defence of her own States. Some Spaniards land in Cornwall, and are defeated. Tyrone, supported by Philip, rebels in Ireland; Sir John Norris is sent against him. Arnold d'Ossat and cardinal du Perron negotiate a reconciliation between Henry IV. and the pope; his authority gains ground in France; a truce concluded with the duke of Savoy; war declared against Philip. Death of archduke Ernest; count of Fuentes viceroy of the Netherlands, invades Picardy. On the recommendation of Cornelius Houtman, the Dutch form their East India Company, establish their first factory in Java, and attack the Spanish and Portuguese, both by arms and commercial rivalry. The Italian States send reinforcements to the emperor against the Turks, who are defeated, and Gran recovered from them. Death of Sultan Amurath III.; his son, Mahomet III., commences his reign by murdering his brothers and his father's wives. Tasso, invited by the pope to be crowned in the Capitol, dies at Rome, before the ceremony can be performed, April 26, æt. 51. Oranges first known in England.
1596	Albert, brother of the late archduke Ernest, governor of the Netherlands, surprises Calais. Elizabeth renews her treaties with Henry IV. and the United Provinces and sends another army, under Sir Thomas Baskerville, to assist the former. Birth of king James' daughter Elizabeth. Alexander de' Medici, archbishop of Florence, is deputed by pope Clement, to protest against Henry's alliance with the heretical Elizabeth, and endeavours to make peace between him and Philip. Sir Francis Vere governor of Flushing and the cautionary towns, which Elizabeth still retains. Marseilles surrendered to Henry; the dukes of Mayenne, Nemours and Joyeuse submit to him; Maximilian de Bethune, marquis de Rosny, (afterwards duke of Sully) becomes his adviser and prime minister. Unsuccessful enterprise of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins against Porto Rico; both commanders die from the effects of the climate and fatigue. Cadiz taken and plundered by the earl of Essex and lord Thomas Howard. Sir Walter Raleigh's fruitless expedition into Guiana. Sultan Mahomet places himself at the head of the Ottoman army, takes Eger (Erlau), and defeats the Christian army at Keresztes. Birth of Des Cartes. The laurustinus and oleander brought into England.
1597	Lord Thomas Howard created earl of Nottingham; to soothe the offended pride of Essex, Elizabeth makes him earl marshal. Sir Robert Cecil, second son of lord Burleigh, is appointed secretary of state. Failure of Essex and Raleigh in the projected attack on Ferrol; the English and Spanish fleets both dispersed by storms. Victory of prince Maurice at Turnhout. Amiens surprised by the Spaniards, March, 11; recovered by Henry, Sep. 15. Transylvania relinquished to the emperor Rudolf, by Sigismund Bathori. On the death of Alfonso d'Este Clement VIII. claims the duchy of Ferrara, and excommunicates Cæsar, the rightful heir. Birth of Van Tromp. The pope attempts to settle the Anti-Jesuit controversy, afterwards called Jansenist.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1598	Death of Sir John Norris; defeat of Sir Edward Bagnal by Tyrone on the Blackwater. Elizabeth resents the insolence of Essex by a box on the ear. Clifford and other adventurers molest the coasts of Spanish America. Treaty of Vervins between Henry IV. and Philip, May 2. Edict of Nantes, April 13. Philip marries his daughter Isabella to the archduke Albert, and resigns the sovereignty of the Netherlands to them; soon after which he dies in the Escurial, Sep. 13, æt. 73. His son, Philip III., makes the duke of Lerma his prime minister. By his system of government, the ancient Cortes are gradually abolished, and all national assemblies suppressed throughout the Spanish dominions. Elizabeth refuses to make peace without the United Provinces, and concludes another treaty with them. Raab recovered from the Turks, with Vesprin and other towns. Discontent in Sweden; the regent is encouraged to assume sovereign power: Sigismund lands with an army to restore his authority, is defeated, and returns to Poland. By the death of Feodor the line of Ruric becomes extinct; Boris Godunow founds a new dynasty. Cæsar d' Este compelled to relinquish Ferrara to the pope, remains duke of Modena. Whale-fishing commences at Spitzbergen. The Bodleian library at Oxford founded. Death of lord Burghley, æt. 78, of Edmund Spenser, the poet, æt. 45, and of Henry Stephens, printer, and author of the *Thesaurus*, æt. 70. Birth of G. L. Bernini, the sculptor. The Globe theatre in Southwark built; Shakspear performs there in his own plays.
1599	Essex, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, fails to suppress Tyrone's rebellion; returns to London; is disgraced, and earl Mountjoy appointed in his place. The Spanish general Mendoza attempts to invade Dutch Guelderland, and is repulsed by Maurice. Divorce of Henry IV. from Margaret de Valois. Death of his mistress, Gabrielle d'Estrées. Sully restores order in the finances of France. The Imperial general Von Schwartzenberg besieges Buda, and defeats the efforts of the Turks to relieve the place. Birth of Vandyke, Oliver Cromwell, and Blake.
1600	Successful commencement of Mountjoy's Irish government. Trial of Essex; he is pardoned, and regains Elizabeth's favour; he begins a new course of intrigue with king James of Scotland and the Puritans. Francis, afterwards lord Bacon, first distinguishes himself by his conduct in the trial of Essex. Birth of James' son, afterwards Charles I. Henry IV. marries Mary de' Medici; conquers Savoy. Prince Maurice besieges Nieuport, defeats the archduke Albert, but raises the siege. Sigismund commences war against his Swedish subjects in Livonia. The English East India Company established. Birth of Brian Walton and Claude Lorraine. Death of Richard Hooker, æt. 47. The nature and power of electricity more clearly ascertained by Dr. Wm. Gilbert of Colchester.
1601	Insurrection of Essex, Feb. 8; he is brought to trial, condemned, and beheaded, Feb. 25, æt. 34. Interview of Elizabeth with the marquis of Rosny (Sully) at Dover. Landing of the Spaniards at Kinsale, Sep. 23; Mountjoy compels them to surrender, reduces Tyrone to complete submission, and restores tranquillity in Ireland. A parliament held, Oct. 27. Debate on monopolies; Francis Bacon defends them; the queen consents to their abolition. Poor-law of 43 Eliz. passed. Secret negotiation between Sir Robert Cecil and king James, prepares the way for the quiet accession of the latter. Peace concluded at Lyons between Henry IV. and the duke of Savoy. Prince Maurice takes Remberg. The archduke Albert commences the siege of Ostend. An armament collected by the maritime States against Algiers, under Gianandrea Doria, is dispersed by adverse winds. Death of Tycho Brahe, æt. 55. The first English factories established on the Malabar coast. Birth of Calderon.
1602	An expedition, under admiral Sir Richard Levison, against the coast of Spain, returns with rich prizes. The duke de Biron beheaded for conspiring against the king of France. Failure of the duke of Savoy in an attempt to seize Geneva. The privileges of the Dutch East India Company confirmed by the States General; many Portuguese settlements taken. Death of Agostino Caracci, painter and engraver, æt. 44. Birth of Mazarine, afterwards cardinal. Artichokes introduced into England from Holland, asparagus from Asia, and cauliflowers from Cyprus. St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, founded.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Holland.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger- many.
1603	1012—1013	1 Achmed I.	12 Clement VIII. Jan. 30	17 Maurice, of Nassau.	12 Ernest II.,	11 Frederic I.	36 Frederic Albert.	6 Joachim Frederic	13 Christian II.	8 Maximilian.	28 Rudolph II.
1604	1013—1014	2 —	13 —	18 —	13 —	12 —	37 —	7 —	14 —	9 —	29 —
1605	1014—1015	3 —	14 *d.* Mar. 4. 1 Leo XI. April 1. *d* 27. 1 Paul V. May 16.	19 —	14 —	13 —	38 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	30 —
1606	1015—1016	4 —	2 —	20 —	15 —	14 —	39 —	9 —	16 —	11 —	31 —
1607	1016—1017	5 —	3 —	21 —	16 —	15 —	40 —	10 —	17 —	12 —	32 —
1608	1017—1018	6 —	4 —	22 —	17 —	1 John Frederic.	41 —	1 John Sigismund.	18 —	13 —	33 —
1609	1019	7 —	5 —	23 —	18 —	2 —	42 —	2 —	19 —	14 —	34 —
1610	1020	8 —	6 —	24 —	19 —	3 —	43 —	3 —	20 —	15 —	35 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
1603	9 Marino Grimani.	24 Chas. Emanuel I.	15 Henry IV. *of Navarre.*	6 Philip III.	16 Christian IV.	12 Sigismund, *king of Poland.*	17 Sigismund, *king of Sweden.*	6 Boris Godunow.	United to England.	45 Elizabeth. *d.* Mar. 24.
									GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY.	GREAT BRITAIN. 1 James I. March 24. Qu. Anne of Denmark.
									17 Ferdinand I.	
1604	10 —	25 —	16 —	7 —	17 —	1 Chas. IX.	18 — *dep. in Sweden.*	7 —	18 —	2 —
1605	11 —	26 —	17 —	8 —	18 —	2 —	19 —	8 —	19 —	3 —
1606	1 Leonardo Donato.	27 —	18 —	9 —	19 —	3 —	20 —	1 Vassili Shuiskoy.	20 —	4 —
1607	2 —	28 —	19 —	10 —	20 —	4 —	21 —	2 —	21 —	5 —
1608	3 —	29 —	20 —	11 —	21 —	5 —	22 —	3 —	22 —	6 —
1609	4 —	30 —	21 —	12 —	22 —	6 —	23 —	4 —	1 Cosmo II. de' Medici.	7 —
1610	5 —	31 —	1 Louis XIII.	13 —	23 —	7 —	24 —	5 —	2 —	8 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1603	Death of queen Elizabeth, at Richmond, March 24 (April 3, N.S), æt. 69. Accession of James I., who takes the title of king of Great Britain; coronation at Westminster, July 25. Embassy of Rosny. Treaty between James and Henry IV. for the support of the United Provinces. Conspiracy and apprehension of lords Gray and Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Edward Parham, and others. Sir Edward Coke, attorney-general, prosecutes them. Re-admission of the Jesuits into France. Meeting of the Protestants of Germany at Heidelberg: league among them renewed. By the death of George Frederic of Anspach, the administration of Prussia devolves on Joachim Frederic, elector of Brandenburg. Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, created earl of Salisbury. The *Basilicon Doron* republished. Death of Dr. William Gilbert, the improver of electricity.
1604	King James presides at a religious disputation in Hampton Court, which produces no result. A new translation of the Scriptures, and a corrected form of Common Prayer adopted. Death of archbishop Whitgift; Bancroft, who succeeds him, treats the Puritans with great severity. A parliament held, March 19, recognizes the king's title, evinces much spirit in asserting its own privileges and the liberties of the people. Rapid progress of general information and public opinion. Peace concluded with Spain, Aug. 18. The Gunpowder Plot projected, and preparations made to carry it into execution. After a siege of three years, Ostend taken by the marquis Spinola. Prince Maurice reduces Sluys by famine. The Dutch begin their conquest of the Moluoca islands. The emperor Rudolf persecutes the Protestants in his German States and in Hungary. The cruelties of Boris Godunow provoke revolt in Russia. The Swedes depose Sigismund, and place his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, on the throne. Arminius, professor of divinity at Leyden, dissents from the doctrines of Calvin, and is opposed by Gomarus. Cervantes publishes the first part of his Don Quixotte. Death of Faustus Socinus. The plague rages violently in London.
1605	The Gunpowder Plot detected, Nov. 5; Catesby and Percy slain, in an attempt to raise a rebellion in Warwickshire; Garnet, superior of the Jesuits, Sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Guy Fawkes, and other conspirators, arrested, and suffer death for their crime. The earl of Northumberland, suspected of participation, is fined and imprisoned; the lords Mordaunt and Stourton fined. Pope Paul V. threatens to excommunicate the doge of Venice, for having exercised civil jurisdiction over the church. The Turks gain advantages in Hungary, and recover Gran; they sustain great defeats in their war with Persia. Victory of Sigismund over the Swedes, at Kirchholm, in Livonia. Charles IX. builds Gothenburg, Umea, and Uleaborg, and encourages industry and commerce. A pretender in Russia is for a time believed to be Dmitri, the murdered brother of Feodor; suicide of Boris Godunow. Birth of Sir William Davenant, Sir Thomas Browne, and Edmund Waller. Death of Theodore Beza, æt. 86.
1606	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 22; a new oath of allegiance ordered, which Paul V. forbids the English Catholics to take. The first Act passed for making the New River. Companies chartered for settlements in Virginia, which is again, and successfully, colonized. The French establish themselves in Canada. New Holland discovered by the Dutch. The emperor Rudolf concludes the peace of Comorn with the Turks; by the pacification of Vienna, he secures to Protestants the free exercise of their religion. Interdict laid by the pope on the Venetian States; the Republic treats the Bull with contempt, and orders all religious observances to be continued as usual. Paul threatens war, and Venice prepares to resist him. The cardinals Bellarmine and Baronius write in defence of the church, and Paul Sarpi (Fra Paolo) vindicates the measures of the republic. The false Dmitri is put to death, and Vassili Shuiskoy raised by the boyars to the throne of Russia. Death of Justus Lipsius, æt. 79. Birth of Corneille and Rembrandt.
1607	King James, in a speech to parliament, recommends the union between England and Scotland; the question debated by Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Edward Coke; the measure not carried. Increasing importance of the House of Commons; its Journals begin to be regularly kept. Discussion on the oath of allegiance between king James and cardinal Bellarmine. Insurrection of Reynolds in North

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	amptonshire against inclosures. Visit of Christian, king of Denmark, to his sister, the queen of England. The archduke Matthias endeavours to obtain the abdication of his brother, Rudolf. Naval victory of the Hollanders over the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. Negotiations for peace begin between the king of Spain, the archduke Albert, and the United Provinces, and are broken off. Davis penetrates into the Straits which still bear his name. The building of Whitehall commenced, by Inigo Jones. The University of Giessen founded. Under the mediation of Henry IV., the pope desists from his pretensions and his intended hostilities against Venice; the republic gives up its prisoners, but maintains its jurisdiction over ecclesiastics; the Jesuits remain excluded from its territories. Richelieu appointed bishop of Luçon. Attempted assassination of Fra Paolo, supposed to have been instigated by cardinal Borghese. Conclusion of the Memoirs of the President de Thou, commencing from 1543. Death of cardinal Baronius, æt. 69. Birth of the duke of Ormond, and de Ruyter.
1608	King James improves the government of Ireland, and offers the forfeited lands in the province of Ulster to Protestant settlers. Hudson explores the bay since named after him. Sir Thomas Chaloner discovers the alum rock at Guisborough, near Whitby in Yorkshire, obtains workmen from Italy, and establishes the alum-works there. Wirtemberg, Hesse Cassel, Baden and other Protestant States, enter into a league, of which the Elector Palatine, Frederic, is the chief. The emperor Rudolf gives up Hungary to his brother Matthias, whom the people of that country choose for their king, but stipulate for religious liberty. Death of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, æt 81. Birth of Milton, of Monk (afterwards earl of Albemarle), and Hyde (afterwards earl of Clarendon). Quebec built.
1609	Many puritans emigrate to Virginia, under Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers; the latter driven by a storm among the Bermudas, forms a settlement on one of them, named after him Somers' Island. The king of Spain and archduke Albert, reduced to extremities and unable to continue the war, recognise the independence of the Seven United Provinces, and under the mediation of Great Britain and France, conclude with them a truce for twelve years, March 30 (April 9, N.S.). The Dutch, by levying heavy tolls at the mouth of the Scheldt, transfer the commerce of Antwerp to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Death of Arminius, æt. 49; his doctrines are advocated by Uitenbogart and Episcopius; the Gomarians or Calvinists are favoured by prince Maurice and the States General; violent controversies are carried on. The Catholic princes of Germany confederate at Würzburg, and place Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, at the head of their league. Charles Emanuel of Savoy fails in a second attempt to seize Geneva; he endeavours to engage Henry IV. in an attack on the duchy of Milan. Another false Dmitri appears in Russia, supported by Sigismund, king of Poland, and the Cossacks: Vassili is besieged in Moscow; Charles IX. of Sweden comes to his assistance, and drives the Poles out of Northern Russia. Hugh Middleton begins to cut the channel for the New River. Copper coin first issued from the Mint in London. Death of Joseph Scaliger, æt. 69, and of Annibale Carracci, æt. 49. The king of Spain expels all the Moors, the most industrious and wealthy of his subjects.
1610	Meeting of Parliament, Feb. 19; the Commons restrict the supplies, and begin to limit the royal prerogative. Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac, May 4 (14, N.S.), æt. 57. His measures for opposing the growing power of Austria are suspended; his widow, Mary de' Medici, regent, is governed by that power and Spain; the duke of Sully treated with coldness and neglect. Struggle in Germany for the duchies of Julich, Cleves, and Berg; the Protestants meet at Halle and extend their League. The Arminians present a Remonstrance to the States General against the opposition which they encounter, and are thenceforth styled Remonstrants. Batavia built by the Dutch on the island of Java; quarrels commence between them and the English factories. Anarchy in Russia; Vassili imprisoned, dies in confinement: Sweden and Poland contend for ascendancy. The invention of the thermometer ascribed to Fra Paolo, to Sanctorio, and to Drebbel of Alkmaar. Death of archbishop Bancroft. Birth of viscount Falkland.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Holland.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ge
1611	1021	9 Achmed I.	7 Paul V. May 16	25 Maurice, *of Nassau.*	1 Christian I.	4 John Frederic.	44 Frederic Albert.	4 John Sigismund.	1 John George III.	16 Maximilian.	36 dol II.
1612	1022	10 ——	8 ——	26 ——	2 ——	5 ——	45 ——	5 ——	2 ——	17 ——	1 Ma thi
1613	1023	11 ——	9 ——	27 ——	3 ——	6 ——	46 ——	6 ——	3 ——	18 ——	2 —
1614	1024	12 ——	10 ——	28 ——	4 ——	7 ——	47 ——	7 ——	4 ——	19 ——	3 —
1615	1025	13 ——	11 ——	29 ——	5 ——	8 ——	48 ——	8 ——	5 ——	20 ——	4 —
1616	1026	14 ——	12 ——	30 ——	6 ——	9 ——	49 ——	9 ——	6 ——	21 ——	5 —
1617	1027	1 Mustafa I.	13 ——	31 ——	7 ——	10 ——	50 ——	10 ——	7 ——	22 ——	6 —
1618	1028	1 Osman II.	14 ——	32 ——	8 ——	11 ——	United to Brandenburg.	11 —— *Duke of Prussia.*	8 ——	23 ——	7 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Grand Dukes of Tuscany.	Great Britain.
1611	6 Leonardo Donato.	32 Chas Emanuel I.	2 Louis XIII.	14 Philip III.	24 Christian IV.	1 Gustavus Adolphus.	25 Sigismund.	Anarchy.	3 Cosmo II., de' Medici.	9 James I. March 24.
1612	1 Marcantonio Memo.	33 —	3 —	15 —	25 —	2 —	26 —	... ...	4 —	10 — *d.* Henry, *Prince of Wales.*
1613	2 —	34 —	4 —	16 —	26 —	3 —	27 —	1 Michael III. *Romanow.*	5 —	11 —
1614	3 —	35 —	5 —	17 —	27 —	4 —	28 —	2 —	6 —	12 —
1615	1 Giovanni Bembo	36 —	6 —	18 —	28 —	5 —	29 —	3 —	7 —	13 —
1616	2 —	37 —	7 —	19 —	29 —	6 —	30 —	4 —	8 —	14 —
1617	3 —	38 —	8 —	20 —	30 —	7 —	31 —	5 —	9 —	15 —
1618	1 Nicolo Donato. 1 Antonio Priuli.	39 —	9 —	21 —	31 —	8 —	32 —	6 —	10 —	16 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1611	The province of Ulster settled and cultivated by English and Scotch Protestants. Baronets first created; they purchase their titles. Robert Carre, favourite of king James. Marriage of lord Beauchamp and lady Arabella Stuart; they are imprisoned in the Tower. The States General deprive Vorstius, a Remonstrant of his professor's chair at Leyden, by desire of king James. Rudolf relinquishes Bohemia to his brother Matthias, who is crowned at Prague. Death of Charles, king of Sweden; his son, Gustavus Adolphus, æt. 17, takes the throne and makes Axel Oxenstiern his prime minister. Sully retires into private life and writes his Memoirs. The Order of the Fathers of the Oratory founded at Paris by Berulle. Settlement of the Jesuits in Paraguay. Thomas Sutton purchases the Charter House (*see* A.D. 1371) of the duke of Norfolk, which he endows as a school and hospital. The present authorized English version of the Bible completed and brought into use. Death of the duke de Mayenne. Birth of lord Fairfax, of Gronovius, of James Harrington, and of Turenne (afterwards marshal).
1612	Death of Henry, prince of Wales, Nov. 6, æt. 19. Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury dies, æt. 49, and his place, as prime minister, is filled by the earl of Suffolk. Resistance of the Scotch church to episcopal jurisdiction. The queen regent of France sets herself in opposition to the Huguenots, and is guided by Concini. Death of the emperor Rudolf, Jan. 20, N.S., æt. 60; his brother, Matthias already king of Hungary and Bohemia, is elected emperor at Francfort, June 13. The Portuguese establish a factory at Ormus. Sir Robert Shirley, after a long residence in Persia, returns as ambassador and negociates a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and that country. Hickes's Hall built for the use of the Middlesex magistrates. Death of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Library at Oxford. Birth of the duke of Montrose, of Sir Henry Vane, and Samuel Butler.
1613	Marriage of the princess Elizabeth to Frederic V., elector Palatine. Carr created by the king first viscount Rochester, and then earl of Somerset, marries the divorced countess of Essex; at their instigation, Sir Thomas Overbury is committed to the Tower and secretly poisoned. The duke of Savoy claims and invades the duchy of Montferrat. Bethlem Gabor obtains the sovereignty of Transylvania. Michael III. founds the dynasty of Romanow in Russia. Ineffectual conference of the Remonstrants and Calvinists at Delft. Wadham College, Oxford, founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. Birth of the duke de la Rochefoucault, of Murillo the Spanish painter, and of Jeremy Taylor (afterwards bishop). English factories at Surat in India, and at Gombroon on the Persian gulf. Piracies of the Buccaneers on the coasts of America.
1614	Meeting of parliament, Apr. 5; the Commons vote no supplies, but endeavour to abridge the power of the crown; the king dissolves them in anger, June 6, and imprisons some of the members. Thomas Leggatt burnt in Smithfield for Arianism, and Edmund Whiteman at Burton on Trent. Agitation in France; assembly of the States General; the parliament of Paris condemns a book by the Jesuit Suarez, on the papal power; the pope threatens, and the young king, now of age, is obliged to apologise. An equestrian statue of Henry IV., presented by Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany, is placed on the Pont Neuf. The church of St. Peter's at Rome completed. The elector of Brandenburg conforms to the Protestant faith. The Persians, assisted by the English, expel the Portuguese from Ormus. Destructive inundations of the sea in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. The New River water brought to London; Hugh Middleton knighted, but ruined by the undertaking. Logarithms invented by lord Napier. The university of Groningen established. Birth of De Retz (afterwards cardinal). Death of Brantome, and of Isaac Casaubon, æt. 55. Pietro della Valle commences his travels in Persia. Beaumont and Fletcher *fl.*
1615	The murder of Sir Thomas Overbury discovered; trial and condemnation of the criminals; the two principals, Somerset and his countess, are pardoned; their accomplices suffer death. Visit of king James to Cambridge; he there sees George Villiers, who becomes his favourite, and is rapidly promoted. Lady Arabella Stuart dies, still a prisoner in the Tower. Sir Edward Coke quarrels

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	with Villiers, and is displaced from his office of Chief Justice. Marriage of Louis XIII. to Anna Maria Mauricia, daughter of Philip III. of Spain; and of her brother, afterwards Philip IV., to Isabella, sister of the French king. The prince of Condé places himself at the head of the Huguenots; preparations for war on both sides. The piracies of the Uscocchi, subjects of Austria, lead to hostilities between the Venetians and Imperialists. The duke of Savoy defends himself against the attack of the Spanish governor of Milan. Coffee in use at Venice. Birth of Salvator Rosa, and of Richard Baxter. The palace of the Luxemburg at Paris built by the queen regent. Death of Francis Beaumont, æt. 60, and of Aquaviva, author of the school system of the Jesuits.
616	Flushing, the Briel, and Rammekins, "the cautionary towns," given up to the Dutch by king James. Richelieu secretary of state. The prince of Condé seized and imprisoned. Pedro de Toledo, governor of Milan, prosecutes the attack on Savoy. Baffin explores the bay to which his name has been given. Death of Shakspeare, æt. 52, and of Cervantes, in great misery, æt. 69. Birth of Carlo Dolce. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, founded.
617	King James visits Scotland; holds a parliament there, June 13, and a meeting of the bishops and clergy at St. Andrew's, July 10; his efforts in support of episcopacy cause a great ferment in the country; on his return to London he publishes his "Book of Sports," and orders a more cheerful observance of the Sunday. Bacon created viscount St. Alban's, and appointed lord chancellor. Sir Walter Raleigh, released from the Tower, engages a band of adventurers to seek a gold mine in Guiana. Influence of De Luynes over Louis XIII. Assassination of Concini, marshal d'Ancre; Mary de' Medici sent to Blois; Richelieu attends her there. Peace of Stolbova; Sweden obtains Carelia and Ingria. The emperor Matthias adopts his cousin, Ferdinand, son of the late archduke Charles, and resigns Boheimia to him; he is crowned at Prague, and begins to oppose the Protestants of that kingdom. The terms of a general peace settled in Italy. The centenary of the Reformation celebrated in Germany by a Protestant jubilee. Death of the president De Thou, æt. 64, and of John (lord) Napier, æt. 67. Birth of Algernon Sidney, and of Bossuet.
1618	Proposed marriage of prince Charles to a Spanish princess. Villiers, now duke of Buckingham, rules the king. The earl of Suffolk fined and imprisoned for peculation. Sir Walter Raleigh, on his return from his unsuccessful enterprise, beheaded, Oct. 29, æt. 66; the queen intercedes in vain for him. The General Assembly in Scotland agrees very reluctantly to the Articles of Perth, in favour of religious ceremonies. France distracted by the three factions of the court, the queen-mother and the Huguenots. Italy agitated by the "Spanish Triumvirate," Ossuna, viceroy of Naples; Toledo, governor of Milan; and Bedmar, ambassador at Venice. Conspiracy for betraying the latter city, the foundation of Otway's "Venice preserved." Toledo recalled by Philip. Ferdinand takes from the Bohemian Protestants their privileges; they arm themselves against him, May 23, under count Von Thurn: are supported by an auxiliary force under count Mansfeld, and make themselves masters of the kingdom; commencement of the Thirty Years' War. The emperor Matthias relinquishes Hungary to Ferdinand. Death of Frederic Albert, the imbecile duke of Prussia; annexation of his territories to the Electorate of Brandenburg. Disgrace of the duke of Lerma; his son, the duke d'Uzeda, supplants him as minister to Philip III. Prince Maurice aims at absolute power in the United Provinces. The synod of Dortrecht condemns the doctrines of Arminius and denies toleration to the Remonstrants; the grand Pensionary Oldenbarneveld, Grotius, and other eminent members of the sect are imprisoned. First voyage of the Danes to India, and settlement at Tranquebar. A patent granted for a machine, called a "fire engine," for raising ballast and water, nearly on the principle of the steam engine. Death of cardinal de Perron, æt. 62. Birth of Abraham Cowley. Music cultivated in England; William Bird, composer of "Non nobis Domine," and other sacred music; Dr. John Bull, professor of music at Gresham College; and Orlando Gibbons, composer of madrigals and church music.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Holland.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Parma.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany
1619	1029	2 Osman II.	15 Paul V. May 16.	33 Maurice of Nassau.	9 Christian I.	12 John Frederic.	28 Ranuccio Farnese.	1 George William.	9 John George I.	24 Maximilian.	1 Ferdinand II.
1620	1030	3 ——	16 ——	34 ——	10 ——	13 ——	29 ——	2 ——	10 ——	25 ——	2 ——
1621	1031	4 ——	d Jan. 28 1 Gregory XV. Feb. 9.	35 ——	11 ——	14 ——	30 ——	3 ——	11 ——	26 ——	3 ——
1622	1052	1 Mustafa I. restored.	2 ——	36 ——	12 ——	15 ——	1 Edward.	4 ——	12 ——	27 ——	4 ——
1623	1033	1 Amurath IV.	3 —— d. July 8. 1 Urban VIII. Aug. 6.	37 ——	13 ——	16 ——	2 ——	5 ——	13 ——	28 ——	5 ——
1624	1034	2 ——	2 ——	38 ——	14 ——	17 ——	3 ——	6 ——	14 ——	29 ——	6 ——
1625	1035 1036	3 ——	3 ——	1 Frederic Henry.	15 ——	18 ——	4 ——	7 ——	15 ——	30 ——	7 ——

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Reperition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	France.	Spain.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Dukes of Tuscany.	Great Britain.
1619	2 Antonio Priuli.	40 Chas. Emanuel I.	10 Louis XIII.	22 Philip III.	32 Christian IV.	9 Gustavus Adolphus.	33 Sigismund.	7 Michael III. *Romanow.*	11 Cosmo II. de' Medici.	17 James I. March 24, of Q. Anne.
1620	3 ——	41 ——	11 ——	23 ——	33 ——	10 ——	34 ——	8 ——	12 ——	18 ——
1621	4 ——	42 ——	12 ——	1 Philip IV.	34 ——	11 ——	35 ——	9 ——	1 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	19 ——
1622	5 ——	43 ——	13 ——	2 ——	35 ——	12 ——	36 ——	10 ——	2 ——	20 ——
1623	1 Francesco Contarino.	44 ——	14 ——	3 ——	36 ——	13 ——	37 ——	11 ——	3 ——	21 ——
1624	2 ——	45 ——	15 ——	4 ——	37 ——	14 ——	38 ——	12 ——	4 ——	22 ——
1625	1 Giovanni Cornaro.	46 ——	16 ——	5 ——	38 ——	15 ——	39 ——	13 ——	5 ——	23 *d.* March 27 1 Chas. I. March 27 m. Henrietta Maria of France.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1619	Death of queen Anne, at Hampton Court, March 3, æt. 43. Mary de' Medici escapes from Blois, assisted by the duke d'Epernon; Richelieu effects a reconciliation between her and her son. The duke de Condé is released. Death of the emperor Matthias, March 20, æt. 62; election of his cousin, Ferdinand, at Frankfort, Aug 28. The Bohemians give their crown to the elector Palatine Frederic V. King James refuses to assist his son-in-law, or even to acknowledge his new title; he is recognized by the Venetians, who enter into a league with the duke of Savoy and the United Provinces, to check the power of Austria. Invasion of Hungary by Bethlem Gabor. The new emperor is besieged in Vienna by the Bohemians, and reduced to great extremity, when some troops sent by the grand duke of Tuscany arrive and relieve him; the duke of Bavaria and the elector of Saxony espouse his cause; the elector of Brandenburg refuses to take any part in the struggle now commencing. Oldenbarneveld beheaded May 13, æt. 72. Grotius condemned to imprisonment for life. The States General defeat the arbitrary designs of Maurice. The circulation of the blood discovered by Dr. William Harvey. Dulwich College founded, by Edward Alleyne. A large comet visible 28 days. Death of Ludovico Caracci, æt. 63. Birth of Le Brun, of Colbert, and the duke of Schomberg. Sir Francis Crane assisted by the king to establish a manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake.
1620	A Spanish army from the Netherlands, under the marquis of Spinola, conquers the Palatinate of the Rhine. Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, overthrows the Bohemians in the battle of Prague, Nov. 9, N.S. The elector Frederic, deprived of his acquired kingdom and of his hereditary territories, takes refuge at Rhenen, in Dutch Guelderland. The duke of Osuna, suspected of a design to seize the sovereignty of Naples, is recalled to Spain, and replaced by the cardinal Borgia. The duke of Feria, Spanish governor of Milan, occupies the Valteline, to support the revolt of the Catholics against the Protestant government of the Grisons. Amboyna taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese. Manfredonia surprised and plundered by the Turks. Gustavus Adolphus marries Maria Eleanor, princess of Brandenburg. Buxtorf, the Hebrew scholar, *fl.* Birth of John Evelyn, of Philip Wouvermans, and of Andrew Marvell. Perukes introduced at the French court. Silk first manufactured in England.
1621	Vain remonstrances of king James against the seizure of the Palatinate. Meeting of parliament, Jan. 30; reform of abuses in monopolies, patents, and licences. The lord chancellor, Bacon, confesses his acceptance of presents or bribes; is deprived of his office, fined, and imprisoned; the king restores him to liberty, remits his fine, and allows him a pension. Villiers, brother of the duke of Buckingham, Yelverton, attorney-general, and many others, convicted of malversations. Second meeting of parliament, Nov. 14; quarrel with the king; he tears their protest from their journals. Failure of Louis XIII. in his attempt to take Montauban from the Huguenots; successful operations of their chiefs, the dukes de Rohan and de Soubise; death of the constable of France, duke de Luynes. Expiration of the truce in the Netherlands; the Dutch refuse to renew it. Death of archduke Albert; his widow, Isabella, continues to govern, and the preparations for war are directed by Ambrose Spinola. The duke of Holstein gives an asylum to the expatriated Remonstrants, and builds for them the town of Friederichstadt, on the Eyder; many of them settle in farming establishments, called *Hollandereys*, and improve the system of agriculture in the duchy. Death of Philip III., March 31, æt. 43, his son, Philip IV., æt. 16, is governed by his minister, Olivarez. The Benedictine congregation of St. Maur receive their statutes from the pope, and commence their literary labours. Death of cardinal Bellarmine, æt. 79. Birth of Louis, prince of Condé, of La Fontaine, of Heneage Finch (earl of Nottingham), and of Antony Ashley (earl of Shaftesbury). Escape of Grotius from the castle of Leeuwensteen.
1622	The king dissolves the parliament, Jan. 6; imprisons Sir Edward Coke, Selden, Pym, and other members; sends some, against their will, to hold offices in Ireland, and makes Sir John Saville comptroller of the household; relaxes the severity of the laws against Catholics; assists the elector Palatine with money to attempt the recovery of his dominions. Three armies raised; one under count

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Mansfeld defeats Tilly at Wiesloch: but George, duke of Baden, is defeated at Wimpfen, and the elector of Brunswick at Höchst; Tilly devastates the Palatinate of the Rhine, with horrid barbarity. The duke de Lesdiguières constable of France, and Richelieu made a cardinal; the edict of Montpellier restores peace on the basis of the edict of Nantes. Bergen-op-Zoom saved by prince Maurice from the attack of Spinola. The Congregation *De Propaganda fide* established by the pope. Othman II. strangled by the Janizaries, and Mustafa restored. Death of Paul Sarpi (Fra Paolo), æt. 70, and of John Bull, Mus. D., æt. 59. Birth of Molière.
1623	Prince Charles, attended by Buckingham, visits Madrid, to negotiate in person for his marriage with a Spanish princess; the treaty broken off. The electoral dignity of the Palatinate transferred to Maximilian of Bavaria; the imperialists everywhere triumphant; the war apparently at an end; count Mansfeld alone remains in arms. The valuable library of Heidelberg transported to Rome and Vienna. The intrigues of discordant factions in the French court prepare the way for Richelieu to become prime minister. The son of the murdered Oldenbarneveld and other Remonstrants attempt to avenge their wrongs by a conspiracy against Maurice; they are detected and punished. Death of Mariana, the historian of of Spain, æt. 86, of William Bird, æt. 48, and of William Camden, æt. 72. Birth of Pascal. The sultan Mustafa deposed again, and killed, is succeeded by Osman's brother, Amurath IV.
1624	A better understanding prevails between James and the parliament on its meeting, Feb. 29. War with Spain. Count Mansfeld has the command of an English army destined for the Palatinate; failure of his expedition. Impeachment of the lord treasurer Cranfield, earl of Middlesex. Treaty of marriage between prince Charles and Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis XIII. Richelieu, prime minister, takes a more decided part in the politics of Europe; concludes a treaty with the United Provinces; conference at Susa; alliance of France with the duke of Savoy and with Venice; a French army, under the marquis de Cœuvres, takes possession of the Valtelline. Peace between the emperor and Bethlem Gabor, to whom Ratibor and Oppeln are ceded, on his relinquishing his claim to the kingdom of Hungary. Success of the Dutch in their naval enterprises against the coasts of Spanish America. Spinola lays siege to Breda. Massacre of the English in Amboyna by the Dutch. Death of admiral lord Howard, æt. 88, and of the duke of Ossuna. Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York), founded by Dutch emigrants. Bacon, in his retirement, writes his *Novum Organum*, and *De Augmentis Scientiarum*. Pembroke College, Oxford, founded by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick.
1625	Death of James I., at Theobald's, March 27, æt. 59. Marriage of Charles I., May 1, by proxy, at Paris, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of the late Henry IV.; arrival of the queen at Dover, June 13. Meeting of parliament, June 18; adjourned to Oxford, on account of the plague, Aug. 1; offends the king, and is dissolved, Aug. 12. Alliance with France; the English fleet, under sir John Pennington, refuses to act against the Protestants of Rochelle. Unsuccessful expedition against Cadiz. The islands of Barbadoes and St. Christopher occupied by English settlers. Richelieu commences vigorous measures against the Huguenots, and takes from them the Isle de Rhé. A French army, under Lesdiguières, joins the duke of Savoy in an ineffectual attack on Genoa. Alliance between the king of Denmark and the German Protestant States. The emperor's son, Ferdinand III., crowned king of Hungary. Breda surrenders to Spinola. Death of the statholder, prince Maurice, æt. 59; he is succeeded by his brother, Frederic Henry, who causes the intolerant laws against the Remonstrants to be repealed. The plague afflicts most parts of Europe; so violent in London, that the courts of justice hold their Michaelmas sittings at Reading. Death of John Fletcher, the dramatist, æt. 49, of the duke of Lerma, of the Spanish historian, Herrera, of the Flemish painter, Peter Breughel, æt. 56, of Orlando Gibbons, æt. 42, and of Sir John Davies, æt. 55. Birth of Bartholomew D'Herbelot, of Carlo Maratta, the landscape painter, of Cassini, of De Witt, of Paul Potter, and the earl of Sandwich. Grotius, a refugee in Sweden, writes *De Jure Belli et Pacis*.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1626	1036—1037	4 Amurath IV.	4 Urban VIII Aug. 6	6 Philip IV.	17 Louis XIII.	18 Christian I.	19 John Frederic.	8 George William.	16 John George I.	31 Maximilian.	8 Ferdinand II
1627	1037—1038	5 —	5 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	20 —	9 —	17 —	32 —	9 —
1628	1038—1039	6 —	6 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	1 Eberhard III.	10 —	18 —	33 —	10 —
1629	1039—1040	7 —	7 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	2 —	11 —	19 —	34 —	11 —
1630	1040—1041	8 —	8 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	3 —	12 —	20 —	35 —	12 —
1631	1041—1042	9 —	9 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	4 —	13 —	21 —	36 —	13 —
1632	1042—1043	10 —	10 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	5 —	14 —	22 —	37 —	14 —

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Reputation Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Dukes of Parma.	Dukes of Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland	Russia.	Holland	Great Britain.
1626	2 Giovanni Cornaro.	47 Chas. Emanuel I.	5 Edward.	6 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	39 Christian IV.	16 Gustavus Adolphus.	40 Sigismund.	14 Michael III. *Romanow.*	2 Frederic Henry.	2 Chas. I. March 27.
1627	3 ——	48 ——	6 ——	7 ——	40 ——	17 ——	41 ——	15 ——	3 ——	3 ——
1628	4 ——	49 ——	7 ——	8 ——	41 ——	18 ——	42 ——	16 ——	4 ——	4 ——
1629	5 ——	50 ——	8 ——	9 ——	42 ——	19 ——	43 ——	17 ——	5 ——	5 ——
1630	1 Niccolo Contarino.	1 Victor Amadeus I.	9 ——	10 ——	43 ——	20 ——	44 ——	18 ——	6 ——	6 —— 6 Charles II.
1631	1 Francesco Erizzo.	2 ——	10 ——	11 ——	44 ——	21 ——	45 ——	19 ——	7 ——	7 ——
1632	2 ——	3 ——	11 ——	12 ——	45 ——	22 ——	1 Ladislas IV.	20 ——	8 ——	8 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1626	Charles I. crowned, Feb. 2. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 6. The earl of Arundel committed to the Tower; protest of the Lords. Buckingham impeaches the earl of Bristol, and is impeached by the earl and by the Commons; pending this process, he is elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. Remonstrances of the Commons; dissolution of parliament, June 11. The king endeavours to raise a supply by arbitrary impositions of tonnage, poundage, loans, and ship-money; imprisonment of Sir John Corbet, Sir Edmund Hampden, and others. Rivalry and jealousy of Buckingham and Richelieu. Peace with the Huguenots. Treaty of Monçon; the Valteline restored to the Grisons. Conspiracy against Richelieu; the count de Chalais beheaded. Christian IV. takes the command of the Protestant army, and is defeated by Tilly, at Lutter, on the Barenberg. Victory of Wallenstein over Mansfeld, at Dessau. The duke of Urbino gives his territories to the pope. French settlements formed in Senegal and Guiana. The convent of Port Royal (*see* 1233) refounded by the abbess Arnauld. Bacon, while on a visit to the earl of Arundel, at Highgate, dies, April 9. æt. 65. Death of Lesdeguières, constable of France, æt. 53, and of William Snell, a Dutchman, who discovered the refraction of rays of light. Birth of Robert Boyle.
1627	Unpopularity of Charles I.; resistance to his arbitrary measures. He engages in a war against France. Buckingham's ill-concerted and unfortunate attack on the Isle de Rhé. Louis XIII. encouraged by Richelieu to besiege Rochelle; operations commenced, Aug. 10. Wallenstein defeats the Protestants, commanded by the marquis of Baden; conquers Pomerania, Holstein, Schleswig, and penetrates into Jutland. Death of the duke of Mantua; the disputed succession to his States prepares a new war in Italy; the duke of Savoy revives his claim to the duchy of Montferrat. Success of the Dutch admiral, Hein, in Brazil: he founds Essequibo, in Guyana. Boston, in North America, built by English emigrants. Death of Gruter, æt. 67. Birth of Madame de Sevigné, and of Bossuet.
1628	Meeting of parliament, March 17. Petition of Right receives the royal assent. Proceedings of the Commons against the duke of Buckingham and Dr. Mainwaring. Supplies voted to relieve Rochelle. Failure of two expeditions under the earls of Denbigh and Lindsay. Buckingham assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, æt. 46. Surrender of Rochelle, Oct. 30, N.S. France prepares to support the claim of the duke de Nevers to Mantua; league against him of Spain, Austria, and Savoy. Charles Emanuel invades Montferrat, and Gonzales de Cordova, governor of Milan, lays siege to Casal. Venice assembles an army to act in concert with the French. Spinola called from the Netherlands to assist in the Italian war. Frederic Henry takes Bois-le-duc, Maestricht, and Wesel; Turenne first studies under him the art of war. Hein captures a richly-laden Spanish fleet off Cuba. Wallenstein conquers all the German Baltic provinces, and is invested by the emperor with the duchy of Mecklenburg. First English settlement on the bay of Massachusetts. Death of the Persian sultan, Shah Abbas. Death of Fulk Greville, lord Brooke, æt. 84, and of Malherbe, the French lyric poet, æt. 72. Birth of John Bunyan, Sir William Temple, and Francis de Montmorency, afterwards marshal and duke of Luxemburg.
1629	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 20; censures on the favour shewn by the church to Arminian doctrines; Oliver Cromwell calls them "flat popery;" protest against tonnage and poundage; the speaker, Sir John Finch, forcibly held in the chair, while the Commons pass their "Remonstrance," March 2; Charles dissolves the parliament, March 10, and attempts to raise money and govern without it; Selden, Holles, and other members imprisoned. Peace with France, April 14; proclaimed, May 29; Louis XIII. and Richelieu enter Savoy; treaty of Susa concluded with the duke; siege of Casal abandoned by the Spaniards. War against the Huguenots renewed in Languedoc. Submission of the duke de Rohan, June 27; pacification of Nismes establishes religious liberty, July 14. The king of Spain and the emperor of Germany refuse to ratify the treaty of Susa. Spinola appointed governor of Milan. The Valteline occupied by the Austrians. War continued in Italy. Blockade of Mantua. The emperor, by

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	an "Edict of Restitution," requires many church lands to be given up by the Protestants; resistance of Brandenburg and Saxony. The provinces conquered by Wallenstein are restored to the king of Denmark by the peace of Lubeck. Application of the German Protestants to Gustavus Adolphus. New Hampshire colonized. Wouter Van Twiller, governor of New Amsterdam. Corneille, æt. 23, composes his first comedy, *Melite*. Death of John Speed, æt. 74. Birth of Huygens and Van Tromp.
1630	Birth of Charles, prince of Wales, May 29. Peace with Spain, Nov. 5; proclaimed, 29th. Sir Thomas Wentworth, created earl of Strafford and prime minister, deserts the popular cause and supports the royal prerogative. Charles resorts to violent expedients for obtaining money, and sends the marquis of Hamilton, with an auxiliary force, to assist in recovering the Palatinate. Laud, bishop of London, introduces pompous and superstitious ceremonies into the church. Wallenstein dismissed from his command, and his troops disbanded. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany with a Swedish army, June 24; his rapid progress; Magdeburg recovered by the Protestants. Louis XIII. and Richelieu return into Savoy, and are masters of the country; the duke Charles Emanuel dies, July 26, æt. 69. Mantua taken and sacked by the imperialists. Richelieu frustrates another plot against him. Death of Kepler, æt. 59, and of the marquis Spinola, æt. 61. Birth of Isaac Barrow, Tillotson, and the marquis of Halifax.
1631	Charles revives monopolies, sells patents and privileges to new companies, and imposes a stamp on cards. A large subscription raised to repair and improve St. Paul's cathedral. Mary de' Medici, implicated in the plot against Richelieu, retires to Brussels; her son, Gaston, duke of Orleans, joins her there; the duke of Lorraine is driven from his States. Treaty of Barenwald between France, Sweden, and the German Protestants, against the emperor; between France and the United Provinces against Spain. Capture of Magdeburg by Tilly, and cruel massacre of its inhabitants, May 10. The elector of Saxony carries his arms into Bohemia. Battle of Breitenfeld, or Leipsic, Aug. 28 (Sept. 7, N.S.). Tilly defeated and made prisoner by Gustavus Adolphus. The Swedes take Halle, the catholic bishoprics in Thuringen and Franconia, the city of Mentz, and penetrate through Alsace and Swabia to the confines of Bavaria. Treaty of Cherasco, April 6; Mantua restored to the duke of Nevers; Montferrat divided between him and the duke of Savoy, who cedes Pignerol to France. Connecticut granted to lords Say and Broke. Death of the Italian historian, Davila, æt. 55, of Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the New River, of Michael Drayton, æt. 69, and of Sir Robert Cotton, the collector of the Cottonian Library, æt. 61. Birth of Dryden.
1632	Extended jurisdiction given by Charles to the council of York; he confirms, by proclamation, the orders of Elizabeth and James for the nobility and landed proprietors to reside on their estates in the country. Richelieu's enemies endeavour to prevail by force of arms: the duke of Orleans submits, and again leaves France; marshal de Marillac beheaded; the duke de Montmorency, defeated by marshal Schomberg at Castelnaudry, undergoes the same punishment, Oct. 30. Tilly restored to liberty, encounters the Swedes on the river Lech, is totally routed, and dies of his wounds. Gustavus Adolphus takes Munich, May 17; is called to defend Saxony against Wallenstein; battle of Lützen, Nov. 6 (16, N.S.); Gustavus Adolphus falls, æt. 38, in the hour of victory; Bernard of Saxe Weimar takes the command, and, in conjunction with Gustavus Horn, completes the triumph of the Protestants. Death of Sigismund, king of Poland. æt. 66; his son, Ladislas IV., repels an attack of the Russians on Smolensko and the recently acquired provinces. A colony of English Catholics, under lord Baltimore, settled in Maryland. Expulsion of the Portuguese from Abyssinia. The Dutch acquire the island of St. Eustatia. Death of Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso. Birth of John Locke, of Sir Christopher Wren, of Mabillon, afterwards one of the benedictines of St. Maur, of Samuel Puffendorf, of Spinoza, of John George Grævius, and of Compton, afterwards bishop of London.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1633	1043—1044	11 Amurath IV.	11 Urban VIII. Aug. 6.	13 Philip IV.	24 Louis XIII.	1 Augustus	6 Eberhard III.	15 George William.	22 John Geo. I.	38 Maximilian.	15 Ferdinand II.
1634	1044—1045	12 ——	12 ——	14 ——	25 ——	2 ——	7 ——	16 ——	24 ——	39 ——	16 ——
1635	1045—1046	13 ——	13 ——	15 ——	26 ——	3 ——	8 ——	17 ——	25 ——	40 ——	17 ——
1636	1046—1047	14 ——	14 ——	16 ——	27 ——	1 Frederic II.	9 ——	18 ——	26 ——	41 ——	18 ——
1637	1047—1048	15 ——	15 ——	17 ——	28 ——	2 ——	10 ——	19 ——	27 ——	42 ——	1 Ferdinand III.
1638	1048—1049	16 ——	16 ——	18 ——	29 ——	3 ——	11 ——	20 ——	28 ——	43 ——	2 ——
1639	1049—1050	17 ——	17 ——	19 ——	30 ——	4 ——	12 ——	21 ——	29 ——	44 ——	3 ——
1640	1050—1051	1 Ibrahim.	18 ——	20 ——	31 ——	5 ——	13 ——	1 Frederic William, *the Great.*	30 ——	45 ——	4 ——
1641	1052	2 ——	19 ——	21 ——	32 ——	6 ——	14 ——	2 ——	31 ——	46 ——	5 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Dukes of Parma.	Dukes of Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain.
1633	3 Francesco Erizzo.	4 Victor Amadeus.	12 Edward.	13 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	46 Christian IV.	Christina.	2 Ladislas IV.	21 Michael III. *Romanow.*	9 Frederic Henry.	9 Chas. I. March 27 *b* Jan 11
1634	4 ——	5 ——	13 ——	14 ——	47 ——	2 ——	3 ——	22 ——	10 ——	10 ——
1635	5 ——	6 ——	14 ——	15 ——	48 ——	3 ——	4 ——	23 ——	11 ——	11 ——
1636	6 ——	7 ——	15 ——	16 ——	49 ——	4 ——	5 ——	24 ——	12 ——	12 ——
1637	7 ——	1 Francis Hyacinth.	16 ——	17 ——	50 ——	5 ——	6 ——	25 ——	13 ——	13 ——
1638	8 ——	1 Charles Emanuel II.	17 ——	18 ——	51 ——	6 ——	7 ——	26 ——	14 ——	14 ——
1639	9 ——	2 ——	18 ——	19 ——	52 ——	7 ——	8 ——	27 ——	15 ——	15 ——
			Portugal.							
1640	10 ——	3 ——	1 John IV. *duke of braganza.*	20 ——	53 ——	8 ——	9 ——	28 ——	16 ——	16 ——
1641	11 ——	4 ——	2 ——	21 ——	54 ——	9 ——	10 ——	29 ——	17 ——	17 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1633	Birth of prince James, afterwards duke of York, and king. Gaiety of Charles's court. Vandyke patronized; paints some of his finest portraits. The king visits Scotland; is crowned at Holyrood House, June 18; holds a parliament, June 20; obtains supplies, and Acts favourable to episcopacy. Death of Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury; Laud succeeds; Juxon bishop of London. Charles renews his father's permission for all lawful sports on Sunday evenings. The influence of Spain declines; Richelieu fails in his attempt to unite the Italian States in a confederacy. Christina, æt. 6, queen of Sweden; Oxenstiern, regent, pursues the policy of Gustavus Adolphus; treaty of Heilbron with France. The Protestants maintain their ascendancy in Germany, but the Palatinate is not restored to the elector. By the death of the archduchess Isabella, the Catholic Netherlands revert to Spain. Galileo compelled by the Inquisition to reject the Copernican system. Birth of Lully.
1634	Writ for levying ship-money. Arbitrary proceedings of the star-chamber; Prynne punished for his *Histriomastix*. Death of the attorney-general, Noy, and of Sir Edward Coke, æt. 84. The archduke Ferdinand defeats the Swedish general Horn, at Nordlingen, Sept. 6, N.S., and retrieves the Catholic cause in Germany. Wallenstein assassinated at Egra, æt. 50. The Dutch take Curaçoe. A wind-mill for sawing timber, prohibited in London.
1635	Noblemen and country gentlemen fined by the Star-chamber for not residing on their estates. Proclamation against hackney-coaches standing in the streets. Capture of Treves by the Spaniards; Louis XIII. declares war against them and the emperor; contracts a new alliance with Holland. The marshals de Chaillon and de Bresse defeat prince Thomas of Savoy at Avein, near Luxemburg. A French army occupies the Valteline. Peace of Prague, between the emperor and the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg. Guadeloupe and Martinique appropriated by France. Grotius sent to Paris as ambassador from Sweden. Richelieu patron of the Académie Françoise, founded by Balzac, Vaugelas, and other learned men; and of the Jardin des Plantes, formed by De la Brosse. Death of Lope de Vega, æt. 73, and of Old Parr, Nov. 15, æt. 152. Birth of Madame de Maintenon, of Ruysdael, and of Stillingfleet.
1636	The lords Salisbury and Westmoreland, and Sir Christopher Hatton, fined for encroachments on the royal forest-lands. Resistance to ship-money; the judges declare the impost lawful. John Hampden tries the question. The Spaniards invade Picardy, and advance towards Paris. War renewed in Italy. The victory of the Swedish general, Banner, at Wittstock, gives the preponderance in Germany again to Protestants. Failure of an attempt to assassinate Richelieu. The university of Utrecht founded. Corneille produces his "Cid," at the Theatre François. Calderon succeeds Lope de Vega as the popular dramatist of Spain. Birth of Boileau.
1637	Continued severities of the Star-chamber; Prynne is again its victim for sedition together with Burton, Bastwick and Lilburne. Williams, bishop of Lincoln prosecuted at the instigation of Laud. Judgment given against Hampden in the levy of ship-money generally unpopular. Restrictions on emigration; eight ships detained in the Thames, in which Hampden, Pym, Oliver Cromwell, and many other opponents of the government, are prevented leaving the country. The introduction of a liturgy into the church of Scotland violently obstructed; some of the bishops escape into England. Death of the emperor Ferdinand II. æt. 59. Great efforts of France; all its invaders repelled. Breda recovered from the Spaniards by the Statholder. The intolerance of the Jesuits causes a revolt in Hungary. Death of the duke of Savoy; contest for the regency during the minority of his son. The Cossacks of the Don take Asof from the Turks. Descartes publishes his philosophical system. Birth of Tillemont. Tavernier travels in Persia.
1638	Hampden's case argued in the court of Exchequer, and decided against him. The Covenant signed in Scotland; Charles obliged to give way; episcopacy abolished in that country: the liturgy withdrawn; the articles of Perth, canons, and high commission, repealed. The French invade Spain, and besiege Fontarabia; are forced to retire. Death of Richelieu's counsellor and agent, father Joseph

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	The Swedes, under Banner, are driven back into Pomerania by Gallas. Bernhard of Weimar defeats the imperialists at Rheinfeld, and takes Brisach; the French establish themselves in Alsace. Birth of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XIV., Sept. 5, N.S. Death of Ben Jonson, æt. 64, of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, and the duke of Rohan, æt. 59. Birth of Malebranche and Vauban.
1639	Charles threatens to oppose the French and Dutch in Flanders. Richelieu assists the Covenanters with money; they raise an army, commanded by the earl of Leven; the king advances to Berwick; pacification of Dunse, June 17; the Scotch parliament, Aug. 31, excludes the bishops; want of money obliges Charles to disband his army; the Scotch claim other immunities, and prepare to renew hostilities. Death of Bernhard of Weimar; the French take his army into their pay, and occupy his conquests. Banner puts Gallas to the rout, penetrates into Silesia and Bohemia, and approaches Vienna. Prince Thomas of Savoy, a competitor for the regency, takes Turin. Van Tromp captures or destroys two Spanish fleets in the Downs between Nieuport and Dunkirk, Sept. 16 and Oct. 31, N.S. The "Cinna" and "Horace" of Corneille are brought out. Death of Robert Burton, æt. 63, and Sir Henry Wotton, æt. 71. Birth of Racine.
1640	Parliament assembles, Apr. 13: complains of grievances, and votes no supplies; dissolved, May 5. The Scotch enter England, Aug. 20; Conway routed by them at Newburn, Aug. 28, and Newcastle occupied. The king goes to York, Aug. 29; holds a council of peers there, Sep. 24; negotiations at Ripon transferred to London. The Long parliament meets, Nov. 3; impeachment of Strafford, Nov. 11; Prynne and other victims of the Star-chamber set at liberty, Nov. 28; enter London in triumph; ship-money voted illegal, and the judgment against Hampden reversed, Dec. 9; Laud impeached, Dec. 18; the judges make compensation for their unjust sentences, Dec. 22; the lord keeper, Finch, escapes to Holland, and secretary Windebank to France. Arras taken by the French; their general, D'Harcourt, conquers Turin. Revolt of Catalonia. Portugal throws off the yoke of Spain, and calls the duke of Braganza to the throne. Banner defeats the imperial general De Werth, and nearly surprises the emperor and the Diet at Ratisbon. Death of George William, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, æt. 45; his son, Frederic William, enters into the Protestant alliance with Sweden; regains his States, and prepares the eminence of Prussia. English factories in Surinam, and Dutch in Malacca. The university of Abo founded. First performance of the "Polyeucte" of Corneille. Death of Rubens, æt. 63, and of Philip Massinger, æt. 55. Birth of the duke of Orleans.
1641	The Parliament votes money for the Scotch army, Feb. 3. Sir Robert Berkeley, one of the judges of the King's Bench, impeached and arrested in his court in Westminster hall, Feb. 14. Charles adopts conciliatory measures; Pym chancellor of the exchequer; Hampden tutor to the prince of Wales; the act for Triennial parliaments receives the royal assent, Feb. 16. Subsidies granted. The Star-chamber abolished, and its rolls cancelled. Trial of lord Strafford, March 22; bill of attainder passed by the Commons, Apr. 21; by the Lords, May 8; the king refuses his assent, but is obliged to comply; Strafford beheaded, May 12, æt. 48. Visit of Charles to Scotland, Aug. 8, attended by a committee, of whom Hampden is one. Parliament adjourns, Sept. 9, having appointed a committee, with Pym as chairman, to watch public affairs during the recess. Rebellion in Ireland and massacre of the English, Sept. 23. Parliament reassembles, Oct. 20. Remonstrance of the Commons, Nov. 22. The king returns from Scotland, Nov. 25. Tumult of the apprentices in Westminster, Dec. 28; the name of "Roundheads" given to the popular party. Twelve bishops impeached, for denying the legality of Acts passed in their absence, Dec. 30. Death of the Swedish general, Banner; Torstenson arrives with reinforcements, and succeeds him. Catalonia and Rousillon invite the French. Portugal concludes treaties of peace and alliance with France and Holland; the Dutch retain their colonial conquests. Dispute between John IV. and the pope, respecting the Portuguese bishoprics. Death of the duke of Sully, æt. 81, of Sir Henry Spelman, æt. 79, of Vandyke, æt. 42, and of Domenichino Zampieri, æt. 60. Birth of William, lord Russell, and of Louvois, afterwards war-minister to Louis XIV.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1642	Charles irritates the Parliament and the nation, by attempting to arrest Ly Kimbolton and five members of the House of Commons, Pym, Hampden, Holl Haselrig, and Strode, Jan. 4; they are conducted in triumph by the people take their seats, Jan. 11. The king leaves London the next day; the peo forbid lords Essex and Holland to attend him. Marriage of the princess Ma to the prince of Orange; the queen embarks with her at Dover for Holla Feb. 16. The Tower, Portsmouth, and Hull, occupied by parliamentary fo Charles arrives at York, and attempts to levy tonnage and poundage by p clamation, March 19. The gates of Hull closed against him by Sir John H tham, Apr. 23. Parliament calls out the militia; the king countermands t order, May 5. A new great seal made and intrusted to commissioners, May The queen sends a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland, June 2. E sex appointed commander of the forces by the parliament, and the earl Northumberland admiral, July 12. The gates of Coventry shut against the ki Aug. 20; he sets up the royal standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22; takes L coln, Aug. 25. Essex collects his army at Northampton, Sept. 2. Prince R pert, son of the expelled elector Palatine, and nephew to the king, defeats detachment near Worcester, Sept. 23. Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23; victo claimed on both sides; the earl of Lindsay, the king's general, and Sir Edm Verney, his standard-bearer, slain; and on the other side, lord St. John. T Parliament invites the Scots, Nov. 7. Prince Rupert makes a sudden advan towards London; is repulsed at Brentford, Nov. 15. Charles takes up w quarters at Oxford, and Essex at Windsor, Dec. 1. Louis XIII. takes Per nan. Death of Mary de' Medici, at Cologne, July 3. Cinquars and De Th beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, who dies, Dec. 4, æt. 57. The dinal Mazarine prime minister. Torstenson defeats the Austrians at Breit feld, near Leipsic, penetrates into Moravia, and takes Olmütz. Tranquil restored in Savoy under the regency of Christina, the young duke's mother, the protection of France. Asof recovered by the Turks. Tasman discov Van Diemen's land, and names it in honour of the governor of Batavia. H bes, a refugee in France, writes his "Leviathan." Death of Galileo, æt. 78, Guido Reni, æt. 67. Birth of Henry Dodwell, of Holt, afterwards chief tice, and of Isaac Newton.
1643	The civil war in England protracted by skirmishes or sieges. The queen lands Yorkshire, with money and ammunition, Feb. 22. Sir William Waller de the royalists, under lord Herbert, near Gloucester, March 23. The parliamen general, lord Fairfax, overcome by the earl of Newcastle, at Bramham Mo March 29; Reading surrenders to Essex, April 26. The earl of Stamford feated, at Stratton, in Cornwall, by the king's forces, under Sir Ralph Hop May 16; the royalist general, Goring, and a detachment made prisoners Wakefield, May 21. Taunton and Bridgewater surrender to the parliame June 5. The Scotch League and Covenant adopted by the Commons, June In an encounter with prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, near Oxford, Hampden rece a mortal wound, June 18, of which he dies, June 24, æt. 49. Lord Fairfax feated by the earl of Newcastle, on Atherton Moor, June 29. Edmund Wall the poet, fined for a plot to betray London to the king, July 5. Sir Will Waller defeated at Lansdown, near Bath, July 5, and again at Roundway Do near Devizes, July 13. Prince Rupert takes Bristol, July 26. Gloucester, fended by colonel Massey, and relieved by Essex, Sept. 5. Oliver Crom and young Sir Thomas Fairfax, distinguish themselves in a victory gained Horncastle. Judge Berkeley released, on payment of a fine, Sept. 12. battle of Newbury, Sept. 20. Essex repulses an attack, and continues his ma towards London; the earls of Sunderland and Caernarvon are slain, and lord Fa land, æt. 34. The earl (now marquis) of Newcastle besieges Hull, and is driv from his trenches by the garrison, Oct. 12. Death of Pym, Dec. 8, æt. The king and Essex in winter quarters at Oxford and Windsor. Death of Lo XIII., May 14, N.S., æt. 42; his son, Louis XIV., succeeds, æt. 5; regency of queen-mother, Anne of Austria, assisted by cardinal Mazarine. The governo the Spanish Netherlands, De Mello, invades France, is defeated at Rocroy, M

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	19, by the duke d'Enghien; his army of veterans annihilated. Victory of Dutlingen, gained over the French by Von Werth. Turenne, created marshal, receives the command in Germany. Torstenson conquers Holstein. Negotiations commence at Munster. Disgrace and death of the Spanish minister, Olivarez: he is succeeded by his nephew, Louis de Haro. George Racoczy, prince of Transylvania, supports the revolted Hungarians. Cayenne colonized by the French. Van Diemen sends De Vries and Schaep to explore the ocean north of Japan. Death of the Remonstrant leader, Uitenbogart. Birth of Gilbert Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury.
1644	A royalist army, brought from Ireland, surprised and captured by Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Nantwich. Jan. 15; colonel George Monk one of the prisoners. The Scotch, under the earl of Leven, cross the Tweed at Berwick, Jan. 19. The king calls a parliament at Oxford, Jan. 22; many heads of houses and fellows expelled from Cambridge; archbishop Laud brought to trial, March 12; gallant defence of Latham house by the countess of Derby; relieved by prince Rupert, March 25. Lord Hopton defeated by Sir William Waller, at Cheriton Down, near Winchester, March 29. Bellasis, governor of York, taken by lord and Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Selby, April 11. The Oxford parliament dismissed, April 16. Siege of York, April 20 Sir William Waller recovers Arundel castle from lord Hopton; William Chillingworth, made prisoner there, dies a few days afterwards, æt. 42. The king retreats from Oxford, May 22; birth of his youngest daughter, the princess Henrietta, at Exeter, June 16. Prince Rupert raises the siege of York, July 2; is totally defeated the next day, at Marston Moor, chiefly through the courage and skill of Cromwell. The marquis of Newcastle, with his family, and his lieutenant-general, Sir William Davenant, retire to Holland. Surrender of York, July 5. The queen embarks at Falmouth, for France, July 14. Essex, surrounded by the royalists at Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, escapes by sea; his soldiers, under Skippon, surrender, are disarmed and released, Sept. 1. Second battle of Newbury. The king retreats to Wallingford, Oct. 27; recovers his artillery and returns to Oxford, Nov. 1. Laud, acquitted by the Peers, is attainted of high treason by the Commons, Nov. 16. Cromwell's self-denying Ordinance, Dec. 9. Sir Roger L'Estrange, condemned for an attempt on Lynn, is reprieved, and imprisoned in Newgate, Dec. 25. Sir Thomas Fairfax commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces, Dec. 31. Victories of Turenne and the duke d'Enghien over the imperial general, Mercy, at Rothwell and Freyburg. Ments and Philipsburg surrender to them. Gallas follows the Swedes into Jutland; is totally defeated by Torstenson, who returns and occupies Bohemia again. Naval victory of the Swedes and Dutch over the Danes off Laaland. Sas van Ghent and Hulst taken by the Statholder. A Maltese galley, with a Turkish vessel, which it had captured, having been admitted into the port of Candia, leads to a war between the Venetians and Turks. Death of cardinal Bentivoglio, æt. 65, and of the Remonstrant Episcopius
1645	Sir John Hotham and his son beheaded, Jan. 2; unwilling assent of the peers to Laud's attainder, Jan. 4; he is beheaded, Jan. 10, æt. 72; negotiations at Uxbridge, Jan. 30; broken off, Feb 24. Charles takes Leicester, and marches to Daventry, May 31. Battle of Naseby, June 14; the king's cause utterly desperate; the earl of Montrose takes arms for him in Scotland, Sep. 1. Bristol taken by Fairfax and Cromwell, Sept. 9. Prince Rupert leaves England. Latham house surrendered by the countess of Derby, Dec. 4. Turenne, defeated by Mercy at Marienthal, is joined by the duke d'Enghien; they retrieve the disaster by a great victory at Nordlingen. Torstenson gains the battle of Janowitz, and besieges Brunn; from ill-health he resigns the command to Wrangel. The king of Denmark subscribes the treaty of peace at Brömsebro. The count d'Harcourt defeats the Spaniards, and takes Balaguier. Alexis, æt. 15, succeeds his father, Michael Romanow, in Russia; pernicious influence of his tutor, the boyar Morouzoff. The greater part of Candia conquered by the Turks. Death of Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, æt. 77, of the earl of Arundel, of Grotius, æt. 62, and of Carre, earl of Somerset. Birth of Gronovius.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1646	1057	7 Ibrahim.	3 Innocent X. Sept. 15	26 Philip IV.	4 Louis XIV.	11 Frederic II.	19 Eberhard III.	7 Frederic William, *the Great.*	36 John George I.	51 Maximilian.	10 Ferdinand III.
1647	1058	8 —	4 —	27 —	5 —	12 —	20 —	8 —	37 —	52 —	11 —
1648	1059	1 Mahomet IV.	5 —	28 —	6 —	1 Christian Louis.	21 —	9 —	38 —	53 —	12 —
1649	1060	2 —	6 —	29 —	7 —	2 —	22 —	10 —	39 —	54 —	13 —
1650	1061	3 —	7 —	30 —	8 —	3 —	23 —	11 —	40 —	55 —	14 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	PORTUGAL.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1646	1 Francesco Molino.	9 Chas. Emanuel II.	7 John IV. *duke of Braganza*	28 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	59 Christian IV.	14 Christina.	15 Ladislas IV.	2 Alexis	22 Frederic Henry.	22 Chas. I. March 27.
1647	2 ——	10 ——	8 ——	27 ——	60 ——	15 ——	16 ——	3 ——	1 William II.	23 ——
1648	3 ——	11 ——	9 ——	28 ——	1 Frederic III.	16 ——	1 John Casimir.	4 ——	2 ——	24 ——
1649	4 ——	12 ——	10 ——	29 ——	2 ——	17 ——	2 ——	5 ——	3 ——	*beheaded* Jan. 30. 1 Commonwealth. Jan. 30.
1650	5 ——	13 ——	11 ——	30 ——	3 ——	18 ——	3 ——	6 ——	The Statholdership vacant	2 —— *b.* William III.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1646	Dartmouth taken by Fairfax, Jan. 18. Lord Hopton disbands his army, March 14; Lord Ashley, attempting to join the king at Oxford, is routed at Stow-on-the-Wold, March 21; Charles gives himself up to the Scots at Newark, May 5. The marquis of Worcester surrenders Raglan castle, Aug. 19. The duke of Ormond yields Dublin. Montrose, defeated by David Leslie, retires to the continent. Death of the earl of Essex, Sep. 14, æt. 60. Fairfax returns to London, Nov. 12. Success of the French in Flanders; Courtrai, Mardyk, Furnes, and Dunkirk, taken. Turenne and Wrangel compel the elector of Bavaria to a treaty of neutrality at Ulm. The Swedes, under Königsmark, take Prague. The count d'Harcourt attempts the siege of Lerida. Death of the prince de Condé; his son, Louis, the duke d'Enghien, inherits the title. Birth of Leibnitz and Flamstead.
1647	Charles is placed by the Scots in the hands of the commissioners sent by the parliament, Jan. 30; is conducted to Holmby house, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 16. Dissensions between the Presbyterians and Independents; the former, prevailing in the parliament, vote the disbanding of the army, April 17: the latter, headed by Cromwell, Fairfax, and Ireton, rule the army, and refuse to lay down their arms. Cornet Joyce conducts the king to the camp, June 4; compensation demanded by the army for their services, June 5; and the expulsion of Denzil Hollis, Sir William Waller, and nine other Presbyterians from the House of Commons, June 23. Tumults in London. The speakers of the Lords and Commons, with many members of both houses, place themselves under the protection of the troops at Hounslow, July 26; propositions for the settlement of the nation, framed by Ireton, are submitted to the king, and rejected, Aug. 1; the army occupies London; restores the two speakers to their chairs. Fairfax governor of the Tower. Flight of the eleven impeached members, most of them beyond sea, Aug. 7. Hampton Court assigned for the king's residence, Aug. 16; he escapes to Titchfield, Nov. 11, and to the Isle of Wight, where he is confined in Carisbrooke Castle; four bills sent to him for the royal assent, Dec. 4, which he refuses. The prince of Condé foiled in an attempt on Lerida. Insurrection in Palermo suppressed. Masaniello revolts in Naples, July 7; is assassinated, July 16. The oppression of don John of Austria provokes another rebellion, Nov. 15; the duke of Guise, invited by the people, is defeated, and sent a prisoner to Spain. Death of the statholder, Frederic Henry; he is succeeded by his son, William II. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam. Huyghens invents and applies the pendulum to clocks. Madame de Scudery, French novelist. George Fox founds the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Birth of Peter Bayle.
1648	Vote of the Commons, that no addresses be made to the king, Jan. 3. The parliament of Scotland raises an army in his favour, March 10. Rising of the royalists in Wales, under colonel Langhorne, March 18; defeated by Cromwell, May 8; a similar attempt in Kent put down by Fairfax, at Maidstone, May 31; another at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, quelled by colonel Wade, June 7; a large part of the fleet deserts, and gives itself up to the prince of Wales, in Holland. The Scotch army, commanded by the duke of Hamilton, enters England, July 13; Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Philip Musgrove levy forces, which are dispersed by Cromwell at Preston, Aug. 17; he defeats the duke of Hamilton, who surrenders with a large part of his army, at Uttoxeter. Cromwell marches to Edinburgh and puts down all resistance in Scotland. Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle attempt to make head in Essex; are besieged in Colchester castle by Fairfax, taken and shot, Aug. 28. Commissioners, sent by the parliament to Newport, open negotiations with the king, Sept. 18. Cromwell returns into England with his army, Nov. 20. Treaty of Newport broken off, Nov. 27; remonstrance of the army, demanding that the king be brought to justice, Nov. 30; he is removed by colonel Ewen to Hurst castle; the army enters London, Dec. 2. Resolution of the Commons, that the concessions offered by the king are a sufficient ground for the settlement of the kingdom, Dec. 5; the Presbyterian members of the House excluded by "Pride's purge," Dec. 6; Cromwell comes to London and receives the thanks of the Commons, Dec. 7; the king brought by colonel Harrison from Hurst castle to Windsor, Dec. 23; a committee of the Commons appointed to consider their form of proceeding, Dec. 25; a solemn fast

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Dec. 27; charges against the king drawn up, Dec. 28; major Pitcher, a royalist, shot in St. Paul's church-yard, Dec. 29. The elector of Bavaria breaks the treaty of Ulm; is compelled to renew it by the victory of Wrangel and Turenne at Sommershausen. Condé defeats the archduke Leopold at Lens in Artois, Aug. 20. Civil war of the "Fronde" in France; day of the barricades, Aug. 26. The treaty of Munster, or Peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, N S., puts an end to the Thirty Years' War in Germany. Religious Liberty secured to the Protestants. The greater part of the Palatinate restored to the son of Frederic V. The independence of the Seven United Provinces and of Switzerland recognized. Brandenburg acquires a part of Pomerania, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, &c.; Sweden, a part of Pomerania, Wismar, Bremen, and Verden; France, Alsace, and other territories. Spain continues hostilities against France and Portugal. Pope Innocent governed by his sister-in-law, Olympia Maldachini; he issues a Bull, declaring the treaty of Munster null and void; no attention is paid to it. Death of Christian IV., March 9, æt. 71; the prerogatives of his son, Frederic III., are much restricted by the nobility. Death of Ladislas, king of Poland, æt. 53; his brother, John Casimir, is elected. Sultan Ibrahim punished by deposition and death; the accession of his son, Mahomet III., only four years old, is followed by anarchy. Leo Allatius proposes his plan for re-uniting the Eastern and Western churches. Death of lord Herbert of Cherbury, æt. 67. Birth of Humphrey Prideaux.
1649	The Lords refuse to concur in the proceedings against the king, Jan. 2; the Commons vote themselves competent to act alone, Jan. 4; commissioners appointed, Jan. 6; protest of the Scotch; Fairfax withdraws, Jan. 8; Bradshaw, chief justice of Chester, made lord president of the high court of justice, Jan. 10; the king removed from Windsor to St. James's, Jan. 15; brought before the court, denies its jurisdiction, Jan. 20; is condemned, Jan. 27; execution of the sentence before Whitehall, Jan. 30, æt. 49. The Commons abolish the House of Lords, Feb. 6; a council of State appointed, Bradshaw president, and Milton foreign secretary, Feb. 14; the duke of Hamilton, earl Holland, and lord Capel, beheaded, March 2. The prince of Wales takes the title of Charles II., at the Hague, is proclaimed by the parliament in Scotland, and by the earl of Ormond in Ireland, March 19; the earl of Pembroke elected knight of the shire for Berks, lord Salisbury a member for Lynn, and lord Howard for Carlisle, April 16; sale of dean and chapter lands, April 30, and of crown lands, July 16; Cromwell, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Aug. 16; takes Drogheda, and massacres the garrison, Sept. 11. The treaty of Rueil restores internal peace in France, but Condé forms a more powerful "Fronde." The Spaniards recover Ypres and St. Venant; the count d'Harcourt takes Maubeuge and Condé. George Fox imprisoned at Nottingham. Death of Fred. Spanheim, and of Gerard John Vossius, æt. 72. Birth of Somers.
1650	Scotch commissioners meet prince Charles at Breda, March 15. The marquis of Montrose lands in Scotland, April 20; is defeated, taken prisoner, and hanged, May 21. Cromwell returns from Ireland and resides in St. James's palace, May 31. Charles arrives in Scotland, June 23; having taken the covenant, he is proclaimed king, July 15. Cromwell passes the Tweed, July 22. Battle of Dunbar, Sep. 3; victory of Cromwell. Death of the princess Elizabeth, at Carisbroke castle, Sep. 8, æt. 15. Edinburgh castle surrenders, Dec. 24; the remnant of the Scotch army retires to Stirling. The statholder fails in an attempt to seize Amsterdam, and obtain absolute power; he dies of the small-pox; eight days afterwards, his son, William III., is born; the States-General rule without a statholder. The princes of Condé and Conti, and the duke de Longueville, arrested; Turenne takes refuge in Flanders, and assists Leopold in his war against France; they are defeated by marshal Duplessis Praslin, at Rothel, Dec 15. Christina causes her cousin, Charles Gustavus, son of the duke of Deux-Ponts, to be recognized as her successor; Descartes, invited by her to Stockholm, dies there, Feb. 11, æt. 54. Settlement of North Carolina. The Jesuits accuse the Jansenists of heresy. Birth of Madame Dacier, and of John Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough. The Dutch take possession of the Cape of Good Hope.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1651	1062	4 Mahomet IV.	8 Innocent X. Sept. 15	31 Philip IV.	9 Louis XIV.	4 Christian Louis.	24 Eberhard III.	12 Frederic William *the Great.*	41 John George I.	1 Ferdinand Maria.	15 Ferdinand III.
1652	1063	5 —	9 —	32 —	10 —	5 —	25 —	13 —	42 —	2 —	16 —
1653	1064	6 —	10 —	33 —	11 —	6 —	26 —	14 —	43 —	3 —	17 —
1654	1065	7 —	11 —	34 —	12 —	7 —	27 —	15 —	44 —	4 —	18 —
1655	1066	8 —	d. Jan. 7. 1 Alexander VII. April 7.	35 —	13 —	8 —	28 —	16 —	45 —	5 —	19 —
1656	1067	9 —	2 —	36 —	14 —	9 —	29 —	17 —	1 John George II.	6 —	20 —
1657	1068 1069	10 —	3 —	37 —	15 —	10 —	30 —	18 —	2 —	7 —	21 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	PORTUGAL.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND	GREAT BRITAIN.
1651	6 Francesco Molino.	14 Chas. Emanuel II.	12 John IV. *duke of Braganza.*	31 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	4 Frederic III.	19 Christina.	4 John Casimir.	7 Alexis.	The Statholdership vacant.	3 Commonwealth. Jan. 30.
1652	7 ——	15 ——	13 ——	32 ——	5 ——	20 ——	5 ——	8 ——	... ...	4 ——
1653	8 ——	16 ——	14 ——	33 ——	6 ——	21 ——	6 ——	9 ——	John de Witt, Grand Pensionary.	5 —— 1 Oliver Cromwell, *Protector.* Dec 16.
1654	9 ——	17 ——	15 ——	34 ——	7 ——	1 Chas. X. Gustavus.	7 ——	10 ——	... ..	2 ——
1655	1 Carlo Contarino.	18 ——	16 ——	35 ——	8 ——	2 ——	8 ——	11 ——	... ...	3 ——
1656	1 Francesco Cornaro. 1 Bertuccio Valiero.	19 ——	1 Alfonso VI.	36 ——	9 ——	3 ——	9 ——	12 ——	... ...	4 ——
1657	2 ——	20 ——	2 ——	37 ——	10 ——	4 ——	10 ——	13 ——	... ...	5 ——

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1651	Charles crowned at Scone, Jan. 1. Cromwell crosses the Forth, takes Perth, and advances to the North, July 31. Charles invades England and enters Carlisle, Aug. 6; Cromwell pursues him, leaving a part of his army, under Monk, to besiege Stirling, which surrenders, Aug. 14. Charles reaches Worcester, Aug. 22. Cromwell overtakes him, Aug. 28; battle of Worcester, Sept. 3. Charles a fugitive at Whiteladies. Hampton Court and a large estate voted to Cromwell, Sept. 12; grants to other officers. Ireton refuses to accept any, till the debts of the State are paid. Limerick surrenders. Quarrel with the Dutch about the right of fishing, the massacre at Amboyna, and colonial encroachments. Charles evades his pursuers; escapes on one occasion, concealed in an oak-tree; lands at Fescamp in Normandy, Oct. 17. Ireton dies of the plague at Limerick, Nov. 26. Navigation Act, Dec. 1. The island of St. Helena occupied by the English. Louis XIV., æt. 13, declared to be of age; the princes released from prison, but continue hostile to the court. Cardinal Mazarine retires to Cologne. Turenne returns to his allegiance. Condé, acting in concert with the Spaniards, lays siege to Cognac, which the count d'Harcourt compels him to abandon. Naval victory of the Venetians over the Turks near Scio, June 24. Death of John Ford, æt. 65. Birth of Thomas Otway and of Fénelon.
1652	Project of Chief Justice St. John, ambassador at the Hague, for a close coalition between Great Britain and the United Provinces. The Dutch ambassadors leave England, June 30: war between the two republics; sea-fight near Plymouth, Aug. 16. Blake defeats de Witt and de Ruyter on the coast of Kent, Oct. 22; is surprised in the Downs by Van Tromp, Nov. 29; who takes six English ships, drives the rest up the Thames, and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head. Mazarine recalled by Louis; Condé defeats Turenne near the Faubourg St. Antoine, and enters Paris, July 2; the cardinal retires again to Sedan; the duke de Lorraine abandons the Fronde. Condé quits Paris and goes to the Spanish Netherlands, Oct. 18. The cardinal de Retz imprisoned at Vincennes. Don John of Austria takes Barcelona, Oct. 13, and suppresses the revolt of Catalonia. The archduke Leopold recovers Gravelines and Dunkirk. The Dutch fortify the Cape of Good Hope. Death of Inigo Jones, æt. 80, and of Petavius, æt. 69. Birth of Tallard, afterwards marshal.
1653	A naval engagement of three days, Feb. 18—20, in which Blake gains a great victory over Van Tromp. Cromwell marches a file of musqueteers into the House of Commons, takes the mace from the table, pulls the speaker out of the chair, dismisses the members, and locks the doors. End of the long Parliament, April 20. A naval victory off the North Foreland, June 2, of the English, commanded by Monk, over Van Tromp. The English admiral Deane killed; twenty Dutch ships captured, and the rest chased into their own harbour. Ambassadors arrive from Holland to treat of peace, June 20. Cromwell, by his own summons, collects the assembly or council called "Barebones Parliament," July 4. Blake and Monk defeat the Dutch on the coast of Holland, July 29; thirty of their men-of-war destroyed. Van Tromp falls in this battle, æt. 56. An Act for the solemnization of marriages by justices of the peace, Aug. 24. The "Barebones" resign their authority to the council of officers, Dec. 12; who draw up "The Instrument," by which they appoint Cromwell "Lord Protector," Dec. 16. Mazarine, recalled by Louis to Paris, regains his former influence in the government. End of the civil wars of the Fronde. John de Witt, grand pensionary of Holland, presides over the administration of the United Provinces. A papal Bull condemns the doctrines of the Jansenists. Birth of Villars, afterwards marshal, and of Fleury, afterwards cardinal.
1654	The French ambassador arrives to treat for an alliance with Great Britain, March 27. Peace concluded with the United Provinces, April 5; all Cromwell's demands are conceded, and by a separate article, De Witt, on the part of the province of Holland, stipulates that the prince of Orange shall not be appointed statholder. General Monk commands in Scotland. The brother of the Portuguese ambassador executed for murder, July 10. Charles leaves Paris and retires to Cologne. Parliament assembles, Sept. 3; refuses to make the protectorship hereditary, Oct. 19. Fleetwood marries Cromwell's daughter, the widow of Ireton, and is made ge-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	vernor of Ireland. Death of Cromwell's mother, daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, Nov. 17. Parliamentary inquiry into the opinions of John Biddle, the father of English Unitarians, Nov. 30. First meeting of Quakers in London. Condé commands the Spanish forces in Flanders; is defeated at Arras by Turenne, who takes Quesnoy; Louis XIV. present at the capture of Stenay sur Meuse. Christina, æt. 28, resigns the crown of Sweden to her cousin, June 16; her chancellor, Oxenstiern, retires and dies, æt. 71. The Cossacks, oppressed in Poland, place themselves under the protection of Russia. The Portuguese, De Vieyra, recovers Brasil from the Dutch. Death of Selden, Oct. 30, æt. 70.
1655	Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, Jan. 22. Admirals Penn and Venables fail in an attack on St. Domingo, April 13; take Jamaica, May 8. Blake commands the Mediterranean; obtains redress from the grand duke of Tuscany; compels Algiers and Tunis to give up their English captives, and desist from piracy. Vane, Bradshaw, and other leading republicans, imprisoned. The press subjected to a licenser. Treaty with France, Oct. 24. Turenne takes Landrecy, Condé, Maubeuge, and other towns. The Spanish general, Caracena, obliged to raise the siege of Reggio. Prince Thomas of Savoy, and the duke of Modena, with a French army, besiege Pavia; they abandon the attempt, Sept. 15. The Venetians destroy a Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles, June 21; unsuccessful siege of Napoli di Romania. The governments of England and Holland, and the Huguenots of France, interfere effectually to stop the persecution of the Waldenses by the duke of Savoy. Christina embraces the Catholic faith, and is received with great solemnity at Rome, Dec. 19. The Swedes, Russians, and Cossacks overrun Poland; flight of John Casimir into Silesia. Death of Usher, archbishop of Armagh, March 31, æt. 75, and of Gassendi, æt. 63. Birth of Montfaucon.
1656	War declared by Spain against Great Britain, Feb. 16; Blake captures or destroys a Spanish fleet near Cadiz; parliament meets, Sept. 17; makes it treason to attempt the life of the Protector, Oct. 27; debates on offering to him the title of king; punishes Naylor, a quaker, for blasphemy, Dec. 17. Campaign of Turenne against the prince of Condé. Death of prince Thomas of Savoy; the duke of Modena conducts the war in Italy. The Venetians destroy a Turkish fleet, June 26, but lose their admiral, Lorenzo Marcello; take the islands of Lemnos and Tenedos. Truce of Wilna between Russia and Poland; Smolensko and the other conquests of Ladislas restored to Russia. Death of John IV., king of Portugal, æt. 52; he is succeeded by his son. While defending themselves at home, against Spain, the Portuguese lose their best colonies; Colombo in Ceylon, and Calicut in Malabar, taken by the Dutch. Alliance of the elector of Brandenburg with Sweden; he releases his duchy of Prussia from its feudal allegiance to Poland. The Jansenists of Port Royal are controverted by the Jesuits; a papal Bull is issued against them; Antony Arnauld expelled from the Sorbonne. Pascal writes his "Provincial Letters." Death of bishop Hall, æt. 82. Birth of Halley.
1657	Detection of Syndercombe's plot to assassinate Cromwell, Jan. 19; treaty of alliance with France, March 23; decision of parliament to offer the crown to the Protector, April 13; Lambert, Pride, Desborough, Fleetwood, and other officers, petition him not to accept it, April 20; he finally refuses it May 8; Blake destroys a fleet, in the harbour of Santa Cruz; returning home, he dies within sight of the English coast, Aug. 17, æt. 58; marriage of Cromwell's youngest daughter to a grandson of the earl of Warwick, Nov. 11; and of his daughter Mary, to viscount Fauconbridge, Nov. 17; he creates a new house of lords, Dec. 11. Death of the emperor Ferdinand III., Apr. 2, æt. 49; his son Leopold inherits Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary; the imperial throne vacant till the following year. John Casimir, by the treaty of Welau, recognizes the independence of Prussia, cedes Elbing, and detaches the elector of Brandenburg from Sweden. Denmark declares war against Charles Gustavus, who leaves Poland, and invades Jutland. Christina, during a visit at Paris, causes Monaldeschi, one of her suite, to be assassinated. The Venetians lose Lemnos and Tenedos: their captain-general, Mocenigo, falls in an encounter with the Turks. They purchase aid from the pope and Louis XIV., by readmitting the Jesuits into their city. Death of Dr. William Harvey, æt. 79. Birth of Le Clerc and Fontenelle.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger- many
1658	1069—1070	11 Mahomet III.	4 Alexander VII. April 7.	38 Philip IV.	16 Louis XIV.	11 Christian Louis.	31 Eberhard III.	19 Frederic William, *the Great.*	3 John George II.	8 Ferdinand Maria.	1 Leopold I.
1659	1070—1071	12 ——	5——	39——	17 ——	12——	32——	20——	4——	9——	2—
1660	1071—1072	13 ——	6——	40——	18 ——	13——	33——	21——	5——	10——	3—
1661	1072—1073	14 ——	7——	41——	19 ——	14——	34——	22——	6——	11——	4—
1662	1073—1074	15 ——	8——	42——	20 ——	15——	35——	23——	7——	12——	5—

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Portugal.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain.
1658	1 Giovanni Pesaro.	21 Chas. Emanuel II.	3 Alfonso VI.	38 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	11 Frederic III.	5 Chas. X. Gustavus.	11 John Casimir.	14 Alexis.	John de Witt Grand Pensionary.	Oliver Cromwell, *Protector*. *d.* Sep. 3. 1 Richard Cromwell. Sep. 4.
1659	1 Domenico Contareno II.	22 ——	4 ——	39 ——	12——	6——	12 ——	15 ——	... ...	2 ——
1660	2 ——	23 ——	5 ——	40 ——	13——	1 Chas. XI.	13 ——	16 ——	... ...	1 Chas. II. *restored*, May 29. *Regnal Year*, 12, Jan. 30 & George I.
1661	3 ——	24 ——	6 ——	41 ——	14——	2——	14 ——	17 ——	... ...	2 (13).
1662	4 ——	25 ——	7 ——	42 ——	15——	3——	15 ——	18 ——	... ...	3 (14). *m.* Katharine of Braganza. & Q. Mary II.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1658	The two houses of parliament assemble, Jan. 20; are dissolved, Feb. 4; a plot of the cavaliers discovered, March 17; colonel Saxby dies in the Tower, reputed author of a pamphlet "Killing no Murder;" an English force under Reynolds co-operates with Turenne in Flanders; they defeat Condé in the battle of the Dunes, June 14; Dunkirk surrenders, and is given up to the English; capture of Ypres, Oudenarde, and other towns: Cromwell projects the partition of the Spanish Netherlands with France; death of his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, Aug. 6; he is attacked by illness at Hampton Court, Aug. 12; removes to Whitehall, where he dies, Sept. 3, æt. 59; his son, Richard, declared Protector. Leopold elected emperor of Germany, July 18. Charles Gustavus crosses the Belts on the ice, appears before Copenhagen, and compels the king of Denmark to sign the peace of Roskild, Jan. 8; breach of this treaty; the Swedes besiege Copenhagen. War renewed in Lithuania between the Poles and Russians. Aurungzebe dethrones his father, Shah Jehan, and occupies the Mogul sovereignty of India. Expulsion of the Socinians from Poland; some join the Unitarians of Transylvania; others are received among the Arminians in Holland. Birth of Purcell and of Charles, earl of Peterborough.
1659	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 27; cabals of republicans, army, and royalists, create confusion; by desire of Fleetwood and the Wallingford-house party, Richard dissolves the parliament, April 22; withdraws to Hampton Court, and ceases to exercise authority; the government still carried on in his name; the remaining members of the Long or *Rump* parliament reassemble, with Lenthal for speaker, May 6. Treaty of the Hague, alliance of England, France, and Holland, May 21. Richard submits to the parliament and receives a pension, May 25; his brother, Henry, lieutenant of Ireland, submits, June 22. Charles removes from Brussels to Calais, Aug. 1. A royalist club, called "the Sealed Knot," prepares an insurrection, which is suppressed by Lambert at Nampwich, Aug. 19: the officers threaten the parliament, Oct. 5; the parliament cashiers them, Oct. 12; Lambert deposes the parliament. Oct. 13; a military Committee of safety, Oct. 26; Monk disapproves their proceedings, and secures Berwick, Oct. 29. Death of Bradshaw, Oct. 31. Monk declares for the parliament against the officers, Nov. 2; he summous a convention in Scotland, Nov. 17; Lambert marches to Newcastle to oppose him, Nov. 18. The governor of Portsmouth and admiral Lawson declare for the parliament, Nov. 24. Fairfax assembles a meeting on Marston Moor, which demands a free parliament, Dec. 24. Lambert's forces desert him, and join Fairfax who takes possession of York, and communicates with Monk. Peace of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, Nov. 7. Pope Alexander offended because his ministers were not allowed to take part in this treaty. The Dutch, Poles, and Prussians assist the king of Denmark, and compel Charles Gustavus to abandon the siege of Copenhagen. The prince de Condé is restored to his dignities and possessions, and the duke of Savoy to his States. Performance of Molière's first play, "Les Précieuses Ridicules." Birth of Francis Fagel.
1660	Monk enters England with his army, Jan. 1; marches into London, Feb. 4; restores the Presbyterians to their seats in the House of Commons, and is appointed general of the forces, Feb. 21. Lambert committed to the Tower, March 6. Parliament dissolved, and a Council of State constituted, March 16. Charles removes to Breda, and, through Sir John Grenville, communicates with Monk, April 4. The New, or Convention Parliament, meets, April 25; Charles's letters are laid before the two houses, and they acknowledge him as king, May 1. Sir Matthew Hale and Prynne recommend limitations to the royal power; their suggestions are over-ruled; the city of London and the fleet declare for Charles II. May 3; he is proclaimed, May 8, and in Ireland, May 14; lands at Dover, May 25; makes his entry into London, May 29, but in all public acts the year of his reign is dated from the day of his father's death. An act passes to constitute the convention a parliament, June 1. Nineteen of the judges of Charles I. are induced to surrender by a promise of pardon, June 6; this promise is violated, and they are brought to trial, Aug. 29. The duke of York re-married to Anne Hyde, daughter of lord chancellor Clarendon, Sept. 3. Cessation of hostilities against Spain, Sep. 29. Death of the duke of Gloucester, æt. 21. Harrison

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Scrope, Hugh Peters, and seven others, executed, Oct. 9. Episcopacy restored; Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, Oct. 25. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Bradshaw, Ireton, and Pride, disinterred, exposed on the gallows at Tyburn, and buried there, Dec. 8; their heads placed on the top of Westminster Hall, and their estates forfeited. Parliament dissolved, Dec. 29. Birth of George Louis, May 21, son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, and Sophia, daughter of the elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England; this prince afterwards elector of Hanover, and George I. of England. Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, daughter of the king of Spain, June 9; she renounces all right of succession to any of her father's dominions. Death of Gaston, duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV., at Blois, Feb. 2. Charles Gustavus dies, Feb. 13, æt. 39, leaving the crown to his son, Charles XI., æt. 5, under the regency of the queen-mother, Ulrica Eleanora. The treaties of Oliva, May 3, and of Copenhagen, June 6, restore peace in the North. The Diet of Denmark confers absolute power on the king, and the hereditary succession of his family, Oct. 16. Sir William Petty and the Hon Robert Boyle, with other learned men, who had held meetings in Wadham College, Oxford, assemble in London and found the Royal Society. Tea used in London. Boileau writes his first Satires. Death of Scarron, and of the Spanish painter, Diego Velasques Silva, æt. 61. Birth of Sir Hans Sloane and Thomas Southerne.
1661	The Scotch parliament assembles, Jan. 1; conference at the Savoy, March 25. Charles II. crowned, April 23. The English parliament meets, May 8. Episcopacy renewed in Scotland; the League and Covenant rescinded. Sir Robert Holmes takes possession of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam, and gives it the name of New York. All the members of the House of Commons required to take the sacrament. The League and Covenant burnt by the hangman all over England, May 22. The earl of Argyle beheaded, May 28. Many acts of parliament burnt by the hangman in Westminster Hall. Treaty of alliance with Portugal, June 23. Confiscation of the estates of deceased regicides, July 12; lord Monson, Sir Henry Mildmay, and Robert Wallop, imprisoned for life. The bodies of Pym, Cromwell's mother, his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, and others, removed from Westminster Abbey to the churchyard, Sept. 12. The bishops resume their seats in the House of Lords, Nov. 20. Corporation Act, Dec. 20. Death of cardinal Mazarine, March 9, æt. 59; Louis XIV. governs henceforth himself. Fouquet prosecuted. Colbert appointed comptroller-general. Marriage of Philip, duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I. of England, April 1. Birth of the dauphin, Nov. 1, and of the Spanish prince, afterwards Charles II., Nov. 6. Death of the Spanish minister, de Haro; Don John of Austria invades Portugal. The Mexicans expel the viceroy Galves. Peace of Cardis, between Sweden and Russia. Bossuet preaches before Louis. Death of Thomas Fuller, æt. 55, and of Brian Walton, bishop of Chester, and compiler of the Polyglot, æt. 61. Birth of Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford. St. Evremond withdraws from France to England. Jules Hardouin Mansard builds and embellishes Versailles.
1662	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 10. Miles Corbet, Okey, and Barstead, seized at Delft, in Holland, and brought to England, April 16; executed, April 19. Act of Uniformity, May 17. Marriage of Charles II. to Katharine of Braganza, May 21; Bombay, Tangier, and free trade with Brazil, are ceded to England, as part of her dowry. Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14, æt 50. Lambert, condemned and reprieved, passes the rest of his life (30 years) in Guernsey. The Act of Uniformity comes into operation, Aug. 24; 2000 Presbyterian and Independent ministers ejected. Death of Lenthal, æt. 71. The wheels of wagons ordered to be four inches broad, Oct. 10. Dunkirk sold to the French, Oct. 17. Rigorous enforcement of the Corporation Act. The walls of Coventry, Gloucester, Leicester, Northampton, and Taunton, destroyed. Birth of Mary, daughter of the duke of York, and afterwards queen. The duke de Crequi, French ambassador at Rome, insulted by the papal guards; Louis demands satisfaction. Death of Blaise Pascal, æt. 39. Birth of Richard Bentley, and of Atterbury, afterwards bishop of Rochester. The Charter of the Royal Society granted. Molière's "Ecole des Femmes" represented, and Dryden's first play, "The Wild Gallant."

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger- many
1663	1074—1075	16 Mahomet III.	9 Alexander VII. April 7.	43 Philip IV.	21 Louis XIV.	16 Christian Louis.	36 Eberhard III.	24 Frederic William, *the Great.*	8 John George II.	13 Ferdinand Maria.	6 Le pold
1664	1075—1076	17 ——	10 ——	44 ——	22 ——	17 ——	37 ——	25 ——	9 ——	14 ——	7 —
1665	1076—1077	18 ——	11 ——	1 Chas. II.	23 ——	1 Geo. William I.	38 ——	26 ——	10 ——	15 ——	8 —
1666	1077—1078	19 ——	12 ——	2 ——	24 ——	2 ——	39 ——	27 ——	11 ——	16 ——	9 —
1667	1078—1079	20 ——	13 —— d. May 22. 1 Clement IX. June 22.	3 ——	25 ——	3 ——	40 ——	28 ——	12 ——	17 ——	10 —
1668	1079—1080	21 ——	2 ——	4 ——	26 ——	4 ——	41 ——	29 ——	13 ——	18 ——	11 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Portugal.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain.
1663	5 Domenico Contareno II.	26 Chas. Emanuel II.	8 Alfonso VI.	43 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	16 Frederic III.	4 Chas. XI.	16 John Casimir.	19 Alexis	John de Witt, Grand Pensionary.	4 Chas. II. *restored*, May 29. *Regnal Year*, 15, Jan. 30.
1664	6 ——	27 ——	9 ——	44 ——	17 ——	5 ——	17 ——	20 ——	... ...	5 (16).
1665	7 ——	28 ——	10 ——	45 ——	18 ——	6 ——	18 ——	21 ——	... ...	6 (17). 1. Q. Anne.
1666	8 ——	29 ——	11 ——	46 ——	19 ——	7 ——	19 ——	22 ——	... ...	7 (18).
1667	9 ——	30 ——	1 Pedro II.	47 ——	20 ——	8 ——	20 ——	23 ——	... ...	8 (19).
1668	10 ——	31 ——	2 ——	48 ——	21 ——	9 ——	21 ——	24 ——	... ...	9 (20).

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1663	Meeting of parliament, Feb. 18; address of the Commons against any indulgence to Dissenters, Feb. 27; proclamation ordering popish priests to quit England, April 2. The profits of the post-office and wine-licences granted to the duke of York, April 28. Review of 4000 guards, the whole standing army, in Hyde Park, July 4. The earl of Clarendon offends the duchess of Cleveland, Charles's mistress; failure of the earl of Bristol's attempt to accuse him of high-treason July 10; ashamed of this proceeding, Bristol retires from public life, but the duchess undermines the chancellor in the king's favour. A Bill, for the better observance of the Sabbath, stolen from the table of the House of Lords, loses the royal assent, July 27. The dissensions between Louis XIV. and the pope become more serious; the French take possession of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin. Don John of Austria takes Evora; his advance towards Lisbon is arrested by a defeat which he sustains from the duke of Schomberg, at Estremoz. The Dutch possess themselves of all the Portuguese East Indian empire, except Goa and Diu. Progress of the Turks in Hungary; they take Neuhäusel, and approach Germany. The sittings of the Diet of Ratisbon are made permanent, Dec. 23, and large forces collected to oppose the invaders. Colbert improves the finances, manufactures, commerce, marine and colonial system of France. Death of archbishop Juxon, æt. 79. Birth of Daniel Defoe, of Massillon, of prince Eugene, and of lord Torrington, the English admiral.
1664	Thomas Brewster fined and imprisoned for publishing seditious libels, one of which is Milton's Defence of the People of England, Feb. 15. Meeting of parliament, March 16; the Triennial Act remodelled to meet the king's wishes, April 6; the Conventicle Act passed, May 17. Satisfaction demanded from the Dutch for the damages done to English merchants, June 1. The duke of York makes reprisals on the commerce of the United Provinces, and captures many of their ships, Dec. 4. A new session of parliament, to raise supplies for war, Nov. 24; the clergy, made subject to the general taxes of the country, cease to tax themselves in convocation. The pope submits to all the demands of Louis XIV., and hostilities are averted by the treaty of Pisa, Feb. 12. The united forces of Germany, France, and Italy, repel the advance of the Turks; the great victory gained by Montecuccoli, the general of the allies, at St. Gotthard on the Raab, Aug. 1, is followed by the peace of Temeswar. Ambassadors from Russia arrive in Venice. East and West India companies formed in France; colonies planted in Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, and Canada. The Order of La Trappe founded by De Rance. Death of Buxtorf. Birth of Matthew Prior, and of Alberoni, afterwards cardinal. A comet appears, Dec. 24.
1665	Parliament prorogued, after having voted large supplies for the war now declared against the Dutch, March 4. The duke of York takes the command of the fleet, April 21. The great plague breaks out in St. Giles's, London, April 26. Victory over the Dutch fleet off Harwich, June 3; admiral Opdam perishes in his ship, which is blown up. The court removed to Salisbury, July 27. Bartholomew and Stourbridge fairs prohibited, Aug. 7. 10,000 deaths in London during the week ending Sept. 19. Parliament meets at Oxford, Oct. 9. The plague abates, Dec. 12: the mortality estimated at 130,000. The bishop of Munster, ally of England, makes a fruitless invasion of the United Provinces. Annexation of the Tyrol to Austria. Victory of a French fleet, commanded by the duke de Beaufort, over the Algerines. Death of Philip IV., Sept. 17, æt. 60. The crown of Spain descends to his son, Charles II., æt. 4; his mother, Maria Anne of Austria, the regent, is governed by the Jesuit, Nithard. Defeat of the Spaniards by the Portuguese at Villa Viciosa, June 17. The university of Kiel founded. Death of Nicholas Poussin, æt. 71. The duke de la Rochefoucault publishes his "Maximes." The London Gazette established. Commencement of the "Journal des Savans" at Paris. Birth of Victor Amadeus, son of the duke of Savoy, May 14.
1666	War declared by France against Great Britain. Alliance between Denmark and the United Provinces, Jan. 26. War against France proclaimed in London, Feb. 10. Obstinate, but indecisive, sea-fight of four days, June 1—4, between the British fleet, commanded by Monk, duke of Albemarle, and prince Rupert, and the Dutch, under De Ruyter and Cornelius Van Tromp; the grand pensi-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	onary, de Witt, present in this battle, invents chain-shot; another engagement between the same admirals, July 25, 26; complete victory of the English; De Ruyter saves part of his ships in his own harbours; Van Tromp deprived of his commission; the English masters of the channel; admiral Holmes destroys a large Dutch fleet in the Vlie; the French admiral, De Beaufort, unable to join the Dutch, shelters his fleet in Brest. Great fire of London, from the morning of Sunday, Sept. 2, till Thursday 6: 200,000 sufferers encamp in the fields about Islington and Highgate; property destroyed valued at £7,335,000. Meeting of parliament, May 21; both houses address the king to enforce the laws against priests and papists. War declared against Denmark, Oct. 1. Rebellion of the Scotch presbyterians against episcopacy, defeated on Pentland Hill, Nov. 27; Charles suspected of a leaning towards Catholicism. Death of Anne of Austria (*see* 1615), mother of Louis XIV., Jan. 20, æt. 65. Marriage of the emperor Leopold to Margaret Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg definitively assigned to the elector of Brandenburg; Juliers and Berg to the duke palatine of Neuburg. The Académie des Sciences founded at Paris. The harbour of Cette constructed, near the mouth of the Rhone. Molière's "Misanthrope" brought out. William Penn joins the Society of Friends. Death of the painter, Giovanni Barbieri Guercino, æt. 56.
1667	An Act of parliament for rebuilding London, aided by a tax of twelve-pence on every ton of coals brought into the city, Jan. 18. The first Insurance office against Fire, set up by Dr. Barton. Negotiations for peace commence; while they are in progress, the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sail up the Thames and Medway, surprise Sheerness and Chatham, and destroy some ships, arsenals, and stores, June 11. Peace of Breda concluded, July 10; proclaimed in London, Aug. 24; national discontent; the great seal taken from the earl of Clarendon, Aug. 30; meeting of parliament, Oct. 10; the Commons declare it to be illegal in judges to fine juries for their verdicts, Aug. 16. The first stone of the new Royal Exchange laid by the king, Aug. 23. Impeachment of Clarendon fails, Nov. 12; he withdraws to France, Nov. 30; is banished by act of parliament, Dec. 19. Louis XIV., in despite of the renunciation made in his marriage-contract (*see* 1660), claims the Spanish Netherlands; the power of Spain so reduced, that no resistance can be made, and he takes possession of the country; Condé, Turenne, Louvois, now war-secretary, conduct the enterprise. Alfonso, king of Portugal, set aside for imbecility; his brother, Pedro, marries his destined queen, Maria Francisca of Savoy, and assumes the government under the title of regent, during the life of Alfonso, who is secluded at Cintra. De Witt's hostility to the prince of Orange causes dissensions in the United Provinces. Truce between Poland and Russia; the Cossacks of the Don make a furious inroad; John Sobieski distinguishes himself against them. Vigorous siege of Candia by the Turks. Earthquake in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6; Ragusa and Cattaro destroyed. Milton publishes his Paradise Lost. The Tartuffe of Molière, and Andromaque of Racine, produced. A French translation of the Scriptures by the scholars of Port Royal, published at Amsterdam, condemned by the pope; persecution of the translators. Death of bishop Jeremy Taylor, æt. 54, of Abraham Cowley, æt. 49, of Bochart, æt. 68, and of Hottinger. Birth of Jonathan Swift.
1668	Triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, against the ambition of Louis XIV., negotiated by Sir Wm. Temple and De Witt, Jan. 13; under the mediation of these powers, peace is concluded between France and Spain at Aix la Chapelle, May 2, N.S. James, duke of York, avows his conversion to Catholicism. England mediates the treaty of Lisbon, Feb. 13, N.S., by which Spain recognizes the independence of Portugal. John Casimir resigns the crown of Poland and retires to France; his successor not elected till the following year. The French invasion drives many emigrants from Flanders to England, one of whom, named Brewer, instructs English manufacturers in the art of dyeing. The first collection of La Fontaine's Fables published. Death of Philip Wouvermans, æt. 48, and of Sir Wm. Davenant, Poet Laureate, æt. 63. Birth of Boerhaave. Fabricius, and Le Sage. Morgan, the Buccaneer, takes Portobello, and plunders Spanish America. Dryden, Poet Laureate and Royal Historiographer.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1669	1080 1081	22 Mahomet III.	8 Clement IX. June 22. d. Dec. 9.	5 Chas. II.	27 Louis XIV.	5 Geo. William I.	42 Eberhard III.	20 Frederic William, *the Great*.	14 John George II.	19 Ferdinand Maria.	12 Leopold I.
1670	1081 1082	23 ——	1 Clement X April 29.	6 ——	28 ——	6 ——	43 ——	31 ——	15 ——	20 ——	13 ——
1671	1082 1083	24 ——	2 ——	7 ——	29 ——	7 ——	44 ——	32 ——	16 ——	21 ——	14 ——
1672	1083 1084	25 ——	3 ——	8 ——	30 ——	8 ——	45 ——	33 ——	17 ——	22 ——	15 ——
1673	1085	26 ——	4 ——	9 ——	31 ——	9 ——	46 ——	34 ——	18 ——	23 ——	16 ——
1674	1086	27 ——	5 ——	10 ——	32 ——	10 ——	1 William Louis.	35 ——	19 ——	24 ——	17 ——

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Repetition Dates	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Portugal.	Dukes of Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain
1669	11 Domenico Contareno II.	32 Chas. Emanuel II.	3 Pedro II.	49 Ferdinand II. de' Medici.	22 Frederic III.	10 Chas. XI.	1 Michael Wisnowiski.	26 Alexis.	John de Witt, Grand Pensionary.	10 Chas. II. *restored*, May 29. *Regnal Year*, 21, Jan. 30.
1670	12 ——	33 ——	4 ——	1 Cosmo III.	1 Christian V.	11 ——	2 ——	26 ——	.....	11 (22).
1671	13 ——	34 ——	5 ——	2 ——	2 ——	12 ——	3 ——	27 ——	.....	12 (23).
1672	14 ——	35 ——	6 ——	3 ——	3 ——	13 ——	4 ——	28 ——	1 William III. *Statholder*	13 (24).
1673	15 ——	36 ——	7 ——	4 ——	4 ——	14 ——	5 ——	29 ——	2 ——	14 (25).
1674	16 ——	37 ——	8 ——	5 ——	5 ——	15 ——	1 John III. Sobiesky.	30 ——	3 ——	15 (26).

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1675	1087	28 Mahomet III.	6 Clement X April 29.	11 Chas II.	33 Louis XIV.	11 Geo. William I.	2 William Louis.	36 Frederic William, *the Great.*	29 John George II.	25 Ferdinand Maria.	18 Leopold I.
1676	1088	29 —	7 — d. July 22. 1 Innocent XI. Sept. 21.	12 —	34 —	12 —	3 —	37 —	21 —	26 —	19 —
1677	1089	30 —	2 —	13 —	35 —	13 —	1 Eberhard Louis.	38 —	22 —	27 —	20 —
1678	1090	31 —	3 —	14 —	36 —	14 —	2 —	39 —	23 —	28 —	21 —
1679	1091	32 —	4 —	15 —	37 —	15 —	3 —	40 —	24 —	1 Maximilian Emanuel	22 —
1680	1092	33 —	5 —	16 —	38 —	16 —	4 —	41 —	1 John George III.	2 —	23 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Portugal.	Dukes of Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain
1675	1 Niccolo Sagredo.	1 Victor Amadeus II.	9 Pedro II.	6 Cosmo III.	6 Christian V.	16 Chas. XI.	2 John III. Sobiesky.	31 Alexis	4 William III. *Statholder.*	16 Chas. II. *restored*, May 29. *Regnal Year*, 27, Jan 30.
1676	1 Luigi Contarino.	2 ——	10 ——	7 ——	7 ——	17——	3——	1 Fedor III.	5——	17 (28).
1677	2 ——	3 ——	11 ——	8 ——	8 ——	18——	4——	2 ——	6——	18 (29).
1678	3 ——	4 ——	12 ——	9 ——	9 ——	19——	5——	3 ——	7——	19 (30).
1679	4 ——	5 ——	13 ——	10 ——	10 ——	20——	6——	4 ——	8——	20 (31).
1680	5 ——	6 ——	14 ——	11 ——	11 ——	21——	7——	5 ——	9——	21 (32).

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1675	The bones of two children discovered under a staircase in the Tower, supposed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother, March 16. Dr. Giles Burnet gives evidence before the Commons against his former patron, the duke of Lauderdale, April 13. Dr. Shirley's appeal to the Lords against Sir John Fagg, a member of the Commons, May 15; disputes between the Houses cause a prorogation, June 9. Second meeting of parliament, Oct. 14; disputes revived, prorogation for fifteen months, Nov. 22. Turenne killed by a cannon-ball, at Salzbach, July 27; retreat of his army under his nephew, De Lorges; marshal de Crequi takes Dinant, is afterwards defeated at Consarbruck, and made prisoner at the surrender of Treves to the allies. At the close of the campaign, Condé retires from active service. Death of the duke of Lorraine; his nephew, Charles Louis, succeeds to his command in the imperial army. The Swedes invade Brandenburg, and are defeated by the elector at Fehrbellin. Denmark joins the confederacy against France. Negotiations for peace commence at Nimwegen, under the mediation of England. The rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, London, commenced by Sir Christopher Wren; the first stone laid, June 1. The water-works of Marly constructed to supply the fountains of Versailles. Père la Chaise confessor of Louis XIV. The duchess de la Valliére takes the veil in the convent of Chaillot. Death of James Gregory, æt. 37, and of Lightfoot, æt. 74. Birth of Samuel Clarke, and of Hoadley, afterwards bishop of Winchester.
1676	Coffee-houses in London closed by royal proclamation, Jan. 8; popular discontent: the order revoked. Charles, pensioned by Louis, withdraws to Windsor, Feb. 7. England tranquil. The town of Wem, in Shropshire, nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 8. Continued persecution of the Quakers. Barclay publishes his "Apology." De Ruyter killed, æt. 69, in a combat with the French in the Mediterranean. Progress of the French in the Spanish Netherlands; on the Rhine they lose Philipsburg. Louis revives the old pretensions of France in Sicily; Messina, where he had been proclaimed, is blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Revolt of count Tekeli in Hungary. Peace between Poland and Turkey, Oct. 27. Cardinal Odescalchi elected pope Innocent XI. Death of the czar Alexis, æt. 46; he is succeeded by his son, Feodor. Death of the marquis of Newcastle, æt. 84, and of Bulstrode Whitelocke, æt. 71. Birth of Robert Walpole. Trial and execution of Brinvilliers, notorious for her murders by poison in Paris.
1677	Discussion on the legality of the parliament, assembled, Feb. 15. Buckingham, Salisbury, Wharton, and Shaftesbury, sent to the Tower; the three first retract, and are released; Shaftesbury remains a prisoner thirteen months. The Commons urge the king to resist the aggrandizement of France, and promise to support him, May 8. William, prince of Orange, arrives in London, Oct. 23; is married to the princess Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York, Nov. 4. Valenciennes, Cambray, St. Omer, and Freyburg, taken by the French; the prince of Orange defeated by the duke of Orleans and marshal Luxemburg, at Mount Cassel, April 11. The Hungarian insurgents apply to the Poles for assistance. Don John of Austria, minister in Spain, vainly endeavours to reform the system of government. The Swedes lose most of their possessions in Germany; repel the invasion of the king of Denmark in the battles of Halmstadt, Lund, and Landskrona; naval victories of the Danes, and conquest of Gothland and Rugen. Death of James Harrington, æt. 66, of Isaac Barrow, æt. 47, and of Spinoza, æt. 45. Birth of James Thornhill. Racine retires to Port Royal.
1678	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 28; supplies voted; an army raised. The United Provinces, distrusting Charles, hasten the conclusion of peace; treaty of Nimwegen, between them and France signed July 31 (Aug. 10, N.S.); Spain accedes, Sept. 17. Titus Oates and Dr. Tongue accuse the Jesuits of a conspiracy, called the "Popish Plot," Aug. 12; general consternation in England. Parliament assembled, Oct. 21. Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, Oct. 17. Numerous arrests of Catholic lords, priests, and private individuals; vehement resolution of the Commons, Oct. 31; an Act passed to exclude papists from both houses of parliament, Nov. 30. Parliament dissolved, after having sitten eighteen years, Dec. 30. Louis withdraws his forces from Messina; severe punishment of the citizens by the Spaniards. The Swedes defeated by the Danes, at Uddewalla.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	First war between Russia and Turkey. Death of Andrew Marvel, æt. 50. Birth of St. John, afterwards viscount Bolingbroke, of Thomas Sherlock, afterwards bishop of London, of Simon Ockley, and of Farquhar. Ducange publishes his Latin Glossary, and La Fontaine his second Collection of Fables.
1679	A new parliament summoned, Jan. 25; active zeal of the anti-popery party in the elections. The duke of York, by the king's desire, removes to Brussels, Feb. 28. Meeting of parliament, March 6; executions of individuals convicted on the evidence of Oates and his associates, and more arrests. The Commons protest against the pardon granted by the king to the earl of Danby, March 23; impeach five Catholic lords confined in the Tower, April 4; the earl of Danby again committed, April 15. The two parties are called *Whigs* and *Tories*, the former a Scotch term for low, seditious fanatics, and the latter an Irish designation of the despoiled papists, who subsisted by plunder; by Sir William Temple's advice, the king forms a council of an equal number of each, with the earl of Shaftesbury, leader of the Whigs, as president, April 21. Resolution of the Commons against the duke of York, April 27. Sharpe, archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered by Balfour and other Covenanters, May 1. A Bill prepared by the Commons to bar the duke of York's accession, May 15. The Habeas Corpus Act, framed by Shaftesbury, receives the royal assent, and parliament is prorogued, May 27. Graham of Claverhouse defeated by the Covenanters, at Drumclog, June 1; they are routed at Bothwell bridge by the duke of Monmouth, 22. More papists executed; Sir G. Wakeman and others, acquitted through the detection of perjury in Oates's evidence against them, July 13. The duke of York recalled by the king, Sept. 2. The Meal-tub plot brought out by Dangerfield, Oct. 23. Queen Elizabeth's accession celebrated, Nov. 17. The emperor and his allies accede to the treaty of Nimwegen, Feb. 5. Peace between Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg, Sept. 2. Bossuet writes his Universal History, to assist the education of the dauphin. Death of Don John of Austria, the last hope of Spain, Dec. 17; of Henry Oldenburg, secretary of the Royal Society, and first publisher of the Philosophical Transactions; of Hobbes, Dec. 4, æt. 91, and of the Cardinal de Retz, æt. 65.
1680	Petitions for assembling parliament not attended to by the king. The grand jury of Middlesex discredits the evidence of Dangerfield, and ignores his charge against the countess of Powis, May 11. The publication of newspapers and pamphlets, without a licence, decided by the judges to be illegal, May 16. Acquittal of lord Castlemaine, accused by Oates and Dangerfield, June 23. The Scotch conventiclers dispersed, and their leader, Cameron, killed, July 23; lady Tempest and Mrs. Preswicks tried at York for complicity in the plot, and acquitted, Aug. 2. Lords Shaftesbury, Russell, and Cavendish, with others, appear in the Court of King's Bench, in Westminster Hall, where they present the duke of York as a popish recusant, and the duchess of Portsmouth as a national nuisance; the judges get rid of the presentment by dismissing the grand jury. Parliament assembles, Oct. 21. Inquiries into the plot renewed; Dangerfield examined by the Commons, Oct. 26; they bring in a Bill to exclude the duke of York from the throne, Nov. 2; information given before them of a popish plot in Ireland, Nov. 11. The Lords reject the exclusion bill, Nov. 15. Viscount Stafford brought to trial before the house of Peers, Nov. 30; convicted on the testimony of Oates and other infamous witnesses, Dec. 7; beheaded, Dec. 29. Marriage of the dauphin, March 7, to Maria Anna Christina, daughter of the late Ferdinand Maria, elector of Bavaria. Louis issues edicts, restricting the religious liberty of the Huguenots, and, by his Chambers of Re-union, makes new claims in Flanders and Alsace. By the death of the archbishop of Magdeburg, the absolute sovereignty of his territories is vested in the elector of Brandenburg. The Diet of Stockholm gives the power of legislation wholly to the king; he marries Ulrica Eleanora, daughter of the king of Denmark. The pope claims the revenues of vacant benefices in France, and is resisted by Louis. Death of Denzil Hollis, æt. 83, of the duke de la Rochefoncault, æt. 67, of Samuel Butler, æt. 68, of the earl of Rochester, æt. 33; of Sir Peter Lely, æt. 63; of Gerard Dow, æt. 67, of Bernini, æt. 82, and of the imperial general, Montecuccoli, Oct. 17. Birth of the duke of Ripperda. Sir Christopher Wren, president of the Royal Society.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1681	1093	34 Mahomet III.	6 Innocent XI Sept. 21.	17 Chas. II.	39 Louis XIV.	17 Geo. William I.	5 Eberhard Louis.	42 Frederic William, *the Great*.	2 John George III.	3 Maximilian Emanuel.	24 Leopold I.
1682	1094	35 —	7 —	18 —	40 —	18 —	6 —	43 —	3 —	4 —	25 —
1683	1095	36 —	8 —	19 —	41 —	19 —	7 —	44 —	4 —	5 —	26 —
1684	1096	37 —	9 —	20 —	42 —	20 —	8 —	45 —	5 —	6 —	27 —
1685	1097	38 —	10 —	21 —	43 —	21 —	9 —	46 —	6 —	7 —	28 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Portugal.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Great Britain.
1681	6 Luigi Contarino.	7 Victor Amadeus II.	15 Pedro II.	12 Cosmo III.	12 Christian V.	22 Chas. XI.	8 John III. Sobiesky.	6 Feodor III.	10 William III. *Stadholder.*	22 Chas. II. *restored*, May 29. *Regnal Year*, 33, Jan. 30.
1682	7 ——	8 ——	16 ——	13 ——	13 ——	23 ——	9 ——	1 Iwan V. and Peter I.	11 ——	23 (34).
1683	8 ——	9 ——	17 ——	14 ——	14 ——	24 ——	10 ——	2 ——	12 ——	24 (35). *d.* Geo. II.
1684	1 M. Ant. Giustiniani.	10 ——	18 ——	15 ——	15 ——	25 ——	11 ——	3 ——	13 ——	25 (36).
1685	2 ——	11 ——	19 ——	16 ——	16 ——	26 ——	12 ——	4 ——	14 ——	(37). *d.* Feb 6 I. Jas. II. Feb. 6. Qu. Maria Beatrice of Modena.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
168 1	The Commons resolve to grant no supplies, till an Act be passed to exclude the duke of York, Jan. 7; the king prorogues parliament, in anticipation of which the Commons pass strong resolutions, 10. Fitzharris committed to Newgate for a libel, Feb. 28; removed to the Tower, March 11. New parliament meets at Oxford, 21; Exclusion Bill again introduced, and parliament dissolved, 28; the king publishes a defence of his proceedings, April 8; answered by Somers, Algernon Sidney, and Jones. Lord Wm. Howard charged with having written Fitzharris's libel, June 12; Shaftesbury imprisoned, July 2. The prince of Orange arrives in England, 28. The duke of York, high commissioner, opens the Scotch parliament, 28. Oates turned out of Whitehall, and deprived of his pension, Aug. 30. An order in council for relieving the French refugees, Sept. 7. The indictment against Shaftesbury thrown out by the grand jury, Nov. 24; rejoicing of the citizens. Argyle, convicted of high treason in Scotland, escapes from prison, Dec. 19. Louis, in time of peace, compels the duke of Mantua to sell Casal to him; seizes Strasburg, Sept. 30, and blockades Luxemburg; sends an expedition against Algiers. The canal of Languedoc, completed by the engineer Riquet, May 1; opened, 19. A national council convoked in France to settle the dispute with the pope. The duke of Medina Celi minister in Spain. Diet of Odenburg; the emperor's concessions divide the patriots; Tekeli applies to the Turks. Peace between Russia and the sultan. Bossuet bishop of Meaux. Mabillon publishes "De Re Diplomatica." Death of Ruysdael, æt. 46; his pupil Hobbima, æ. Birth of Edward Young and John Law. First museum of natural history in London.
1682	Order of council forbids intercourse with the duke of Monmouth, May 8; sets aside the sheriffs-elect of London, and obtains two others favourable to the court party, July 15: corporations remodelled by writs of *Quo Warranto*, and juries packed, to pervert the course of justice; Shaftesbury withdraws to Holland, Oct. 19. Death of prince Rupert, Nov. 30, æt. 62. Penn colonizes Pennsylvania, and founds Philadelphia. The council of French clergy adopts the four propositions of Bossuet, by which the Gallican church is declared independent, and the papal authority merely spiritual; the pope resists. Tekeli, assisted by the Turks, maintains his contest; defence of Munkatz by his countess. Death of the czar Feodor; his sister, Sophia, regent in the name of her brothers, Iwan V., of weak intellect, and Peter I., æt. 10. The protests of Spain, England, and Holland, oblige Louis to desist from the blockade of Luxemburg; admiral Duquesne bombards Algiers. The Turks collect an army for the invasion of Germany; the emperor enters into alliance with Sobiesky and other princes. Death of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor, Dec. 18, æt. 61, of the duke of Lauderdale, æt. 66, of Sir Thomas Browne, æt. 77, of Murillo, æt. 64, and of Claude Lorraine, æt. 82. Birth of Wm. Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath, and of Archibald, duke of Argyle.
1683	A penny-post first established in London by a private individual, named Murray. Death of Shaftesbury at Amsterdam, Jan. 22, æt. 62; new charters granted to corporate towns, April 7; proceedings against the corporation of London, May 2; the charter forfeited, June 12; Rye-house plot, 14; submission of the city of London; the king to have a veto on the election of lord mayor, sheriffs, and other officers, 18; arrest of lord Wm. Russell, 28; trial and condemnation, July 13; beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, æt. 42, 20; decree of the university of Oxford against the doctrine of resistance, 24; marriage of the princess Anne to prince George of Denmark, 28; Jeffreys lord chief justice of the King's Bench, Sept. 28; the municipal franchises of London forfeited, and the magistates and officers appointed by royal commissions, Oct. 4; Algernon Sidney arraigned, Nov. 7; tried, 21; condemned, 26; beheaded on Tower Hill, æt 66, Dec. 7; the Duke of Monmouth pardoned, but banished to Holland, 25. George Augustus, son of the elector of Hanover, and afterwards George II. of England, born, Nov. 10. Siege of Vienna by the Turks, July 14; they are compelled to retire with great loss, by John Sobieski, and the confederated princes of Germany, Sept. 12; defeated again at Barkan, and Gran taken from them, Oct. 27; the grand vizir, Kara Mustapha, strangled for his failure. Louis renews his hostile courses against Spain and Germany; another league at the Hague to resist him. Death of his queen, Maria

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Theresa, June 30, æt. 45; Madame de Maintenon his favourite mistress. Death of Colbert, Sept. 6, æt. 64; the office of marine secretary given to his son Seignelay. First descent of the Mississippi by the French from Canada, and establishment of Louisiana. Algiers again bombarded by Duquesne, June 27. Death of Alfonso; the deposed king of Portugal, of De Mezeray, the historian, æt. 73, and of Izaak Walton, the Complete Angler, æt. 90. Birth of Conyers Middleton, of Reaumur, and of Belleisle, afterwards marshal.
1684	A severe frost for thirteen weeks, ending Feb. 5; a fair held, and an ox roasted on the ice of the Thames. John Hampden fined £40,000 for a misdemeanour; the earl of Danby admitted to bail, and the catholic lords released, Feb. 12; lord Petre died a month before; Sir Samuel Barnardiston fined £10,000 for a misdemeanour, Feb. 14; Tangier abandoned and the fortifications demolished, April 2; the castle of Dublin burnt, 7; the new charter resisted at Nottingham, May 2; John Dutton prosecuted by the duke of York for defamation, and fined £100,000, 3; Plymouth accepts a new charter, July 7; many other corporations do the same. More aggressions of Louis XIV.; Luxemburg, Courtrai, and Dixmude, forcibly occupied by his troops; Genoa bombarded by his fleet. Spain too weak to resist, and the emperor occupied by his Turkish war, agree to the treaty of Ratisbon; Strasburg and Luxemburg ceded to France; Holland assents. The duke of Lorraine besieges Buda, and defeats the seraskier, July 25. The Venetians join the league; take the island of Santa Maura, and Prevesa. The king of Siam sends an embassy to France. Bayle begins his journal, "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres." Death of Corneille, Feb. 17, æt. 78. Birth of Handel, of Berkeley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, of earl Bathurst, and of Talbot, afterwards lord chancellor. Le Fort tutor of the czar Peter.
1685	Death of Charles II., at Whitehall, Feb. 6, æt. 55. His illegitimate descendants are, the dukes, of Grafton, from Henry Grafton, son of Barbara Villiers; of St. Alban's, from Charles Beauclerc, son of Nell Gwynne; and of Richmond, from Charles Lennox, son of Louisa Querouaille, duchess of Portsmouth. Accession of James II.; his secret advisers are a cabal of catholic lords and father Petre, of whom the earl of Sunderland is the mover. He promises to maintain the existing laws, but breaks them by ordering the continuance of taxes which had expired with the late king, Feb. 9, and by going publicly to mass, 12. His imprudence is blamed even by the pope and the Spanish ambassador. Proclamation for the discharge of imprisoned recusants, April 16; he claims the arrears of his brother's pension from Louis XIV., and solicits its continuance. Coronation of the king and queen, 23. Titus Oates condemned to another fine, whipping and pillory, May 6. Meeting of parliament; the Commons, a packed, subservient assembly, chiefly elected under the new charters, 19. Rebellion of Argyle in Scotland. Dangerfield condemned to a fine, pillory and whipping, 30, dies of a wound received during the execution of his sentence, June 1. The duke of Monmouth lands at Lyme, June 11. Argyle defeated and captured, 17; beheaded at Edinburgh, 30. Parliament, having voted supplies, is adjourned, July 2. Battle of Sedgemoor, 6. Monmouth beheaded, 15, æt. 36. Jeffries arrives at Winchester, Aug. 27; judicial massacre perpetrated by him and Kirke in the western counties. Alderman Cornish and others condemned for high treason, Oct. 19; Mrs. Gaunt burnt; other prosecutions and executions follow. Parliament meets, Nov. 9; the king demands supplies to maintain a larger army; the Commons offend him by intimating a desire that he will appoint no more recusant officers, 17. The doge of Genoa, and four senators, summoned to Paris, submit to the terms dictated by Louis. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22; the decay of France commences by the emigration of industrious and wealthy Protestants, to England, Germany, and Holland; Brandenburg is enriched by their skill in various arts. Tripoli and Tunis bombarded by the French fleet. Successful campaign of the duke of Lorraine against the Turks; Neuhäusel, Tokay, Eperies, and other fortresses are recovered. The Venetians, under Francesco Morosino, take Coron and other places in the Morea. Sedition of the Strelitz in Russia. Death of Sir John Marsham, æt. 83, of Edmund Castel, author of the Lexicon Heptaglotton, æt. 79, and of Thomas Otway, æt. 34.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Brunswick.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1686	1098	39 Mahomet III.	11 Innocent XI. Sept. 21.	22 Chas. II.	44 Louis XIV.	22 Geo. William I.	10 Eberhard Louis.	47 Frederic William, *the Great.*	7 John George III.	8 Maximilian Emanuel.	29 Leopold I.
1687	1099	1 Soliman III.	12 ——	23 ——	45 ——	23 ——	11 ——	48 ——	8 ——	9 ——	30 ——
1688	1100	2 ——	13 ——	24 ——	46 ——	24 ——	12 ——	1 Frederic III.	9 ——	10 ——	31 ——
1689	1101 1102	3 ——	d. Aug. 12. 1 Alexander III. Oct. 6.	25 ——	47 ——	25 ——	13 ——	2 ——	10 ——	11 ——	32 ——
1690	1102 1103	4 ——	2 ——	26 ——	48 ——	26 ——	14 ——	3 ——	11 ——	12 ——	33 ——
1691	1103 1104	1 Achmed II.	d. Feb. 1. 1 Innocent XII. July 12.	27 ——	49 ——	27 ——	15 ——	4 ——	1 John George IV.	13 ——	34 ——
1692	1104 1105	2 ——	2 ——	28 ——	50 ——	28 —— Electors of Hanover.	16 ——	5 ——	2 ——	14 ——	35 ——
1693	1105 1106	3 ——	3 ——	29 ——	51 ——	1 Ernest Augustus.	17 ——	6 ——	3 ——	15 ——	36 ——

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	PORTUGAL.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1686	3M. Ant. Giustiniani.	12 Victor Amadeus II.	20 Pedro II.	17 Cosmo III.	17 Christian V.	27 Chas. XI.	13 John III. Sobiesky.	5 Iwan V. and Peter I.	15 William III. *Stadtholder.*	2 Jas. II. Feb. 6.
1687	4 ——	13 ——	21 ——	18 ——	18 ——	28 ——	14 ——	6 ——	16 ——	3 ——
1688	1 Francesco Morosino.	14 ——	22 ——	19 ——	19 ——	29 ——	15 ——	7 ——	17 ——	4 —— *a.* Dec. 22. *b.* Pr. Jas. *the Pretender.*
1689	2 ——	15 ——	23 ——	20 ——	20 ——	30 ——	16 ——	1 Peter *alone, the Great.*	18 —— *King of Great Britain*	1 William III. and Mary II. Feb. 12. *b.* Prince William, duke of Gloucester.
1690	3 ——	16 ——	24 ——	21 ——	21 ——	31 ——	17 ——	2 ——	19 ——	2 ——
1691	4 ——	17 ——	25 ——	22 ——	22 ——	32 ——	18 ——	3 ——	20 ——	3 ——
1692	5 ——	18 ——	26 ——	23 ——	23 ——	33 ——	19 ——	4 ——	21 ——	4 ——
1693	6 ——	19 ——	27 ——	24 ——	24 ——	34 ——	20 ——	5 ——	22 ——	5 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1686	Catharine Selby, the king's favourite mistress, made maid of honour to the queen, and created countess of Dorchester, Jan. 21. Catholic officers appointed in the Irish army, and exercise such power, that many Protestants withdraw to England, Feb. 12; several of the judges dismissed, and replaced by others more submissive to the royal will, April 21; they give their opinion that the king has the power to dispense with penal laws, June 21. An army collected on Hounslow Heath, and a popish chapel erected in the camp. Many Catholics sworn of the privy council, and installed in various offices, July 17. An ecclesiastical commission opened, Aug. 3; Compton, bishop of London, objects to its jurisdiction, 31; is suspended, Sept. 9. The earl of Castlemaine sent ambassador to Rome. The earl of Rochester refuses to conform to the Catholic church, and is dismissed from his office. The prince of Orange originates the League of Augsburg, by which the principal continental States unite to resist the encroachments of France. The disputed succession to the Palatinate of the Rhine affords a ground of quarrel. Buda taken by the duke of Lorraine, Sept. 2, and other important fortresses in Hungary recovered from the Turks. Modon, Navarino, and Napoli di Romania, surrender to the Venetians. Russia joins the alliance against the Turks. The duke of Savoy instigated by Louis XIV. to persecute the Waldenses and proscribe all religions but the Catholic in his States. Madame de Maintanon founds the College of St. Cyr, for the education of the female nobility of France. Death of Louis, prince de Condé, Dec. 11, æt. 65, of Sir William Dugdale, the Antiquary, æt. 81, of Carlo Dolci, æt. 80, and of Otto von Guericke, inventor of the air-pump and electrical machine. Birth of Thomas Carte.
1687	The university of Cambridge refuses to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king, Feb. 9. James's natural son, by Mrs. Churchill, the duke of Marlborough's sister, created duke of Berwick, March 11. All penal laws and tests suspended, and liberty of conscience proclaimed, April 4. The vice-chancellor and senate of Cambridge summoned by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 9. Mandate to elect Antony Farmer president of Magdalen College, Oxford, 11. Settlement of French refugees in Spital-fields, and establishment of the silk manufacture, 15. The vice-chancellor of Cambridge deprived of his office, May 27. Address of the benchers and barristers of the Middle Temple, in support of the king's dispensing power, June 9. The vice-president of Magdalen College, and one of the fellows, suspended, 22. Dissolution of parliament, July 2. Arrival of the pope's nuncio; the duke of Somerset dismissed for refusing to introduce him to an audience with the king, 3. A second royal mandate resisted by Magdalen College, Aug. 14; the fellows expelled, Nov. 16; Dr. Gifford, the Catholic bishop, appointed president by the king, Dec. 31. Continued success of the Germans in Hungary; conquest of Transylvania and Sclavonia; battle of Mohacz, and total rout of the Turks, Aug. 12; surrender of Munkatz and other fortresses; the Diet of Presburg declares the crown hereditary in the house of Austria, Oct. 11, and acknowledges the emperor's son, Joseph, æt. 9, as king, Dec. 3. The Venetians complete the subjugation of the Morea; take Lepanto, Corinth, and Athens; during the siege of the last, the Parthenon is injured by the explosion of a powder-magazine. From these reverses commences the decline of the Ottoman power; infuriated by them, the people of Constantinople dethrone the sultan, Mahomet, and raise his brother, Soliman, to his place. The pope annuls the privileges claimed by foreign ambassadors in Rome; Louis XIV. refuses to give them up, and sends the marquis of Lavardin, as his representative, with an armed retinue of 750 attendants, Nov 16. The *Quietist* heresy of Michael Molinos condemned by the Inquisition, and its author imprisoned. First publication of Newton's *Principia*. The palace of Versailles completed. Death of the poet Waller, æt. 82, of Lully, the founder of the French opera music, æt. 54, and of Sir William Petty, one of the founders of the Royal Society, æt. 64.
1688	James orders the English regiments serving in Holland to return home; the States General refuse to comply, Jan. 17. Protestant charity schools formed in London, March 25. A second declaration of liberty of conscience issued, April 27; ordered to be read in all churches and chapels, May 4; seven bishops petition

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

against this order, 18; are committed to the Tower, June 8. Birth of James, prince of Wales, afterwards the *Pretender*, 10. Trial and acquittal of the bishops, 29; two judges dismissed for having given opinions unfavourable to the prosecution; meeting at the earl of Shrewsbury's, to request the assistance of the prince of Orange, 30. Secret association among the officers of the army to resist the proceedings of James. Death of the lord mayor; the king appoints his successor, Sept. 4; he attempts too late to retrace his steps and conciliate his subjects; reinstates the bishop of London, and many magistrates whom he had displaced, 26. The prince of Orange publishes a memorial, drawn up by Dr. Burnet, Oct. 1. The king restores the charter of London, 2; dissolves the ecclesiastical commission, 11; gives back the rights of Magdalen College, 12; restores the ancient charters and franchises of corporations, 17. The prince of Orange sails from Helvoetsluys, 19; is driven back by adverse gales; sails again, Nov. 1; lands at Torbay, 5; arrives at Exeter, 8; is joined by many lords and gentlemen, with a large military force; James comes to Salisbury, 19; is deserted by the duke of Grafton, lord Churchill, and a great part of his army, 22; returns to London, 24; is abandoned by the princess Anne and her husband, 26. The queen and her infant son are sent to France, Dec. 8. The king embarks at Whitehall, and throws the great seal into the Thames, 10. Meeting at Guildhall, and declaration of confidence in the prince of Orange, 11; the common council send a deputation to him, 12; he arrives at Windsor, 14. The king detained at Feversham and brought back to London, 16; conveyed under an escort of Dutch troops to Rochester, 17; William arrives at St James's, 18; is congratulated by all the heads of the nation, 20. James embarks again, 23; is landed at Ambleteuse, and proceeds to St. Germain's. A convention summoned to meet on the twenty-second of January; and in the meantime the prince is authorized to administer the government, 26. The French ambassador ordered to leave London, 30. The French ambassador conducts himself with such arrogance at Rome, that the pope recalls his nuncio from Paris; Louis places a guard over him, and prevents his departure. Belgrade taken by the elector of Bavaria, Sept. 6. Prince Louis of Baden defeats the pasha of Bosnia, recovers Gradisca, and reduces the Ottoman empire within still narrower limits. The Venetians make further progress in Dalmatia. Francesco Morosino, elected doge for his eminent services, loses his credit by failing in an attack on Negropont. Disputed election of the bishop of Cologne. Louis XIV. takes advantage of the German armies being employed against the Turks, to commence war; Philipsburg, Mentz, and all the most important places on the Rhine, submit to him: his general, Louvois, lays waste the Palatinate with fire and sword. Death of Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg, founder of the kingdom of Prussia, æt. 68, of the duke of Ormond, July 21, æt. 81, of the duke of Buckingham, æt. 61, of John Bunyan, æt. 60, of R. Cudworth, æt. 71, of the French opera-writer, Quinault, æt. 54, of the French admiral, Duquesne, deprived of his commission by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and dying a Protestant, his son was obliged to convey his body into Switzerland for interment. Birth of Alexander Pope.—

1689 Meeting of the Scotch nobility and gentry in London; they concur in all the measures adopted in England, and that a convention shall be held in Scotland, on the 14th March, for the same purpose, Jan. 8; the English convention assembles, 22: the Commons resolve that James II. having broken the original compact between king and people, and abdicated the government, the throne is vacant, 28; the Lords adopt the resolution, Feb. 2; the princess of Orange arrives, 12; both houses agree to confer the sovereignty on William and Mary; after having given their assent to the Declaration of Rights, they are proclaimed, 13; a new privy council formed; twelve able judges appointed, Sir John Holt being chief justice, 14; nine bishops, many of the inferior clergy, and some high-tory lords, object to the limitations on the royal authority, and refuse to take the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy, March 1. Burnet made bishop of Salisbury, 9. The late king lands at Kinsale, in Ireland, and is joined by Tyrconnel, March 12. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Reversal of lord William Russell's attainder, 16. Corona-

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A.D.	EVENTS
1686	Catharine Selby, the king's favour... and created countess of Dorche... Irish army, and exercise such po... Feb. 12; several of the judges ... sive to the royal will, April 21; ... power to dispense with penal law... Heath, and a popish chapel erect... privy council, and installed in ... mission opened, Aug. 3; Compton ... 31; is suspended, Sept. 9. Th... Rome. The earl of Rochester ref... dismissed from his office. The pr... burg, by which the principal conti... of France. The disputed succes... ground of quarrel. Buda taken by ... portant fortresses in Hungary reco... Napoli di Romania, surrender to the ... the Turks. The duke of Savoy in... denses and proscribe all religions bu... Maintenon founds the College of St. ... of France. Death of Louis, prince c... Dugdale, the Antiquary, æt. 81, of Ca... inventor of the air-pump and electric...
1687	The university of Cambridge refuses to ... mended by the king, Feb. 9. James's ... of Marlborough's sister, created duke o... tests suspended, and liberty of conscien... cellor and senate of Cambridge summon... 9. Mandate to elect Antony Farmer ... 11. Settlement of French refugees ... the silk manufacture, 15. The vice-ch... office, May 27. Address of the bench... support of the king's dispensing po... College, and one of the fellows, ... July 2. Arrival of the pope's nu... fusing to introduce him to an... mandate resisted by Magdalen ... Dr. Gifford, the Catholic bish... tinued success of the Germa... vonia; battle of Mohacz, ... Munkatz and other fortre... in the house of Austria... æt. 9, as king. Dec. 3. ... take Lepanto, Corin... is injured by the e... mences the decli... Constantinople ... his place. Th... Rome; Loui... as his repre... *Quietist* he... Imprison... compli... Frenc... Royal...
1688	James... Ge... Mo... de...

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lvania. The English factory at Calcutta established. Death
1, of Nathaniel Lee, æt. 33, and of Robert Barclay, the Quaker
. Birth of Mary, daughter of Pierrepoint, duke of Kingston,
ady Mary Wortley Montague. Locke publishes his "Essay
n Understanding."
eeds to Holland, Jan. 16. Congress at the Hague, Jan. 26;
primate, Sancroft, and the non-juring bishops, Feb. 1. William
the Netherlands, March 12; returns to England, April 13; sets
land. May 1. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, May 31.
Ginkel, at Aghrim, over the Irish and French, under St. Ruth,
Tyrconnel, at Limerick, Aug. 14 Surrender of Limerick to
and cessation of hostilities in Ireland, Oct. 3; he is created
William returns to Kensington, Oct. 19; holds a parliament,
pope Alexander VIII., æt. 80; his successor, cardinal Pigna-
e of Innocent XII. Surrender of Mons to the French, April 7,
talonia; bombardment of Barcelona and Alicant by their
in Savoy is checked by the arrival of German auxiliaries to
battle of Salankemen, on the Danube, Aug. 18; total defeat
ce Louis of Baden; the vizir, Mustapha Kioprili, killed.
war minister, Louvois, July 6, of the Dutch admiral, Cor-
62, of Dr. Edward Pococke, æt. 87, of Richard Baxter, æt. 76,
64, of Sir William Pulteney, æt. 78, of Samuel Basnage,
first Quaker. Birth of Thomas Herring, afterwards arch-
nterbury. First performance of Racine's "Athalie"
e England. Mission of colonel Parker. Plot to assas-
Massacre of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, Feb. Discord
d her sister; Marlborough dismissed from his offices.
olland, March 5. The queen-dowager, Katharine of Bra-
al, March 30. Battle of La Hogue, May 19; total defeat
Russell; his fleet destroyed, and the project of in-
ined. Battle of Steenkerke, July 24. King William
emburg. Detection of the assassination-plot, and execu-
randval, Aug. 4. Marlborough, the bishop of Rochester,
d to the Tower on a false charge of treason. The king
at Yarmouth, Oct. 18. Parliament assembles, Nov. 4;
the arrest of Marlborough and the other members of
ased, Nov. 17. The king refuses his assent to a Bill
which had passed both houses Namur taken by the
ged by marshal Boufflers; relieved by the
of Savoy invades Dauphiny. Gross Wa-
The pope issues a Bull, condemning the
bidding it in future, June 28. Patkul
weden, for presenting a petition from the
ke of Brunswick Lüneburg, and husband
of England (*see* 1613 and 1660), created
cement of the lectures founded by the
quake at Port Royal in Jamaica. Insur-
ov. 11. Death of Elias Ashmole, the an-
n Museum, at Oxford. Birth of Butler,
Arthur Onslow.
paper on which the charge had been made
b. 7. Somers appointed lord keeper. The
31. Admiral Rooke defeated, and part of his
Cape St. Vincent, May 18. The allied army,
defeated by Luxemburg, at Landen, July 19
Sept. 19. The king
ers. Meeting of
Dec. 20. The
he duke of

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1689 *continued.*	tion of William and Mary, June 11. Death of the late judge and chancellor, Jeffreys, in the Tower, June 18. Toleration Act for the relief of Dissenters passed, June 19. Address of the Commons for war against France, June 25. James holds a parliament at Dublin, June 29. A deputation from the Scotch Convention received by William and Mary at Whitehall, May 11. Great Britain joins the League of Augsburg, now solemnly ratified at Vienna, May 12. Battle of Killycrankie, May 26; the Jacobite Highlanders defeat general Mackay, but their leader, viscount Dundee, being killed, they lay down their arms and are pardoned. 3000 Protestants attainted by the Irish parliament, July 28. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22. Birth of William, son of the princess Anne and prince George of Denmark, July 27; created duke of Gloucester. Defence of Londonderry by the Rev. George Walker; relieved by Kirke, July 30. Parliament pays £600,000 to the States General, for the expenses of their expedition, Aug. 20. Alliance, offensive and defensive, concluded, Aug. 28. The nonjuring bishops suspended, Oct. 13. The Commons appoint a committee to inquire into the judicial murders of lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney, Oct. 19. The Bill of Rights made an Act of parliament, and papists excluded from the throne, Dec. 16. The duke of Lorraine called from Hungary to defend Germany against Louis. Successes of the allies; prince Waldeck defeats Humiéres, takes Liege, and forces the lines of Courtray. Mentz, Kaiserswerth, and Bonn, recovered from the French. Noailles repulsed by Villa-Hermosa, in Catalonia. Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Patochin, Aug. 30; takes Nissa, Sept. 24, and Widdin. Peter I., æt. 17, defeats a conspiracy against him, confines his sister, Sophia, in a convent, spares his brother, Iwan, but takes the government of Russia into his own hands; Le Fort his adviser and chief minister. Death of Innocent XI., æt. 68; cardinal Ottoboni, elected pope, takes the name of Alexander VIII. Louis renounces the obnoxious privileges which he had claimed for his ambassador in Rome, and recalls the marquis of Lavardin. Fénelon, preceptor of the duke of Burgundy, the dauphin's son, æt. 7. Death of Christina, the retired queen of Sweden, at Rome, April 19, æt 63; her large collection of MSS. given to the Vatican; and of Daniel Elzivir, the last of that family of eminent printers. The "Esther" of Racine performed in the college of St. Cyr. Defoe supposed to be the writer of "Weekly Memorials," the earliest specimen of an English Review. Birth of Montesquieu, and of Samuel Richardson. Casimir Leszinsky accused of atheism, and burnt at Warsaw.
1690	Parliament dissolved, Feb. 6. Lauzun disembarks in Ireland with a French army, March 14. A new parliament assembles, in which the tories prevail, March 20. William announces his intention of borrowing money on the security of the revenue; origin of the funding system. Churchill, now earl of Marlborough, sent with an army to join the Dutch. Reversal of the *Quo Warranto* against the city of London, and restoration of its ancient municipal rights, May 20. William lands at Carrickfergus, June 11. James leaves Dublin to join his army, June 18. An English and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, defeated off Beachy, by the French admiral Tourville, June 30. Battle of the Boyne, July 1. The duke of Schomberg, and Walker, the defender of Londonderry, fall in the field. James embarks at Waterford, and returns to France, July 4. Dublin, Drogheda, and Waterford, surrender. Siege of Limerick, Aug. 8. The earl of Torrington deprived of his command and confined in the Tower, Aug. 9. William raises the siege of Limerick, Aug. 30; returns to England, Sept. 10. The earl of Marlborough arrives in Ireland, Sept. 21; takes Cork, Sept. 21. Meeting of parliament, Oct. 2; larger supplies voted, Oct. 9. The earl of Torrington tried and acquitted, but dismissed the service, Dec. 19. Avignon restored to the pope by Louis. Death of the imperial general, the duke of Lorraine. Battle of Fleurus, July 1; the prince of Waldeck defeated by marshal Luxemburg. The duke of Savoy joins the league against France, and is induced by England and Holland to restore the Waldenses, and grant toleration to Protestants; but is defeated by marshal Catinat, at Staffarda, Aug 18; loses Saluzzo, Chamberry, and Suza, Nov. 12. The Venetians take Monemvasia. The new vizir, Mustapha Kioprill, recovers Nissa, Widdin, and Belgrade, and makes Tekeli

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	prince of Transylvania. The English factory at Calcutta established. Death of Le Brun, æt. 71, of Nathaniel Lee, æt. 33, and of Robert Barclay, the Quaker Apologist, æt. 42. Birth of Mary, daughter of Pierrepoint, duke of Kingston, and afterwards Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Locke publishes his "Essay concerning Human Understanding."
1691	King William proceeds to Holland, Jan. 16. Congress at the Hague, Jan. 26; deprivation of the primate, Sancroft, and the non-juring bishops, Feb. 1. William joins the army in the Netherlands, March 12; returns to England, April 18; sets out again for Holland, May 1. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, May 31. Victory of general Ginkel, at Aghrim, over the Irish and French, under St. Ruth, July 22. Death of Tyrconnel, at Limerick, Aug. 14. Surrender of Limerick to Ginkel, by treaty, and cessation of hostilities in Ireland, Oct. 3; he is created earl of Athlone. William returns to Kensington, Oct. 19; holds a parliament, Oct. 22. Death of pope Alexander VIII., æt. 80; his successor, cardinal Pignatelli, takes the name of Innocent XII. Surrender of Mons to the French, April 7, and of Urgel, in Catalonia; bombardment of Barcelona and Alicant by their fleet; their progress in Savoy is checked by the arrival of German auxiliaries to support the duke. Battle of Salankemen, on the Danube, Aug. 18; total defeat of the Turks by prince Louis of Baden; the vizir, Mustapha Kioprili, killed. Death of the French war minister, Louvois, July 6, of the Dutch admiral, Cornelius Van Tromp, æt. 62, of Dr. Edward Pococke, æt. 87, of Richard Baxter, æt. 76, of Robert Boyle, æt. 64, of Sir William Pulteney, æt. 78, of Samuel Basnage, and of George Fox, the first Quaker. Birth of Thomas Herring, afterwards archbishop of York and Canterbury. First performance of Racine's "Athalie"
1692	Louis threatens to invade England. Mission of colonel Parker. Plot to assassinate king William. Massacre of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, Feb. Discord between the queen and her sister; Marlborough dismissed from his offices. William embarks for Holland, March 5. The queen-dowager, Katharine of Braganza, returns to Portugal, March 30. Battle of La Hogue, May 19; total defeat of Tourville by admiral Russell; his fleet destroyed, and the project of invading England frustrated. Battle of Steenkerke, July 24. King William defeated by marshal Luxemburg. Detection of the assassination-plot, and execution of the chevalier de Grandval, Aug. 4. Marlborough, the bishop of Rochester, and other lords, committed to the Tower on a false charge of treason. The king leaves Holland and lands at Yarmouth, Oct. 18. Parliament assembles, Nov. 4; the Lords protest against the arrest of Marlborough and the other members of their house; they are released, Nov. 17. The king refuses his assent to a Bill for Triennial Parliaments, which had passed both houses. Namur taken by the French, June 5. Charleroy besieged by marshal Bouffiers; relieved by the elector of Bavaria, Oct. 20. The duke of Savoy invades Dauphiny. Gross Waradin taken from the Turks, June 3. The pope issues a Bull, condemning the nepotism of his predecessors, and forbidding it in future, June 28. Patkul outlawed and banished by the king of Sweden, for presenting a petition from the nobles of Livonia. Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Luneburg, and husband of Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. of England (see 1613 and 1660), created elector of Hanover, Dec. 19. Commencement of the lectures founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle. Destructive earthquake at Port Royal in Jamaica. Insurrection of the negroes in Barbadoes, Nov. 11. Death of Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. Birth of Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, and of Arthur Onslow.
1693	Young convicted of having forged the paper on which the charge had been made against Marlborough and others, Feb. 7. Somers appointed lord keeper. The king embarks for Holland, March 31. Admiral Rooke defeated, and part of his convoy captured by Tourville, off Cape St. Vincent, May 18. The allied army, commanded by William in person, defeated by Luxemburg, at Landen, July 19 (29 N.S.). Bombardment of St. Malo, by commodore Benbow, Sept. 19. The king arrives at Kensington, Oct. 30, and changes many of his ministers. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 7; a farther augmentation of the army voted, Dec. 20. The French take Huy and Charleroy in the Netherlands, and defeat the duke of

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Hanover.	Wirtemberg.	Brandenburg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1694	1106 1107	4 Achmed II.	4 Innocent XII. July 12.	30 Chas. II.	52 Louis XIV.	2 Ernest Augustus.	18 Eberhard Louis.	7 Frederic III.	1 Frederic Augustus I.	16 Maximilian Emanuel.	37 Leopold I.
1695	1107 1108	1 Mustafa II.	5 —	31 —	53 —	3 —	19 —	8 —	2 —	17 —	38 —
1696	1108 1109	2 —	6 —	32 —	54 —	4 —	20 —	9 —	3 —	18 —	39 —
1697	1109 1110	3 —	7 —	33 —	55 —	5 —	21 —	10 —	4 — *king of Poland*	19 —	40 —
1698	1110 1111	4 —	8 —	34 —	56 —	1 Geo. Louis.	22 —	11 —	5 —	20 —	41 —
1699	1111 1112	5 —	9 —	35 —	57 —	2 —	23 —	12 —	6 —	21 —	42 —
1700	1112 1113	6 —	10 — *d* Sept. 27. 1 Clement XI. Nov 23	1 Philip V.	58 —	3 —	24 —	13 — *takes the title of* king of Prussia.	7 —	22 —	43 —
1701	1113 1114	7 —	2 —	2 —	59 —	4 —	25 —	1 Frederic I.	8 —	23 —	44 —
1702	1114 1115	8 —	3 —	3 —	60 —	5 —	26 —	2 —	9 —	24 —	45 —
1703	1115 1116	1 Achmed III.	4 —	4 —	61 —	6 —	27 —	3 —	10 —	25 —	46 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	PORTUGAL.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1694	1 Silvestro Valiero.	20 Victor Amadeus II.	28 Pedro II.	25 Cosmo III.	25 Christian V.	35 Chas XI.	21 John III. Sobiesky.	6 Peter *the Great.*	23 William III. *king of Great Britain.*	6 William III. Feb. 13. *& Q. Mary* Dec 28
1695	2 ——	21 ——	29 ——	26 ——	26 ——	36 ——	22 ——	7 ——	24 ——	7 William III. *alone.*
1696	3 ——	22 ——	30 ——	27 ——	27 ——	37 ——	23 ——	8 ——	25 ——	8 ——
1697	4 ——	23 ——	31 ——	28 ——	28 ——	1 Chas. XII.	1 Frederic Aug. *elector of Saxony.*	9 ——	26 ——	9 ——
1698	5 ——	24 ——	32 ——	29 ——	29 ——	2 ——	2 ——	10 ——	27 ——	10 ——
1699	6 ——	25 ——	33 ——	30 ——	1 Frederic IV.	3 ——	3 ——	11 ——	28 ——	11 ——
1700	1 Luigi Mocenigo I	26 ——	34 ——	31 ——	2 ——	4 ——	4 ——	12 ——	29 ——	12 —— *d.* William duke of Gloucester.
1701	2 ——	27 ——	35 ——	32 ——	3 ——	5 ——	5 ——	13 ——	30 ——	13 ——
1702	3 ——	28 ——	36 ——	33 ——	4 ——	6 ——	6 ——	14 ——	John William, *hereditary Stadtholder of Friesland.* Heinsius, *Grand Pensionary of Holland.*	14 —— *d.* March 8. 1 Anne, March 8.
1703	4 ——	29 ——	37 ——	34 ——	5 ——	7 ——	7 ——	15 ——		2 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1693 *continued.*	Savoy at Marsaglia, or Orbazzano, near Pignerol, Oct. 4. Distress of France from famine and the expense of the war. Louis makes overtures of peace through Denmark, which are rejected; he ends the long dispute respecting the bishoprics by yielding to the pope. Innocent XII. prohibits the sale of offices in his court Oct. 23. Earthquake in Sicily, and violent eruption of Etna; Messina, Syracuse, and Catania nearly destroyed. Antony à Wood fined for some passages in his "Athenæ Oxonienses," and expelled the university. Rymer's first warrant for compiling the *Fœdera*, granted by queen Mary. Death of Sancroft, the deprived archbishop, æt. 77, and of Ludlow, the republican general, in exile at Vevay, in Switzerland, æt. 91. Birth of James Bradley, and of the count De Saxe. Locke publishes his "Thoughts concerning Education."
1694	The royal assent refused to a Bill excluding placemen from parliament, Jan. 23. Origin of the Bank of England, April 25. The king embarks for Holland, May 6. Unsuccessful attack on Brest, June 8. Stamp-duties commenced, June 28. Bombardment of Dieppe. July 12; Havre de Grace, July 16, and Dunkirk, July 26. A new charter granted to the East India Company, Sept. 28. Return of the king, Nov. 2. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 12. Queen Mary attacked by the small-pox, Dec. 21. The Triennial Act passed, Dec. 22. Death of the queen, at Kensington, Dec. 28, æt. 33. The allies recover Huy. Desperate condition of Spain; Barcelona invested by sea and land; saved by the English fleet, under admiral Russell; at his approach Tourville retires to Toulon, and Noailles raises the siege. The duke of Savoy besieges Casal. The doge, Francesco Morosino, on his way to undertake another campaign, dies at Napoli di Romania, Jan. 6, æt. 74. The czar Peter employs Brant, a Dutch shipwright, to build him a vessel at Archangel, in which he acquires practically the art of navigation. The University of Halle founded. Naples greatly injured by an earthquake, Sept. 8. Death of Puffendorf, æt. 62, of David Teniers, the younger, æt. 84, and of archbishop Tillotson, Nov. 22, æt. 64. Birth of Voltaire, and of Philip, earl of Chesterfield. Tournefort publishes his Elements of Botany.
1695	Commissioners appointed for the building of Greenwich Hospital, March 4. Reconciliation of the king and the princess Anne, March 5. The House of Commons inquires respecting bribes received by its members, March 7; expulsion of the speaker, Sir John Trevor, March 12. Parliament prorogued, May 3. Meeting of the Scotch parliament, May 9; inquiry into the massacre of Glencoe. William embarks for Holland, May 12. St. Malo bombarded by lord Berkeley, July 5; Brussels by marshal Villeroi, Aug. 13. Namur surrenders to king William, Sept. 2; he arrives in England, Oct. 10; dissolves parliament, Oct. 11. The whig interest prevails in the elections. New parliament meets, Nov. 22. Re-coinage of silver, Dec. 10; thirty shillings of the old coinage worth no more than a guinea. Death of marshal Luxemburg, æt. 67. The English admiral, Russell, threatens the coast of Provence, and keeps marshal Catinat in check, while the duke of Savoy takes Casal, July 9. The sultan, Mustafa II., takes the field in person; the campaign is favourable to the Turks in Hungary, and against the Venetians in Dalmatia. The czar Peter fails in his attack on Asof. Death of Huygens, æt. 66, of D'Herbelot, æt. 70, of the French artist, Mignard, æt. 85, of Lafontaine, æt. 74, of Purcell, æt. 37, of viscount Stair, æt. 68, and of the marquis of Halifax, æt. 65. Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray.
1696	Discovery of a plot to assassinate the king, Feb. 14; association for his defence, Feb. 25. James arrives at Calais with French troops to invade England, March 2; is deterred by admiral Russell's fleet; trial and punishment of the conspirators. Parliament prorogued, April 27. William embarks for Holland, May 5; returns after an inactive campaign, Oct. 6. Meeting of parliament, Oct. 20. Sir John Fenwick condemned by Bill of attainder, for participation in the conspiracy, Nov. 9. Sixpence a month taken from every seaman's wages to support Greenwich Hospital. Eddystone Lighthouse built. A board appointed for the management of trade and plantations: John Locke chief commissioner. A Bill for licensing the press rejected by the Commons. Destruction of the French magazines at Givet, by the earl of Athlone, and the Dutch general, Coehorn. Louis concludes a separate treaty of peace with the duke of Savoy, and makes over

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	tures to the allies. Ambassadors from Venice arrive in London and acknowledge William III. The czar Peter renews his attack and takes Asof. Death of Sobiesky, king of Poland, æt. 67; the elector of Saxony and the prince of Conti are candidates for the vacant throne. Death of La Bruyère, æt. 52, and of Madame de Sevigné, æt. 69. Birth of James Keith, afterwards marshal, and of Henry Pelham.
1697	Sir John Fenwick beheaded, Jan. 28. William goes to Holland, April 26. Conference at Ryswick opened, Jan. 29. Negotiation between the earl of Portland and marshal Boufflers, at Brussels, July 26. Peace of Ryswick signed, Sept. 11; ratified by king William at Loo, Sept. 15; proclaimed in London, Oct. 19; ratified by the German empire, Oct. 22. Triumphal entry of William in London, Nov. 13; the Commons reduce the army contrary to his wishes, Dec. 11; fix the civil list at £700,000. The duke of Vendome takes Barcelona, which is restored to Spain by the treaty of Ryswick. Signal defeat of the Turks at Zenta, by prince Eugene, of Savoy, Sept. 11, N.S. Death of Charles XI., king of Sweden, April 15, æt. 42; his son, Charles XII., æt. 15, takes the government into his own hands. The elector of Saxony, on being chosen by the Diet king of Poland, is required to join the Catholic church. The czar Peter commences his travels in Europe, and works as a ship-carpenter at Saardam, in Holland; has an interview with king William at Utrecht. An Act of Parliament passed for completing St. Paul's Cathedral; it is opened for divine service, Dec. 2. First publication of Bayle's Dictionary, at Rotterdam. D'Herbelot's "Bibliothèque Orientale" published after the death of its author. Birth of William Hogarth, and of Anson, afterwards admiral.
1698	The czar Peter visits England, Jan. 11. The earl of Portland ambassador at Paris, with Matthew Prior for secretary, Jan. 14. Address of the Commons to the king, for the discouragement of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and the promotion of the linen, June 10. A new East India Company formed, July 5; afterwards united to the old. Parliament dissolved, July 7. The king goes to Holland, July 20. Partition of the Spanish monarchy, settled by a treaty between Great Britain, France, and the United Provinces, Aug. 19. A Scotch colony established on the isthmus of Darien, Nov. 4. William returns, and parliament assembles, Dec. 9; John Archdale, a quaker, elected for Wycombe, refuses to take the oaths, and a new writ is issued; resolution of the Commons, for dismissing the king's Dutch guards, Dec. 16. Death of Ernest Augustus, first elector of Hanover; he is succeeded by his son, George Louis, afterwards George I. of Great Britain. Negotiations at Carlowitz for peace with the Turks. Peter recalled to Russia by a revolt of the Strelitz guards, destroys or disbands them entirely; he loses his minister, Le Fort, who dies, æt. 64. Violent eruption of Vesuvius, in June. Society for Propagating Christianity formed in London. Controversy between Bossuet and Fénelon, on the mystical doctrine of Molinos and Madame de Guyon. Death of Tillemont, æt. 61. Birth of Maclaurin, of Metastasio, and of Warburton, afterwards bishop of Gloucester.
1699	Message of William to the Commons for retaining his Dutch guards, March 18; refused as unconstitutional, March 24. The king embarks for Holland, June 2; returns, Oct. 18. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 16. Dr. Watson deprived of the bishopric of St. David's, for simony. The Commons resolve to apply the forfeited estates in Ireland, and the revenues of that country, to the public service, Dec 14. Treaty of Carlowitz concluded, Jan. 26. Death of Christian V., king of Denmark; his son and successor, Frederic IV., joins Poland and Russia in a league against Sweden. Joseph Ferdinand, son of Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, and destined heir of the crown of Spain, dies, Feb. 6, æt. 7; the question of the Spanish succession is again thrown open. Peter introduces the computation of time in Russia by the Christian era, but adheres to the old style. Dampier explores the north-west coast of New Holland. Fénelon's doctrines condemned by a papal Bull; his "Telemachus" published in Holland. Massillon the popular preacher in France. Death of Racine, æt. 60, and of William Stillingfleet, æt. 64.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1700	The Commons present to the king their resolutions respecting the Irish forfeiture Feb. 21; they tack them to their Land-tax Bill, March 9; while they a preparing an address, requesting the king to dismiss all foreigners from h council, parliament is suddenly prorogued, March 11; the great seal taken fro lord Somers, and resignation of lord Shrewsbury, May 21. Resolutions of t Scotch parliament in support of the colony in Darien. The king goes to H land, July 5. Death of the duke of Gloucester, July 29, æt. 11. Parliame dissolved, July 19. A second partition treaty assigns the crown of Spain to th emperor's second son, Charles, archduke of Austria, March 25; offended by th Charles II. bequeaths his dominions, undivided, to the duke of Anjou, second s of the dauphin; he dies. Nov. 1, æt. 39, on which Louis XIV., regardless of th treaty to which he was a party, causes his grandson to be proclaimed king Madrid, by the title of Philip V. Charles XII., assisted by an English an Dutch fleet, lands in Zealand, Aug. 4; dictates his own terms of peace to th king of Denmark, at Travendal, Aug. 19; proceeds to repel the Russian invasio of Ingria; lands at Pernau, Oct. 17. Battle of Narva, Nov. 30; Peter totally de feated, compelled to raise the siege, and retire. The king of Poland invad Livonia, and besieges Riga. Death of Innocent XII., æt. 85; his successor, ca dinal Albani, takes the name of Clement XI. Peter abolishes the patriarcha declares himself head of the Russian church, and restrains the power of t priesthood. Death of Dryden, æt. 69, and of Sir William Temple, æt. 72. Birt of James Thomson.
1701	Mr. Harley chosen speaker of the new House of Commons, Feb. 10; a convocati held: the upper and lower houses disagree; resolution of the Commons, on wh the Act of Settlement and the Hanoverian succession are founded, March 12; protest against them by the duchess of Savoy, daughter of the duke of Orlean by Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I. (*see* 1644 and 1661); no notice taken of her protest and claim to the throne. Both houses condemn the Part tion Treaty, March 20; the Commons address the king to remove from h council lord Somers, and the other ministers by whom it was advised, April 2. Captain Kidd and his mates convicted of piracy, and executed, May 23. T Kentish Petition, and Defoe's pamphlet, "Legion," in defence of it, voted by the Commons to be seditious and libellous. Articles of impeachment against lo Somers, May 14. The Act of Settlement receives the royal assent, June 12; dispute of the two houses respecting the impeachment, June 13. Lord Halifax impeached, June 14. Acquittal of lord Somers, June 17; the charges against th other lords dismissed, June 24. The king sails for Holland, July 1. Death James II., at St. Germain's, Sept. 16, æt. 68; his son is acknowledged by Lo XIV. as James III., king of England. William orders the French ambassa to quit London, and recalls the earl of Manchester from Paris; the "Grand All ance" concluded by him with the emperor and the States General. Genera indignation throughout England against Louis. William returns from Holland, Nov. 5. Parliament dissolved, Nov. 11; violent struggle of the two political parties, and great bribery in the elections. Patriotic speech of the king to the new parliament, answered by loyal addresses in the same spirit, Dec. 30. The emperor claims Naples and Sicily; marches an army, under prince Eugene, into Italy, and commences the "Spanish Succession" war; Catinat defeated by Eugene at Carpi, July 9, and Villeroi at Chiari, Sept. 1. Charles XII. takes Mitau, expels the Saxons from Livonia, conquers Courland, and invades Lithuania. The czar Peter employs Patkul, and invites German officers; he builds fleets on the lakes Peipus and Ladoga; his general, Sheremetef, defeats the Swedes under Schlippenbach, near Dorpat. The elector of Brandenburg assumes the title of king of Prussia, as Frederic I. Revolt of Ragoczy, in Hungary. Death of the duke of Orleans, the first of the present line, æt. 61.
1702	Death of William III., March 8, æt. 52. Queen Anne's first speech to parliament recommends the Union between England and Scotland, March 11. Marlborough appointed captain-general, March 15; sent ambassador to the Hague, March 25. The queen crowned, April 23. War declared against France and Spain, May 4. Parliament dissolved, July 2. Order of council prohibits the sale of offices, Jul

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A.D	Events and Eminent Men.
	19. The States General give the command of their army to Marlborough; he drives the French out of Spanish Guelderland, Aug. 2. The duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke fail in their attack on Cadiz, Aug. 15. Marlborough takes Venlo, Sept. 25, Ruremonde, Oct. 6. Benbow's unsuccessful enterprise in the West Indies, and death, Oct. 8. Vigo surprised by the English and Dutch fleets; the Spanish galleons captured or destroyed, Oct. 12. Bouffiers abandons Liege to Marlborough, Oct. 14; the citadel stormed, Oct. 23. The new parliament assembles; Harley chosen speaker, Oct. 20. Commissioners appointed to treat for the Union of England and Scotland, Oct. 22. Marlborough escapes from a French party, by whom he had been seized, Nov. 5. The borough of Hendon disfranchised for bribery. Marlborough returns, and receives the thanks of parliament, Nov. 28; is created a duke, with a pension, Dec. 10. Prince Eugene surprises Cremona, and carries off marshal Villeroi a prisoner, Feb. 1; is obliged, by the duke de Vendome, to raise the siege of Mantua, Aug. 1. Philip V. arrives in Naples, April 16; joins the Gallo-Spanish army in Lombardy on the day of its victory at Santa Vittoria, July 26. The elector of Cologne admits French garrisons into his fortresses; the imperial general, the prince of Nassau Saarbruck, takes Kayserswerth from them, and prince Louis of Baden, Landau. The elector of Bavaria declares against the emperor, and takes the city of Ulm. On the death of William III. the anti-Orange party prevails in the United Provinces, and they appoint no statholder, except in Friesland, where the hereditary claim of his cousin, John William Friso, is recognized; the republic is governed by the States General, and they by Heinsius, grand pensionary of Holland. The principality of Orange reverts to the crown of France. Enthusiasm of the Camisards; persecution and revolt of the Protestants in Languedoc. Charles XII. invades Poland, enters Warsaw, defeats the king, Augustus, at Clissau, July 20, and demands of the Poles his deposition. The king of Prussia abolishes serfdom in his States, founds the Order of the Black Eagle, and establishes the Academy of Berlin, under the superintendence of Leibnitz. The czar Peter defeats a project of the Swedes against Archangel; takes Nöteburg, on Lake Ladoga; makes Mentchikof its governor, his first official appointment; from the small town of Marienburg, in Ingria, Katharine, a peasant girl, æt. 17, the future empress of Russia, is carried off a captive, and becomes the slave and concubine of Sheremetef. Peter celebrates a triumph in Moscow; Romodanofski vice-czar. Death of the earl of Sunderland, æt. 61, and of the French admiral, Jean Bart.
1703	Dispute between the Lords and Commons respecting the public accounts, Feb. 4. Daniel Defoe punished for his pamphlet, "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," Feb. 25. Parliament prorogued, Feb 27. Violent debates in the Scotch parliament on a motion by Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, respecting the Hanoverian succession, May 6. Bonn taken by the duke of Marlborough, May 14; Huy, Aug. 27; Limburg, Sept. 27. Meeting of the English parliament, Nov. 9; a violent storm during the whole week, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. The archduke Charles, claimant of the Spanish crown, arrives in London, Dec. 23. Methuen treaty of commerce between England and Portugal. The king of Portugal joins the alliance against France and Spain. The French cross the Rhine, take Kehl and Brisach, unite with the Bavarian army, defeat the imperialists in the first battle of Hochstadt, Sept. 20, and take Augsburg; marshal Tallard defeats the prince of Hesse Cassel at Spires, and recovers Landau. The archduke of Austria assumes the title of Charles III., king of Spain, and prepares to invade that kingdom, assisted by the English, Dutch, and Portuguese. The elector of Bavaria takes Inspruck, but is driven out of the Tyrol by the peasantry. The duke of Savoy declares against France. Charles XII. defeats Augustus at Pultusk, May 1, takes Thorn, and calls a Polish Diet at Warsaw to elect a new king. The czar Peter takes Nientschantz, and lays the foundation of Petersburg, May 27, to be the future capital of his empire. Revolt of the Janizaries; the sultan, Mustafa, resigns to his brother, Achmed. Death of Dr. Robert Hooke, æt. 68, and of Grævius, æt. 71. Birth of John Wesley. Isaac Newton president of the Royal Society.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1704	1116 1117	2 Achmed III.	5 Clement XI. Nov 23.	5 Philip V.	62 Louis XIV.	38 Pedro II.	28 Eberhard Louis.	4 Frederic I.	11 Frederic Augustus I. *king of Poland*	26 Maximilian Emanuel.	47 Leopold I.
1705	1118	3 ——	6——	6——	63 ——	39 ——	29——	5——	12——	27——	1 Joseph I.
1706	1119	4 ——	7——	7——	64 ——	1 John V.	30——	6——	13——	28——	2 ——
1707	1120	5 ——	8——	8——	65 ——	2 ——	31——	7——	14——	29——	3 ——
1708	1121	6 ——	9——	9——	66 ——	3 ——	32——	8——	15——	30——	4 ——
1709	1122	7 ——	10——	10——	67 ——	4 ——	33——	9——	16——	31——	5 ——
1710	1123	8 ——	11——	11——	68 ——	5 ——	34——	10——	17——	32——	6 ——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Savoy.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Hanover.	Great Britain.
1704	5 Luigi Mocenigo I.	30 Victor Amadeus II.	35 Cosmo III.	6 Frederic IV.	6 Chas. XII.	1 Stanislaus.	16 Peter *the Great.*	Heinsius, *Grand Pensionary of Holland.*	7 Geo. Louis.	3 Anne. March 8.
1705	6 ——	31 ——	36 ——	7 ——	9 ——	2——	17 ——	... ...	8——	4 ——
1706	7 ——	32 ——	37 ——	8 ——	10 ——	3——	18 ——	... ...	9——	5 ——
1707	8 ——	33 ——	38 ——	9 ——	11 ——	4——	19 ——	... ...	10—— 6 Prince Frederic.	6 ——
1708	9 ——	34 ——	39 ——	10 ——	12 ——	5——	20 ——	... ...	11——	7 —— d. Prince George of Denmark.
1709	1 Giovanni Cornaro II.	35 ——	40 ——	11 ——	13 ——	1 Frederic Augustus, *restored.*	21 ——	... ...	12——	8 ——
1710	2 ——	36 ——	41 ——	12 ——	14 ——	2——	22 ——	... ...	13——	9 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1704	Inquiry of the House of Lords into the Scotch plot betrayed by Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, Jan 29. Queen Anne's Bounty instituted, Feb. 7. Parliament prorogued, April 3. The duke of Marlborough proceeds to join his army, 7. Simon Fraser confined by Louis XIV. in the Bastile. An English force, under the duke of Schomberg, and a Dutch, under general Fagel, sent to Portugal. Marlborough marches into Germany to support the emperor, May 6. Sir George Rooke fails in his attempt on Barcelona, 18. Marlborough and prince Louis of Baden force the Bavarian lines, at Schellenberg, and take Donawert, July 2. Gibraltar surrenders to Sir George Rooke, 22. The parliament of Scotland protests against the inquiry of the English lords into the Scotch plot. Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13, N.S. Marlborough and prince Eugene annihilate the French and Bavarian armies, take marshal Tallard, with most of his generals, prisoners, recover Augsburg, reconquer all the country between the Lech and the Rhine, and save the empire. The French and Spaniards besiege Gibraltar, Oct. 22; Marlborough, created a prince of the empire, visits Berlin and the Hague, and returns to England. The English and Dutch armies, ill-supported by the Portuguese, cannot make head against the duke of Berwick; Schomberg resigns the command in disgust, and is replaced by the earl of Galway. After the battle of Blenheim, the elector of Bavaria takes refuge in Flanders, where he is governor for the king of Spain; the electress surrenders Bavaria to the emperor, and retires to Venice. Prince Louis of Baden takes Landau again. The Hungarian malcontents become formidable. The French overrun the duchies of Savoy and Modena. Charles XII. recommends to the Polish Diet Stanislas Leczinski, who is elected king. Augustus, by a sudden attack, seizes Warsaw, which, on the approach of Charles, he again abandons, and takes flight to Dresden. The czar Peter fortifies Cronslot, or Cronstadt, for the defence of his new city; takes Dorpat, July 23, Narva, Aug. 20, and conquers all Ingria. Death of John Locke, æt. 72, of Bossuet, æt. 77, of Sir Roger L'Estrange, æt. 87, of Bourdaloue, the French pulpit-orator, and of the Veronese cardinal, Noris, one of the Librarians of the Vatican. Birth of Richard Pococke, afterwards bishop of Meath, and of David Hartley. Galland translates into French the "Thousand and One Nights" (Arabian Nights' Entertainments). The first volume of Rymer's "Fœdera" published, and Swift's "Tale of a Tub." The "Boston News Letter," the first newspaper published in North America.
1705	The duchess of Marlborough attaches queen Anne to the Whig party; Woodstock presented to the duke by the nation; the mansion built by the queen, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. Parliament prorogued, March 5. Sir John Leake and Sir Thomas Dilkes capture or destroy many of the French fleet before Gibraltar, and raise the siege, 10. The duke of Marlborough proceeds to resume the command of his army, 15. Parliament dissolved, April 5. The queen visits Cambridge, and confers knighthood on Isaac Newton, 10. The earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudesley Shovel proceed with a powerful armament to Spain, in May. Marlborough forces the French lines at Tirlemont, July 18; the Dutch general refuses to act with him in improving this victory, and is recalled by the States. The earl of Peterborough arrives before Barcelona, Aug. 22; storms the fort Montjuich, Sept. 6; the duke of Hesse Darmstadt killed in the assault; Barcelona surrenders, Oct. 4; the earl pursues a rapid course of conquest in Catalonia and Valencia, where Charles III. is received as king. The new parliament assembles, Oct. 25; Whig majority. The duke of Marlborough invited by the emperor to Vienna, concerts with him the plan of military operations for the ensuing year, Nov. 12; is splendidly entertained, and invested with the principality of Mindelheim; visits Berlin and Hanover, and arrives at the Hague, on his way to London, Dec. 14. The cry of the "Church in danger." raised in England by the Tories and Jacobites; the Lords and Commons address the queen, assuring her that no such danger exists, Dec. 14. The imbecility of the king of Portugal unfits him for government; his sister, Katharine of Braganza, widow of Charles II. of England, dies suddenly, while regent, Dec. 31, æt. 67. Death of the emperor Leopold, May 5, æt. 65; he is succeeded by his son, Joseph. Marshal Villars crosses the Rhine, Aug. 6; is driven back by prince Louis of

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Baden, who takes Hagenau. Prince Eugene takes the command in Italy; indecisive battle of Cassino, Aug. 16; the duke of Savoy, reduced to great extremity, remains firm in his alliance. The Portuguese invade Spain, and besiege Badajos, but without success. The French admiral, St. Paul, captures an English merchant-fleet, but is killed in the engagement, Aug. 31. The Swedes fail in an attack on Petersburg, June 25; their general, Levenhaupt, defeats the Russians at Gemauers, July 28, but is compelled by want of supplies to retreat to Riga; the czar takes Mittau, Sept. 14. Death of Luca Giordano, æt. 76, and of John Ray, the naturalist, æt. 77. Birth of count Daun, of William Murray, afterwards earl of Mansfield, and of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland. Defoe employed in secretly negotiating the Union at Edinburgh.
1706	The merchants of London raise a loan of £500,000, proposed by the duke of Marlborough, to assist the emperor and the duke of Savoy, Jan. 4. Parliament prorogued, March 10. First meeting of the commissioners to treat for the Union of England and Scotland, April 10. Victory of Marlborough at Ramillies, May 12, o.s., followed by the conquest of all the Netherlands. Barcelona hard pressed by the French and Spaniards; Sir John Leake and the earl of Peterborough compel them to raise the siege, May 11. The earl of Galway and his Portuguese allies take Alcantara, and, having forced the duke of Berwick to retire, enter Madrid, June 24. The articles of the Union signed by the commissioners, July 22. The last Scotch parliament convened, Oct. 21. Mrs. Masham begins to obtain the queen's favour, and introduces Harley to private audiences. The duke of Marlborough arrives in London, Nov. 18. The French take Nice, Jan. 4, and form the siege of Turin in June: prince Eugene arrives, and joins the duke of Savoy in August. Battle of Turin, Sept. 7; the French, totally defeated, lose all their conquests in Italy. The duke of Savoy recovers his States, and obtains Montferrat. Charles III. is proclaimed in Milan, the Netherlands, and Madrid; but not arriving in time to support the earl of Galway and the Portuguese, he loses the latter city, which Philip V. enters again, Aug. 5. Death of Pedro II., king of Portugal, Dec. 8, æt. 60; he is succeeded by his son, John V. The electors of Bavaria and Cologne are put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of their dominions, April 29. Louis proposes to treat for peace; his offers are rejected, Oct. 21. The Swedish general, Renschild, defeats the Saxons and Russians at Frauustadt, Feb. 6; Charles XII. invades Saxony, and dictates the treaty of Altranstadt to Augustus, Sept. 14, who resigns formally the crown of Poland, and gives up the Livonian patriot, Patkul, into the hands of his bitter enemy. Mentchikof defeats the Swedes at Kalisch, Nov. 19. Peter fails in his attack on Vyborg, in Carelia. Death of John Evelyn, æt. 86, and of Peter Bayle, æt. 59. Birth of Benjamin Franklin. Defoe commences his "Review of the State of the English Nation," the parent and model of the Tatler, Spectator, and subsequent Essays.
1707	The articles of the Union sanctioned by the Scotch parliament, Jan. 16; the Act receives the royal assent in England, March 6. Battle of Almanza, April 14; the earl of Galway, with his Dutch and Portuguese allies, totally defeated by the duke of Berwick. Parliament prorogued, April 24. Interview between Marlborough and Charles XII. at Leipsic, 30. The Union between England and Scotland, May 1. The queen receives an embassy from the czar Peter, at whose request she intercedes with Charles XII., but ineffectually, for the life of Patkul. France, on the verge of ruin, saved by the mismanagement of the allies. The earl of Peterborough withdraws from Spain, where his advice is disregarded. Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with his fleet, assists the passage of the Var, and invasion of Provence, by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, July 10; this enterprise abandoned, Sept. 1. The cautious generalship of Vendôme affords Marlborough no opportunity to gain further advantages on the side of the Netherlands; the duke puts his army into winter quarters, Oct. 8, and attends conferences at Francfort and the Hague, on his way to England. Admiral Shovel, returning home from the Mediterranean, wrecked with three of his ships on the Scilly Isles, Oct. 22, æt. 56. Meeting of the first united parliament of Great Britain, 23; inquiry into the mismanagement of the last campaign, Nov. 19; a clerk in secretary Harley's office detected in betraying secrets of State to the French

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1707 *continued.*	government, Dec. 31. The imperialists take Naples, and proclaim Charles III. Ragoczy calls a Diet at Onod, which declares the throne of Hungary vacant. Neufchatel in Switzerland awarded to the king of Prussia. Charles XII. returns from Saxony into Poland. On his march visits the elector at Dresden. Massacre of the peasantry in Massovia. Treaty with Mazeppa. Murder of Patkul. Private marriage of the czar Peter to Katharine. He transports the inhabitants of Narva and Dorpat into the interior of his empire. Birth of Frederic Louis, prince of Hanover, afterwards prince of Wales, Jan. 20, o.s. Death of Vauban, æt. 69, of the earl of Stair, æt. 59, of William Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, æt. 66, of Antonio Verrio, of William Vanderveld the younger, æt. 74, and of Aurungzebe, æt. 90. Birth of Buffon, of Linnæus, of Carlo Goldoni, of Leonard Euler, and of Henry Fielding.
1708	Secretary Harley dismissed; St. John succeeded by Robert Walpole; Sir Simon Harcourt resigns the attorney-generalship, Feb. 11. The Pretender sails from Dunkirk with a French army, March 6; arrives on the coast of Scotland, but is driven back by Sir George Byng, and obliged to abandon the enterprise. Parliament prorogued, April 1; dissolved, 11. Conference of Marlborough and prince Eugene at the Hague. Capture of Spanish galleons by commodore Wager, May 28. The French surprise Ghent and Bruges, July 5; are defeated in the battle of Oudenarde, 11; their lines between Ypres and the Lys destroyed, 15. Artois and Picardy laid under contribution by Marlborough; consternation in Paris. Arrest of the Russian ambassador in London for debt, 27. Siege of Lisle by the allies, Aug 11; Prince Eugene wounded, Sept. 21. General Webb repulses an attack made on his convoy at Wynesdale, 28. The town of Lisle surrenders, Oct. 23. Death of prince George of Denmark, at Kensington, 28, æt. 55. Sir John Leake and general Stanhope take the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. The new parliament assembles; Sir Richard Onslow, speaker, Nov. 18; lord Somers, president of the council; Addison, Irish secretary; a law passed for the protection of foreign ambassadors. Incorporation of the United East India Company of Great Britain. The citadel of Lisle surrendered by marshal Boufflers, Dec. 9. Ghent, Bruges, and all Flanders recovered by the allies, 30. The elector of Bavaria attempts to surprise Brussels, but retreats precipitately. Dismissal of the French minister, Chamillard. The duke of Savoy recovers the frontier fortresses and Alpine passes yet held by the French. On the death of the duke of Mantua, the emperor claims the reversion of his States; he asserts other rights in Italy and in the church of Germany, which the pope threatens to resist by force of arms; overawed by the imperial general, Daun, and the English fleet, Clement disbands his troops, submits to the emperor's demands, and grants the investiture of Naples and Sicily to Charles III. March of Charles XII. into the Ukraine, against the advice of Piper and Renschild; he gains a fruitless victory at Golovtchin, July 4, and takes Mohilef; but one of his armies under Lagercrona is defeated by Mentchikof at Dobro, Sept. 20; and he fails in his engagement to meet his general, Levenhaupt, who loses all his baggage and artillery at Leisna; the Cossacks abandon Mazeppa, and choose another hetman. Defeat of Ragoczy and the Hungarians at Trentschin. Bohemia obtains a vote in the Diet, and the long-disputed title of Hanover to a seat in the electoral college finally admitted. The parliament and archbishop of Paris resist a papal Bull on the Jansenist controversy. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Holland. Death of bishop Beveridge, æt. 71. Birth of William Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham.
1709	The two houses of parliament address the queen, requesting her to marry again, which she declines, Jan. 28. Proposals of peace made by Louis, Feb. 28. Parliament prorogued, April 21. Marlborough and viscount Townshend plenipotentiaries to treat for peace; the negotiations broken off, June 9. Marlborough and Eugene collect their forces at Lisle, 18; take Tournay, July 30; defeat marshals Villars and Boufflers at Malplaquet, Sept. 11; Mons surrenders to them, Oct. 21. Sacheverel's sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5. Meeting of parliament, 15. Sacheverel is impeached by the House of Commons, Dec. 15, and made of importance by their persecutions. The whig ministry becomes unpopular, and is

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	undermined at court by Mrs. Masham and Harley. Commencement of a severe frost, which continues three months, 25. The pope makes farther concessions to the emperor, and acknowledges Charles III. king of Spain. Obstinacy of Charles XII. Peter collects his forces and surrounds the Swedes. Battle of Pultowa, July 8, N.S. Escape of Charles to Bender, and surrender of the remnant of his army, 10. Peter takes Elbing, reconquers Poland, and restores Augustus to the throne. Stanislas takes refuge in France. The king of Denmark visits Italy; returns in haste to renew war with Sweden after Charles's defeat. All the Swedish possessions in Germany are threatened by the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony. Many distressed inhabitants of the Palatinate of the Rhine emigrate to England. Steele publishes, under the assumed name of Isaac Bickerstaff, the first number of the "Tatler," April 2. Copyright Act (For the Encouragement of Learning, 8 Anne, c. 19). The "Daily Courant," the first daily newspaper, published. Port-Royal suppressed, in consequence of the support given by its inmates to Jansenism. Death of Wm. Bentinck, earl of Portland, of Père La Chaise, and of Sir Edward Seymour, forty-eight years M.P., æt 75. Birth of Samuel Johnson.
1710	Overtures of Louis for peace again rejected, Jan. 2. Death of Admiral Sir George Rooke, 28. Mission of Mr. Whitworth to Moscow, to apologize for the arrest of the Russian ambassador, and appease the czar's anger, Feb 16. Trial of Sacheverel, 27. The Dutch having agreed to negotiate, the duke of Marlborough arrives at the Hague, March 7; conferences of Gertruydenburg commence, 11. Sacheverel sentenced not to preach for three years, 25; his sermon burnt by the hangman. 27. Parliament prorogued, April 5. Marlborough and prince Eugene take Montaigne, 18. The queen alienated from the whigs. Lord Sunderland dismissed, and lord Dartmouth made secretary of State, June 14. Two students of Dublin college fined and expelled for having defaced the statue of William III., 25 Surrender of Douay to the allies, 26. The negotiations at Gertruydenburg broken off, July 20. Sir John Norris, after having defeated an attempt of the French to recover Sardinia, takes Cette in Languedoc, but abandons the enterprise, 23. The whig ministers dismissed; Harley chancellor of the exchequer; Matthew Prior becomes a commissioner of trade and plantations, Aug. 8. Marlborough retains his command of the army; takes Bethune, 30. Parliament dissolved, Sept. 28. The Irish parliament address the lord-lieutenant for union with that of Great Britain. The allies take St. Venant, 30; Aire, Nov. 9. Meeting of the new parliament, 25. The act of 9 Anne, c. 5, fixes the qualifications for knights of the shire, and representatives of cities and boroughs. Censure of the late ministers for the support afforded by them to the Palatine emigrants. Three officers cashiered for drinking confusion to the duke's enemies, Dec. 10. The earl of Peterborough appointed ambassador to Vienna, 26. Marlborough arrives in London, 28; does not receive the usual thanks from Parliament; is mentioned with contempt and derision by the tory majority in the House of Commons, and reviled by their faction in the country. Leibnitz attempts to unite the Anglican church and the German protestants. Victory of Almenara gained by Charles, July 27, and of Saragossa, Aug. 20; that city opens its gates to him; he enters Madrid, Sept. 28. The duke de Vendôme takes the command of the French army in Spain. Philip recovers Madrid. General Stanhope and the English division surrounded at Brihuega and captured, Dec. 10. Stahremberg and the Austrians defeated at Villa Viciosa, 20. The king of Denmark invades Sweden, and is repulsed by Steinbock at Helsingborg. The czar Peter celebrates his victories by another triumphal procession and public festival at Moscow; his prisoners are sent to Siberia; proceeding in his course of conquest, he takes Riga, Revel, all Livonia, Esthonia, and the island of Oesel. Charles XII., in his retreat at Bender, prevails upon the sultan to declare war against Russia, Nov. 20. Great Britain and the United Provinces offer their mediation, which Charles refuses to accept. Ragoczy, finally defeated at Romhany, withdraws from Hungary. Colonel Nicholson takes the French settlement of Port-Royal in Acadia, and gives it the name of Annapolis. Death of the chief-justice Sir John Holt, æt. 68, of Thomas Betterton, the actor, æt. 75, and of the Duchess de la Vallière. South-Sea Company originated, May 6.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger- many.
1711	1124	9 Achmed III.	12 Clement XI. Nov. 23.	12 Philip V.	69 Louis XIV.	6 John V.	35 Eberhard Louis.	11 Frederic I.	18 Frederic Augustus I. king of Poland.	33 Maximilian Emanuel.	1 Charles VI.
1712	1125	10 —	13 —	13 —	70 —	7 —	36 —	12 —	19 —	34 —	2 —
1713	1126	11 —	14 —	14 —	71 —	8 —	37 —	1 Frederic William I.	20 —	35 —	3 —
1714	1127	12 —	15 —	15 —	72 —	9 —	38 —	2 —	21 —	36 —	4 —
1715	1128	13 —	16 —	16 —	1 Louis XV.	10 —	39 —	3 —	22 —	37 —	5 —
1716	1129	14 —	17 —	17 —	2 —	11 —	40 —	4 —	23 —	38 —	6 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND	HANOVER.	GREAT BRITAIN
1711	3 Giovanni Cornaro II.	37 Victor Amadeus II.	42 Cosmo III.	13 Frederic IV.	15 Chas. XII.	3 Frederic Augustus I. *elector of Saxony.*	23 Peter *the Great.*	Willliam V. in Friesland.	14 George Louis.	10 Anne March 8.
1712	4 —	38 —	43 —	14 —	16 —	4 —	24 —	... ...	15 —	11 —
1713	5 —	39 — *king of Sicily.*	44 —	15 —	17 —	5 —	25 —	... ...	16 —	12 —
1714	6 —	40 —	45 —	16 —	18 —	6 —	26 —	... ...	17 — *king of Great Britain*	13 — *d.* Aug. 1] Geo. I. Aug. 1.
1715	7 —	41 —	46 —	17 —	19 —	7 —	27 —	... ...	18 —	2 —
1716	8 —	42 —	47 —	18 —	20 —	8 —	28 —	... ...	19 —	3 —

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1711	Mrs. Masham appointed to the office about the queen's person, hitherto held by the duchess of Marlborough, Jan. 18. The Duke of Argyle sent as ambassador to Charles III., and commander of the British forces in Spain. Inquiry of the Lords and Commons into the disasters of the Spanish campaign, Feb. 2. Marlborough returns to his army. Harley wounded in the council-chamber with a pen-knife by Guichard, while under examination, March 8. Death of the earl of Rochester, May 2. An expedition sails to attack Canada, 4. Harley created earl of Oxford, 24; lord-treasurer, 29. Report of the Commons, accusing the late ministers of mismanagement, June 4. Parliament prorogued, 12. A capital of four millions raised for the South-Sea-Company, under a royal commission, 27. By skilful tactics, and without losing a man, Marlborough drives the French from the lines of Arleux, which Villars deemed impregnable, Aug. 5. The bishop of Bristol appointed lord privy-seal, Sept. 3. The siege and surrender of Bouchain. Marlborough's last achievement, 13. The king of France makes new proposals of peace, 27. Prior sent to negotiate privately at Fontainebleau. Marshal Tallard, a prisoner since the battle of Blenheim, released on his parole, Oct. 4. Preliminaries settled in London, 6. The expedition against Canada, shattered by storms, returns to Portsmouth, 9. Marlborough arrives in London, 18. Secretary St. John notifies to the allies that the queen had agreed to treat for peace, and appointed Utrecht for the place of congress, 20. Meeting of parliament, Dec. 7. Marlborough, Robert Walpole, and Cardonnel accused of having appropriated public monies to their own use, 21; the duke dismissed from all his offices; Walpole and Cardonnel expelled from the House of Commons. Twelve new peers created, 30. Death of the emperor Joseph from the small-pox, April 17, N.S. æt. 33; his brother, Charles VI. (entitled Charles III. in Spain), elected at Frankfort to succeed him, Oct. 12. Change in the politics of Europe, favourable to a general peace: but the new emperor and the elector of Hanover oppose the intended congress at Utrecht. Gerona surrenders to the French, Jan. 31; they are masters of nearly all Spain before Charles embarks at Barcelona for Germany, Sept. 27. The duke of Argyle returns to England. The Danes seize the duchy of Bremen, and in conjunction with the Saxons, invade Swedish Pomerania. The treaties of Nagy-Haroly and Szathman establish permanent tranquillity in Hungary and Transylvania. Public nuptials of the czar Peter and Katharine; he concludes a treaty with Demetrius Cantemir, hospodar of Moldavia; crosses the Pruth; is surrounded by the Turks and Tartars; is saved by the negotiations of Katharine with the grand vizir. Azof restored to the Turks; dissatisfaction of the sultan. Continued intrigues of Charles XII. at Bender. The dauphin Louis, only son of Louis XIV., dies of the small-pox, April 14, æt. 50; his eldest son, Louis, duke of Burgundy, takes the title of Dauphin. Rio Janeiro taken by the French admiral, Duguai Trouin. Jansenism causes violent dissensions in the French church. Le Tellier, a Jesuit, succeeds Père la Chaise, as royal confessor. Death of Boileau, æt. 75, and of Henry Dodwell, æt. 69. Birth of David Hume, and of Boscawen, afterwards admiral. Addison publishes the first number of the "Spectator," March 1. John William, Prince of Orange Nassau, accidentally drowned, July 14; his young son, William Charles Henry, succeeds him as hereditary statholder of Friesland.
1712	The duke of Ormond appointed captain-general of the British army, Jan. 1. Prince Eugene arrives in London, and endeavours, without success, to persuade the queen not to negotiate for peace, 5. The plenipotentiaries assemble at Utrecht, 8. Robert Walpole committed to the Tower, 17. Conferences at Utrecht opened by the bishop of Bristol, chief of the English embassy, 29. The Lords address the queen, disapproving the terms offered by France, Feb. 16; the Commons address her, complaining of the undue burdens imposed on Great Britain by the other allies during the war, March 4. Prince Eugene leaves England, 13. The duke of Ormond takes the command of the army in the Netherlands, April 9: receives an order from the queen to engage in no hostilities, May 10; the Dutch complain of this order to the bishop of Bristol, who consents to the siege of Quesnoy, 28. The proposed articles of peace laid before parliament by the queen, June 6. Quesnoy invested by the allies, 8. Marlborough challenges lord Paulet.

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the duel prevented, 16. Parliament prorogued, 21. Surrender of Quesnoy, July 4. Secretary St. John created viscount Bolingbroke. Dunkirk given up to the English, 7. The duke of Ormond separates his troops from the allied army, 10. A cessation of arms between England and France proclaimed, 17. The negotiation at Utrecht suspended by a quarrel between the servants of the French and Dutch ministers, 27. Bolingbroke, accompanied by Matthew Prior, negotiates at Paris, prolongs the truce, and agrees to an allowance of £60,000 yearly to the widowed queen of James II., Aug. 17. The English troops in Spain leave the allied army, Sept. 8. The duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun killed in a duel, Nov. 15. Marlborough leaves England, 30. A Spanish ambassador arrives in London, Dec. 5. The truce renewed, 7. The duke of Shrewsbury proceeds as ambassador to France, 27. The States-General adopt the terms of peace agreed to by Great Britain, 29. A French ambassador reaches London, 31. After the duke of Ormond's departure, prince Eugene besieges Landrecy, July 16; a detachment of his army, commanded by lord Albemarle, is completely defeated by Villars at Denain, 24; he loses Marchiennes, 31; raises the siege of Landrecy, Aug. 21. Douay surrenders to the French, Sept. 8; Quesnoy, Oct. 4; Bouchain, 19. The small-pox proves fatal to the dauphiness of France, Feb. 12, to her husband, 18, æt. 30; and to their eldest son, the duke of Brittany, March 8; their youngest son, Louis, born Feb. 15, 1710, becomes dauphin. Philip V. renounces for himself and his descendants all claim to the crown of France, Nov. 5. Steinbock defeats the Danes, Poles and Saxons at Gadebusch. The persecution of the Toggenburg protestants by the abbot of St. Gall, causes violent commotions among the cantons of Switzerland. The electors of Bavaria and Cologne are relieved from the ban of the empire. The first stamp-duty on newspapers imposed by the Act 10 Anne c. 19; so many of these publications are discontinued, that it is called the "Fall of the Leaf." Whiston, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, expelled for avowing Arian opinions. Controversy of Samuel Clarke and Waterland on the same subject. Death of Richard Cromwell, æt. 90; of Sidney, earl Godolphin, of the duke de Vendôme, of the duke of Leeds, æt. 81, and of Cassini, æt. 87. Birth of Rousseau, and of the prince of Prussia, Jan. 24, afterwards Frederic the Great. First edition of Pope's "Rape of the Lock" published.

1713 Parliament meets and adjourns, Jan. 8; second adjournment, Feb. 17. Treaty of Utrecht signed, March 30. Parliament assembles, and both houses approve the articles of the treaty laid before them by the queen, April 9. Proclamation of peace in London, May 5. Sacheverel preaches before the Commons, 29. The living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is given him by the queen, and he is then forgotten. The Commons address the queen to have the Pretender removed from Nancy, where he had been received by Stanislas, June 25. The duke of Ormond appointed governor of Dover Castle and lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 26. Atterbury made bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster, July 3. Parliament prorogued, 16; dissolved, Aug. 8. Rivalry of Oxford and Bolingbroke; the latter encourages the queen's displeasure at the elector of Hanover not agreeing to the treaty of Utrecht. Dr. Robinson, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of London. The new parliament assembles, but the opening is deferred in consequence of the queen's illness, Dec. 11. The emperor persists in the war, but agrees to evacuate Spain, and the empress, whom he had left at Barcelona, is conveyed by the English fleet, under admiral Jennings, to Genoa, April 2. Philip, in the event of his line failing, acknowledges the duke of Savoy as heir to the crown of Spain. The citizens of Barcelona hold out against Philip, and sustain a siege. Sicily is given to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht, with the title of king; he is conducted to Palermo by admiral Jennings, Oct. 10, and crowned there, Dec. 24. The French take Landau, Aug. 20, and Freyburg, Nov. 26; the emperor inclines to peace; prince Eugene and marshal Villars begin to negotiate at Rastadt, 28. Altona burnt by the Swedish general, Steinbock; he surrenders, with his army, to the Danes, at Tonningen. The Russian diplomatist, Tolstoy, under the mediation of England and Holland, concludes a defi-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1713 *continued.*	nitive treaty of peace with Turkey. Charles XII. resists the desire of the sultan for his return to Sweden, is besieged in his house at Bender, and conveyed a prisoner to Adrianople. Intrigues of baron Görtz. The Russians take Stettin, and deliver it to the Prussians. Death of Frederic, the first king of Prussia, æt. 56; the royal title of his son, Frederic William, is recognized by the congress of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland given to him. The papal Bull *Unigenitus*, against Jansenism, Sept. 10, is resisted by the cardinal de Noailles, archbishop of Paris, and increases the confusion in the church of France. Discovery of the remains of Herculaneum, buried under the ashes of Vesuvius in the year 79. Death of cardinal Maratti, æt. 88, of Compton, bishop of London, æt. 81, of Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, at Naples, Feb. 14, æt. 42, and of Thomas Rymer, Dec. 14. Birth of Diderot, of Sterne, of Edward, afterwards admiral and lord Hawke, and of John, earl of Bute. First performance of Addison's "Cato," April 14. The Clarendon Press at Oxford, established with the profits of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," completed and opened in Oct. Pope's "Windsor Forest" and "Ode on St. Cæcilia's Day" published.
1714	Opening of parliament by the queen, March 2; Steele expelled from the House of Commons for passages in the "Englishman" and "Crisis," 11; the Lords address the queen to interpose with the king of Spain in favour of the Catalans, April 6. The electoral prince of Hanover summoned to parliament as duke of Cambridge, 12. The ambassador Schutz, who had applied for the writ, is forbidden to appear at court. The death of the princess Sophia, June 8, æt. 84, leaves her son George Louis, under the Act of Settlement, heir to the British throne. Dr. Samuel Clarke, accused of heresy by the lower house of convocation, is dismissed from his post of chaplain to the queen, 23. Parliament prorogued, July 9; the altercations of Oxford and Bolingbroke lead to the dismissal of the former from all his offices, 27. Illness of the queen, 29; she makes the duke of Shrewsbury lord treasurer, 30; dies at Kensington, Aug. 1, æt. 49; council of regency installed; Addison secretary; George I. proclaimed; parliament assembles; the members take the oaths of allegiance. The duke of Marlborough returns to London, 4. The Pretender goes to Paris, but Louis refuses to see him, 14. Parliament prorogued, 25; Bolingbroke removed from office, 31. The king arrives at Greenwich, Sept. 18; makes his public entry into London, 20; the duke of Ormond refused an audience, and deprived of all his appointments, 19. A new privy council assembled, Oct. 1; the duke of Marlborough and the whig ministers restored to their places, 5; coronation, 20; the ambassadors of all foreign States recognize king George. An order issued to the clergy to abstain from politics in their sermons, Dec. 11. Treaty of Rastadt signed, March 6; of Baden, Sept. 5; Philip V. acknowledged king of Spain and the Indies; Charles VI. adds to his dominions the Netherlands, Naples, Sardinia, and Milan. Surrender of Barcelona to the duke of Berwick, Sept 12; Majorca refuses to submit; the remaining privileges of the Catalans are taken from them. Death of the queen of Spain; Philip marries Elizabeth, or Isabella, of Parma, who refuses to enter Madrid, till his favourite, the duchess Orsini, is dismissed. Alberoni prime minister in Spain. Death of the duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV., who legitimizes his own two natural sons, the duke of Maine and the count of Toulouse, and by his will declares them capable of inheriting the crown. Victor Amadeus resists the papal claim in Sicily, and defies the Bull issued against him. Charles XII. removed by the Turks to Demotica; escapes, Nov. 1; reaches Stralsund, 22. Sweden is unable to oppose Peter, who conquers Finland and the isles of Aland; his admiral Apraxin, defeats the Swedish admiral, Erenschild, and takes him prisoner. Triumph at Petersburg. Birth of Charles Pratt, afterwards earl Camden, and of George Whitfield. Worcester College, Oxford, founded. Pope publishes the first volume of his "Homer."
1715	Parliament dissolved, Jan. 5. 150 houses burnt down, and fifty lives lost, in Billingsgate, 13. The new parliament opened by the king, March 21. Bolingbroke withdraws to France, 25. Prior examined before the privy council, April 1. Death of the lord treasurer, the earl of Halifax, May 15; the earl of Carlisle succeeds him, 18. A fleet, under Sir John Norris, sent to the Baltic. Inquiry

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	into the late negotiations, July 9. Prior taken into custody. Ormond retires to France, 21; he is impeached by the Commons, together with Oxford, Bolingbroke, and Strafford, July 9; Oxford committed to the Tower, 16. Threatened invasion of the Pretender. Riot Act passed, and Habeas Corpus Act suspended, 20. A fleet fitted out, under Sir George Byng, and troops encamped in Hyde Park, 31. The earl of Mar collects the Jacobites in Scotland, Aug. 1. Acts of attainder against Ormond and Bolingbroke, 20. The earl of Mar proclaims the Pretender at Aboyne, Sept. 3. The earl of Arran, brother to the duke of Ormond, elected chancellor of Oxford, against the prince of Wales, 9. Lord Lansdowne, six members of the House of Commons and others, arrested. Parliament prorogued, 21; Robert Walpole, chancellor of the exchequer, in conjunction with lord Townshend, leads the administration, Oct. 12. Tumults and insurrections in various parts of the kingdom; a body of rebels, collected in the northern counties, defeated at Preston by generals Carpenter and Willis; their commander, Forster, with the earl of Derwentwater, viscount Kenmure, lord Widdrington, and 200 other noblemen and gentlemen, made prisoners, Nov. 13; on the same day, the indecisive battle of Dumblaine, or Sheriffmuir, between the duke of Argyle and the earl of Mar; the duke recovers Perth and Dundee, 30; Dutch auxiliaries arrive at Leith, Dec. 4; general Cadogan at Stirling, 10; the Pretender lands at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, 25. A severe winter; the Thames frozen. Death of Louis XIV., Sept. 1, æt. 77; his great grandson, Louis XV., succeeds him, æt. 5; the duke of Orleans regent. Majorca submits to Philip, July 14. The Barrier-Treaty between the United Provinces and Austria, under the mediation of Great Britain, signed at Antwerp, 5 (16) Nov. Decline of the commerce and power of the Venetians; the Turks commence war against them, and conquer the Morea. Siege of Stralsund by the Russians and Saxons; Charles XII. escapes to Sweden; he loses the isle of Rugen, Nov. 17; Stralsund surrenders, Dec. 22. The elector of Hanover purchases the duchies of Bremen and Verden of the Danes. The Poles resist the taxes imposed on them to pay for the war of Augustus against Sweden. The prince of Wales governor of the South-Sea Company, Feb. 18; an Act passed for increasing their capital, Sept. 21. Dr. Gibson made bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 17, and Benjamin Hoadley, of Bangor, 21. Richard Steele knighted. Rowe appointed poet laureate. Close of the Spectator, Aug. 2. Le Sage publishes Gil Blas. Death of bishop Burnet, March 27, æt. 72, of Tennyson, archbishop of Canterbury, of Fénelon, æt. 64, of Malebranche, æt. 77, of Partridge (or Hewson), the astrologer, to whom Swift gave a ridiculous notoriety. Birth of Gellert. Total eclipse of the sun, April 22, o.s.
1716	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 9; Forster expelled from the House of Commons, 10. The Pretender, the earl of Mar, and others, embark for France; their troops disperse, and the rebellion is suppressed, Feb. 4. The lords who were taken at Preston, having pleaded guilty, are condemned to death, 9. The prince of Wales elected chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, 17. The earl of Nithisdale escapes from the Tower, 23. Derwentwater and Kenmure beheaded, 24; many of their associates are executed at Liverpool. Bolingbroke, secretary of State to the Pretender, is displaced by him, 25. The earl of Arran chosen high-steward of Westminster by the dean and chapter, 28. Forster escapes from Newgate to France, April 10. Serious illness of the duke of Marlborough, May 4. The Septennial Act passed, 7; the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act expires. Lord Powis and others admitted to bail, 26; forfeited estates valued at £1,663,450. Parliament prorogued, June 26. The Dutch auxiliaries return home, 29. The king embarks for Germany, leaving the prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom, July 7; the duke of Argyle deprived of his places; his pension, and that of the earl of Nottingham, taken from them, 29. Lord Wintoun escapes from the Tower, Aug. 2. Five rebels executed at Lancaster and Preston, others are transported to the colonies, and the rest discharged, Oct. 2; the marquis of Huntly pardoned, Nov. 4. A destructive fire near Limehouse Bridge, Dec. 4. Discord and intrigues in the ministry; Stanhope obtains lord Townshend's post of secretary of State, 12. Alliance of the emperor and the Southern States to assist Venice against the Turks; prince Eugene defeats them at Peterwaradin, Aug. 5,

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Wirtemberg.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1717	1130	15 Achmed III.	18 Clement XI Nov. 23.	18 Philip V.	3 Louis XV.	12 John V.	41 Eberhard Louis.	5 Frederic William I.	24 Frederic Augustus 1, *king of Poland.*	39 Maximilian Emanuel.	7 Chas VI.
1718	1131	16 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	13 —	42 —	6 —	25 —	40 —	8 —
1719	1132	1 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	14 —	43 —	7 —	26 —	41 —	9 —
1720	1133	18 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	15 —	44 —	8 —	27 —	42 —	10 —
1721	1134 1135	19 —	4 Mar. 19. 1 Innocent XIII. May 8.	22 —	7 —	16 —	45 —	9 —	28 —	43 —	11 —
1722	1135 1136	20 —	2 —	23 —	8 —	17 —	46 —	10 —	29 —	44 —	12 —
1723	1136 1137	21 —	3 —	24 —	9 —	18 —	47 —	11 —	30 —	45 —	13 —
1724	1137 1138	22 —	4 Mar. 7. 1 Benedict XIII. May 29.	25 — (Louis 7 Mos.)	10 —	19 —	48 —	12 —	31 —	46 —	14 —
1725	1138 1139	23 —	2 —	26 —	11 —	20 —	49 —	13 —	32 —	47 —	15 —
1726	1139 1140	24 —	3 —	27 —	12 —	21 —	50 —	14 —	33 —	1 Chas Albert	16 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SAVOY.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	HANOVER.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1717	9 Giovanni Cornaro II.	43 Victor Amadeus II. *king of Sicily.*	48 Cosmo III.	19 Frederic IV.	21 Chas. XII.	9 Frederic Augustus I. *elector of Saxony.*	29 Peter *the Great.*	William V. in Friesland.	20 Geo. Louis, *king of Great Britain.*	4 Geo. I. Aug. 1.
1718	10 ——	44 ——	49 ——	20 ——	22 ——	10 ——	30 ——	in Groningen.	21 ——	5 ——
1719	11 ——	45 ——	50 ——	21 ——	1 Ulrica Eleanora.	11 ——	31 ——	... ...	22 ——	6 ——
1720	12 ——	46 —— *king of Sardinia.*	51 ——	22 ——	1 Frederic.	12 ——	32 ——	... ...	23 ——	7 ——
1721	13 ——	47 ——	52 ——	23 ——	2 ——	13 ——	33 ——	... ...	24 ——	8 —— *b.* Pr. Wm. Augustus, duke of Cumberland.
1722	1 Sebastiane Mocenigo.	48 ——	53 ——	24 ——	3 ——	14 ——	34 ——	in Guelderland.	25 ——	9 ——
1723	1 Carlo Ruzzini.	49 ——	1 Giovanni Gastone.	25 ——	4 ——	15 ——	35 ——	... ...	26 ——	10 ——
1724	2 ——	50 ——	2 ——	26 ——	5 ——	16 ——	36 ——	... ...	27 ——	11 ——
1725	3 ——	51 ——	3 ——	27 ——	6 ——	17 ——	1 Katharine I.	... ...	28 ——	12 ——
1726	4 ——	52 ——	4 ——	28 ——	7 ——	18 ——	2 ——	... ...	29 ——	13 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1716 *continued.*	and takes Temeswar, Oct. 13; they are finally expelled from Hungary, and rais the siege of Corfu; Santa Maura is recovered by the combined Christian fleet Law originates his banking and Mississippi scheme; the arrival of two richly laden ships, Nov. 30, inspires confidence in his project. Charles XII. invad Norway, and is repulsed; he enters into the intrigues of baron Görtz and Alber against Great Britain. Second visit of Peter to Holland, accompanied by Katha rine. Lady Mary Wortley Montague accompanies her husband on his embassy t Constantinople. Hans Sloane created a baronet. Christopher Wren displace from his office of clerk of the works. Death of lord Somers, æt. 67, of Dr. South æt. 83, of Dr. Williams founder of the Red Cross Street Library, æt. 72, o Leibnitz, æt. 70, of Gronovius, æt. 71, and of William Wycherly, æt. 76. Birth of Thomas Gray, and of Barthelemy.
1717	The king returns from Germany, Jan. 18. Townshend lord-lieutenant of Ireland 24. Gyllenburg, the Swedish ambassador, implicated in Görtz's plot, is arrested and his papers seized, 29; Görtz himself is imprisoned at the Hague. The Pre tender ordered to leave Avignon, Feb. 6, retires to Modena, and thence to Urbin Parliament meets, 20. The king announces his Triple Alliance with the regen of France and the States of Holland, and lays before the two houses the doc mentary evidence of the intrigues of Görtz. Gyllenburg sent in custody t Sweden, March 25; Townshend dismissed; Walpole, Methuen, and Pulteney resign, April 10; Stanhope and Sunderland, heads of the government; Addiso secretary of State; parliament adjourns, 16. Sir George Byng, with his fleet arrives in the Baltic, where he finds no preparations made in Sweden for em barking an army, 30. Objections raised in the lower house of convocation to some doctrines of the bishop of Bangor, May 3. Parliament meets, 6; first project o a sinking fund for the liquidation of the national debt, June 22. Trial of the earl of Oxford, 24; acquittal, July 1; he takes his seat again in the House o Lords, 3; parliament prorogued, 15. Gyllenburg exchanged for Mr. Jackso the British resident in Sweden, Aug. 15. The earl of Peterborough seized a Bologna by two emissaries of the Pretender, and carried to Urbino, where he i liberated, Sept. 11. Parliament assembles, Nov. 21. Quarrel between the king and his son; the prince ordered to quit St. James's palace, 29. Prince Eugene de feats the Turks, Aug. 16, and takes Belgrade, 22; the Venetians recover Preve Philip V., amidst the security of profound peace, surprises and conquers th island of Sardinia. Law obtains extended privileges for his bank. Peter visit Paris; he is suspected of taking part in the plot of Görtz, and coolness ensue between him and George I. Destructive inundations in Holland, East Frieslan and Holstein. Death of the duke of Shrewsbury, æt. 50, of Thomas Parnell, æt 38, and of Lloyd, bishop of Winchester, æt. 91, one of the prelates sent to th Tower by James II. Birth of Amherst and Rodney, and of D'Alembert. Georg Bubb authorized by Act of parliament to take the name of Doddington.
1718	Frederic, son of the prince of Wales, æt. 11, created duke of Gloucester, Jan. 1 The king elected governor of the South Sea Company, Feb. 3. Parliament pro rogued, March 21. Death of Mary Beatrice, widow of James II., May 7, æt. 6 Sir George Byng, with his fleet, sails for the Mediterranean, June 3. The co vention between Great Britain and France, afterwards the Quadruple Alliance signed at Paris, July 7; is joined by the emperor and Victor Amadeus, king o Sicily, 22. The Spanish admiral, Castagnedo, attacks Sir George Byng nea Syracuse, who captures or destroys the greater part of his fleet, 31. Bentley master of Trinity College, Cambridge, ejected by the senate, Oct. 17; appeals t the privy council, 30. Parliament meets, Nov. 11. War declared against Spain Dec. 16. The war of the emperor and Venetians against the Turks terminate by the peace of Passarowitz, June 24; intrigue of Alberoni to prolong the contes fails; he is foiled in a plot against the regent of France; the Spanish ambassador Cellamare, ordered to leave Paris. Law's Company declared the Royal Bank The Spaniards invade Sicily. Charles XII. renews his attack on Norway; i killed while besieging Fredericshal, Nov. 30, æt. 36. Peter persecutes his elde son, Alexis; compels him to renounce the succession to the throne, and puts hi to death, July 7, æt. 28. William Charles Henry, prince of Orange, elected h

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	reditary statholder of the province of Groningen. The abbot of St. Gall submits to the protestant cantons. Foundation of New Orleans, capital of Louisiana. Death of William Penn, æt. 74, and of Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate, æt. 45. Birth of Horace Walpole, and of Johann J. Winckelmann. Addison, from ill-health, resigns his office, March 14.
1719	Accession of the United Provinces to the Quadruple Alliance, Feb. 8. Motion of the duke of Somerset for limiting the Peerage, 28. The pretender invited to Madrid, and acknowledged king of Great Britain, March 25. An expedition, under command of the duke of Ormond, sails from Cadiz, and is dispersed by storms. Two frigates arrive on the coast of Scotland and land 400 men, with some of the banished lords, April 4. Parliament prorogued, 16. The king goes to Hanover, May 11. The earl of Mar arrested at Geneva, 21. Negotiations with Sweden. Sir John Norris sails for the Baltic, with a fleet, June 7. The Spaniards in Scotland, joined by some Highlanders, are defeated at Glenshiels, and surrender, 10. An English squadron assists the French in taking St. Sebastian's, Aug. 1; capture of Vigo by lord Cobham, Oct. 1. Sir George Byng co-operates with the Austrians in recovering Messina, and destroys the remaining naval force of the Spaniards in Sicily, 19; treaty of Stockholm; Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover, Nov. 9. The king returns to London, 14. Meeting of parliament, 23; peerage Bill brought into the House of Lords, 25; rejected by the Commons, Dec. 7. War between France and Spain; the duke of Berwick takes Fontarabia and St. Sebastian's; the province of Guipuscoa submits to him. The Austrians in Sicily defeated at Francavilla, June 20; they are reinforced and take Messina; the Spaniards prepare to evacuate the island. Philip V. dismisses Alberoni, and negotiates with the allies, Dec. 5. The States of Sweden restore the ancient constitution, and elect for queen Ulrica Eleanora, youngest sister of Charles. Görtz is beheaded. The coast of Sweden is ravaged by the Russian fleet; many towns are pillaged or burnt. France convulsed by the Mississippi delusion. Opposition of the Dutch to an East India Company, founded by the emperor at Ostend. Death of Madame de Maintenon, æt. 84, of widow Bowles, æt. 124, of Addison, June 17, æt. 47, of Sir Samuel Garth, of Flamsteed, æt. 73, of Dupin, of Quesnel; Halley succeeds Flamsteed as Astronomer Royal. Defoe publishes his Robinson Crusoe. Toland defends the doctrines of Spinoza. Marriage of the Pretender to Clementina Sobieski, daughter of the late king of Poland; the pope gives them a palace at Rome. Sir Thomas Lombe establishes his silk-throwing machine at Derby.
1720	The terms of the Quadruple Alliance accepted by the king of Spain, Jan. 26; cessation of hostilities, Feb. 28. The South Sea Company Act passed, April 7. The king and the prince of Wales reconciled by the duke of Devonshire and Robert Walpole, 23. By Sir John Blount's arts, South Sea Stock rises to 890, June 2. The earl of Mar liberated at Geneva. Parliament prorogued, 11; proclamation against bubble-projects; Townshend president of the council; Walpole paymaster of the forces. The king embarks for Germany, 15. Rage for speculative schemes; seventeen petitions for joint-stock patents rejected by the council, July 12; proceedings ordered against old companies, which had exceeded the powers granted to them, Aug. 15; South Sea Stock raised by the directors to 1000, 24; declines to 800, 26; the bubble bursts, stock down to 150, Sept. 30. The king returns to England, Nov. 10. Parliament meets, Dec. 8; inquiry into the proceedings of the South Sea Company, 12; proposition of Walpole for restoring public credit, 21. Birth of the Pretender's son, Charles Edward. Law's Mississippi scheme explodes; he quits France. The king of Spain gives up Sicily, which the emperor re-unites to Naples; the duke of Savoy receives Sardinia in exchange; from this time, he and his successors are styled king of Sardinia. The plague at Marseilles; benevolent exertions of the bishop, Belzunce. Ulrica Eleanora, with the consent of the States, transfers the crown of Sweden to her husband, Frederic, prince of Hesse Cassel. Peace concluded with Denmark, Prussia, and Poland; alliance with Great Britain; truce with Russia. Birth of Tobias Smollett.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1721	The directors of the South Sea Company taken into custody, Jan. 24. The chancellor of the exchequer, Aislabie, resigns; earl Stanhope, while defending himself in the House of Lords, bursts a blood-vessel, and dies, Feb. 5; his office of secretary of State given to lord Townshend, 8; report of the committee of inquiry 16; Aislabie, and other members implicated, expelled the House of Commons, March 8; Walpole lord treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, April 2. Birth of the prince of Wales's son, William Augustus, afterwards duke of Cumberland 15. The estates of the South Sea directors and others, to the amount of more than two millions, forfeited for the relief of the sufferers, 17. Treaty of peace and commerce with Spain, June 16. Parliament prorogued, Aug. 10. Inoculation for the small-pox introduced by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Parliament assembles, Oct. 19. Law arrives in England, 20. Peace between Sweden and Russia. Death of Clement XI., æt. 72; cardinal Conti elected pope, takes the name of Innocent XIII. Death of Matthew Prior, æt. 57, and of Huet, bishop of Avranches, æt. 91. Birth of Robertson, the historian, of Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, and of Mark Akenside.
1722	Parliament prorogued, March 7; dissolved, 10. Death of the earl of Sunderland, April 19. A conspiracy in favour of the Pretender, detected by the regent of France, and disclosed by him to the king, May 8; loyal address of the city of London, 9. Death of the duke of Marlborough, June 16, æt. 72; having no son, his title descends to his eldest daughter, Harriet, countess of Godolphin. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24; Christopher Layer, the earl of Orrery, and lords Grey and North, accused of treason and committed, Sept. 29. The new parliament assembles, Oct. 9; the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, 11. The duke of Norfolk apprehended, 24; conviction of Layer, Nov. 21. A congress proposed to be held at Cambray, for a final settlement of the affairs of Europe. Contracts of marriage between Louis XV. and Maria Victoria, daughter of Philip V., and between Louis, prince of Asturias, and Mademoiselle de Montpensier, daughter of the duke of Orleans. Coronation of Louis XV., at Rheims, Oct. 23; cardinal Dubois, archbishop of Cambray, is prime minister to the regent. The czar Peter takes advantage of the disturbed state of Persia, to extend his conquests on the shores of the Caspian Sea: he visits Astracan, and occupies the pass of Derbend. The prince of Orange elected hereditary statholder of Dutch Guelderland. Count Zinsendorf takes the Moravian Brethren under his protection. Death of John Toland, æt. 52.
1723	An act passed to prohibit the subscription of English subjects to the Ostend company; Layer executed, May 17; the duke of Norfolk admitted to bail, 26; the bishop of Rochester banished, 27; Bolingbroke restored to his honours and estate, but not to his seat in the House of Lords; parliament prorogued; the king goes to Hanover; is involved in intricate negotiations with all the continental States; agitation in Ireland respecting a copper coinage issued under a patent granted to William Wood, Sept. 21; return of the king, Dec. 28; the State allowance, called *Regium Donum*, granted to dissenters. Louis XV., declared of age, takes the government into his own hands, Feb. 22; on the death of cardinal Dubois, Aug. 10, the late regent, the duke of Orleans, takes the post of prime minister, but dies, Dec. 2, æt. 50; the duke of Bourbon succeeds him, and continues the same friendly policy towards Great Britain. Charles VI. obtains from his hereditary States their acknowledgment of his Pragmatic Sanction, which secures the succession to his daughter Maria Theresa. Dr. Mead's new edition of the "Christianismi Restitutio" of Servetus, burnt by order of Gibson, bishop of London, May 29; the "Fable of the Bees," by Dr. Bernard Mandeville, presented as immoral by the Middlesex grand jury. Voltaire's "Henriade" published, and the first part of Muratori's "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores." Death of Sir Christopher Wren, æt. 91, of Susan Centlivre, æt. 56, of Leuwenhoek, the inventor of the microscope, of earl Cowper, æt. 53, and of Sir Godfrey Kneller, æt. 75. Birth of Wm. Blackstone, Joshua Reynolds, Adam Smith, and Richard Price.
1724	Parliament meets, Jan. 9; tranquillity and prosperity of Great Britain. The court of King's Bench, by a *Mandamus*, restores Bentley to his former position at Cam-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	bridge, Feb. 7; lord Carteret appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, April 1; parliament prorogued, 24. Wood's coinage assayed by Sir Isaac Newton, master of the Mint, and the outcry against it declared to be groundless, July 24; the king founds a professorship of modern history, with a salary, in Oxford and in Cambridge, Aug. 18; meeting of parliament, Nov. 12. After two years spent in adjusting preliminaries, the Congress of Cambray meets. Philip V. retires to the monastery of St. Ildefonso, and resigns the crown to his eldest son, Louis, Jan. 16, who dies of the small-pox, Aug. 31; Philip resumes the crown, but leaves the government to his queen. Massacre of Protestants at Thorn, instigated by the Jesuits; their intrigues provoke a general desire for the suppression of their order, in which even pope Innocent concurs; his death interrupts the measure in contemplation for that purpose. Cardinal Orsino elected, as Benedict XIII., to succeed pope Innocent XIII. The king of Prussia founds his establishments at Potsdam. Katharine crowned empress of Russia, May 18; she afterwards narrowly escapes being punished with death for infidelity; her chamberlain, Moens, is beheaded. The twenty-four monthly preachers of Whitehall chapel appointed. Harding, the printer of Swift's "Drapier's Letters," prosecuted. Thomas Payne fined for a libel. Death of Harley, earl of Oxford, æt. 63; of dean Prideaux, æt. 76; of Sacheverel; and of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's hospital, æt. 80. Birth of Klopstock, of Smeaton, of Emanuel Kant, of viscount Townshend, and Guy Carleton. Execution of the notorious Jack Sheppard.
1725	Impeachment of lord chancellor Macclesfield, for embezzlement and corruption, Feb. 13; fined £30,000, May 6; the order of the Bath revived, 27; parliament prorogued, 31; tumults at Glasgow on account of the malt tax. June 25; the king embarks for Hanover, July 3; the Highlanders disarmed, Oct. 15. Louis XV. annuls his marriage contract to Maria Victoria of Spain, now only æt. 7, and marries Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislas, late king of Poland: the queen of Spain, offended, sends back to France the daughter of the late duke of Orleans, destined bride of her son Carlos; the congress of Cambray breaks up; the duke of Ripperda negotiates an alliance between Austria and Spain. July 17, in which Spain acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction. Unsuccessful efforts of the Aragonese to regain their ancient privileges. Treaty of Herrnhausen, or Hanover, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, Sept. 3. Jubilee at Rome; Bernardino Perfetti receives the laurel-crown in the Capitol; council held in the Lateran. Death of Peter the Great, Jan. 28, æt. 52; Katharine, assisted by Mentchikof, is proclaimed empress. Death of Rapin de Thoyras. æt. 64. Birth of Richard, afterwards admiral and earl Howe; of Charles Townshend; of Augustus, afterwards admiral and lord Keppel; and of Clive, the future general in India. Orator Henley begins to distinguish himself. Execution of Jonathan Wild.
1726	The king returns to England. Jan. 3; opens parliament, 20; the vote of the House of Commons, to increase the number of seamen, shows that Walpole has secured a large majority in favour of his measures, March 24; the arrest of the duke of Ripperda, in the house of Mr. Stanhope, English ambassador at Madrid, causes a misunderstanding between the two governments, May 17; parliament prorogued, 24; admiral Hosier prevents the sailing of the Spanish treasure-galleons from Porto Bello, June 3; fruitless attempt of Spain to blockade Gibraltar. Philip, duke of Wharton, at Madrid, in the service of the Pretender, June 10. Sir Charles Wager with a fleet in the Baltic, 15; death of Sophia Dorothea, of Zell, consort of George I., and mother of George II., Nov. 2, æt. 60; repudiated by her husband, and confined in the castle of Ahlen, in 1694, she was never acknowledged as queen. Holland accedes to the League of Hanover. Prussia accedes, and, with Russia, joins the alliance of Austria and Spain. Louis XV. dismisses the duke de Bourbon, and employs cardinal Fleury, who relieves the financial embarrassments of France, by a prudent economy and pacific foreign policy. Earthquake at Palermo, Sep. 1. Voltaire banished, repairs to England. Death of Sir John Vanbrugh, æt. 56. Birth of James Wolfe, afterwards general. Publication of "Gulliver's Travels," by Swift, and of Thomson's "Winter," the first of his "Seasons."

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ge Ma
1727	1140 1141	25 Achmed III.	4 Benedict XIII. May 29.	28 Philip V.	13 Louis XV.	22 John V.	15 Frederic William I.	51 Eberhard Louis.	34 Frederic Augustus I. king of Poland.	2 Chas. Albert.	17 Ch VI
1728	1141 1142	26 —	5 —	29 —	14 —	23 —	16 —	52 —	35 —	3 —	18 —
1729	1142 1143	27 —	6 —	30 —	15 —	24 —	17 —	53 —	36 —	4 —	19 —
1730	1143 1144	1 Mahmud I.	d. Feb. 21 1 Clement XII. July 12.	31 —	16 —	25 —	18 —	54 —	37 —	5 —	20 —
1731	1144 1145	2 —	2 —	32 —	17 —	26 —	19 —	55 —	38 —	6 —	21 —
1732	1145 1146	3 —	3 —	33 —	18 —	27 —	20 —	56 —	39 —	7 —	22 —
1733	1146 1147	4 —	4 —	34 —	19 —	28 —	21 —	1 Chas. Alexander.	1 Frederic Augustus II. king of Poland.	8 —	23 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	HANOVER.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1727	5 Carlo Ruzzini.	58 Victor Amadeus II.	5 Giovanni Gastone.	29 Frederic IV.	8 Frederic.	19 Frederic Augustus I. *elector of Saxony.*	1 Peter II.	Heinsius, *Grand Pensionary.*	1 Geo. Augustus I. *king of Great Britain*	George I. *d.* June 11. 1 Geo. II. June 11. Qu. Wilhelmina Caroline of Anspach.
1728	6 ——	54 ——	6 ——	30 ——	9 ——	20 ——	2 ——	... ...	The sovereigns of Great Britain are henceforth electors of Hanover till 1837.	2 ——
1729	7 ——	55 ——	7 ——	31 ——	10 ——	21 ——	3 ——	... ...		3 ——
1730	8 ——	1 Chas. Emanuel.	8 ——	1 Christian VI.	11 —— *landgrave of Hesse Cassel.*	22 ——	1 Anne.	... ...		4 ——
1731	9 ——	2 ——	9 ——	2 ——	12 ——	23 ——	2 ——	... ...		5 ——
1732	10 ——	3 ——	10 ——	3 ——	13 ——	24 ——	3 ——	... ...		6 ——
1733	11 ——	4 ——	11 ——	4 ——	14 ——	1 Frederic Augustus II. *elector of Saxony.*	4 ——	... ...		7 ——

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1727	Opening of parliament, Jan. 17; the hostile designs of Spain and Austria announced by the king: Hessian troops taken into pay, and a subsidy voted to the landgrave, Feb. 13; the Spaniards prepare to besiege Gibraltar, 22; the emperor complains of the imputations against him, March 4; explanations at the diet of Ratisbon, April 7; Sweden and Denmark join the alliance of Great Britain and France, April 16. Sir John Norris sails with a fleet to the Baltic, 28; parliament prorogued, May 15; the pacific policy of Walpole and Fleury effects the signature of preliminaries between all the discordant States, except Spain, at Paris, 20; the king sets out for Hanover, June 1; he is attacked by illness on his journey, and dies at Osnabrück, 11, æt. 68; George II. proclaimed, 15; parliament assembles, 27; is prorogued, July 17; dissolved, Aug. 7; the king and queen crowned, Oct. 11. Spain persists in hostilities, and attempts ineffectually to besiege Gibraltar. Death of Katharine of Russia, May 17, æt. 39; she is succeeded by Peter, son of the murdered Alexis (*see* 1718). Mentchikof, through the influence of the Dolgoruki, is sent to Siberia. Edward Cave taken into custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for having published an account of the proceedings in the House of Commons. The "Beggar's Opera," produced by Gay. Death of Sir Isaac Newton, March 20, æt. 85; of the ex-chancellor, lord Harcourt, æt. 67, and of admiral Hosier, while serving in the West Indies. Birth of John Howard, of Turgot, of Thomas Gainsborough, of John Wilkes, and of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards lord Hawkesbury and earl of Liverpool. Sir Hans Sloane President of the Royal Society. Violent eruption of mount Vesuvius, Nov. 7.
1728	Meeting of the new parliament, Arthur Onslow speaker, Jan. 23; preliminaries of peace with Spain; siege of Gibraltar raised, April 23; parliament prorogued, May 28; the duke de Ripperda escapes from Spain and arrives in London, Oct. 11. The congress of Soissons meets, June 1; is transferred to Fontainebleau, Dec 18. Berkeley, dean of Derry, fails in an attempt to found a college in the Bermudas. A great part of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire, Oct. 20. Behring discovers the Straits to which his name is given. Prosecution of the Rev. Thomas Woolston for his "Discourse on Miracles." Death of marshal Tallard, æt. 76; of admiral Hopson, from the effects of the West Indian climate; and of Dr. John Woodward, founder of the Woodwardian professorship of natural philosophy at Cambridge. Birth of Oliver Goldsmith, Robert Orme, and James Cook, the navigator. Ephraim Chambers publishes his Cyclopædia.
1729	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 21; inquiry into the state of the prisons, Feb. 18; publication of debates prohibited, 28; complaints of Spanish depredations, March 14; parliament prorogued, May 14; departure of the king for Hanover, leaving the queen regent, 17; proceedings against Dr. Bentley revived at Cambridge, June 2; the king returns, Sep. 12; treaty with Spain signed at Seville, 28; sentence against the Rev. Thomas Woolston, chief-justice Raymond having declared Christianity to be "part of the law of the land," Nov. 28. The congress at Soissons terminated by the treaty of Seville. Fire at Constantinople; 12,000 houses and 7000 people perish, Sep. 27. Death of Congreve, æt. 59, of Sir Richard Steele, æt. 58, of Dr. Samuel Clarke, æt. 54, of Antony Collins, æt. 53, of J. F. Buddæus, æt. 63, and of the Jesuit Hardouin, æt. 82. Birth of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Pope's "Dunciad" published.
1730	Parliament meets, Jan. 13; is prorogued, May 15; the charter of the East India Company renewed; lord Townshend retires from public life, leaving Walpole undisputed head of the ministry. Plot of the negroes in South Carolina to murder their masters. The emperor, offended by some of the articles of the treaty of Seville, collects an army in Milan. The queen of Spain hires English ships to convey her troops into Italy. Revolt of Corsica against the Genoese. Death of pope Benedict XIII., æt. 81; his successor, cardinal Corsini, takes the name of Clement XII. The king of Sweden, by the death of his father, inherits the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel. Six German princes at this time occupy foreign thrones. Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, æt. 64, resigns the crown to his son, Charles Emanuel, Sept. 3. Death of Frederic IV., king of Denmark, Oct. 12, æt. 54; accession of his son Christian VI. The czar Peter II., the last male of the Romanoff dynasty, dies of the small-pox, Feb. 9, æt. 15; he is

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

succeeded by Anne, second daughter of Iwan V. Frederic, prince royal of Prussia, æt. 18, is imprisoned by his father, and his friend Katte beheaded. Sultan Achmed III. deposed by the janizaries, and his nephew raised to the throne, Sept. 17. Bonneval introduces European discipline into the Turkish army. Colley Cibber made poet laureate. Reaumur introduces his thermometer. The printing of Voltaire's Charles XII. prohibited in France. Death of Laurence Eusden, poet laureate, of Laurence Echard, æt. 59. Birth of the marquis of Rockingham, of Sol. Gesner, and of Edmund Burke. Commencement of the publication of Zedler's Lexicon, the first complete Encyclopædia.

1731 The king opens parliament, Jan. 21; treaty with the emperor; he dissolves his Ostend company, and Great Britain guarantees his "Pragmatic Sanction," March 5; the use of Latin in law proceedings abrogated by the Act of 4 Geo. II. c. 26; parliament prorogued, May 7; the first execution for forgery, June 4; Blandford in Dorsetshire, and Tiverton in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by fire, 5; Wm. Pulteney struck out of the list of privy councillors and justices of the peace, July 1. Death of the duke of Parma; Carlos of Spain succeeds him, and is also acknowledged as heir to the duchy of Tuscany. The pope's claim to Parma and Placentia is set aside. Victor Amadeus makes a vain effort to regain his crown. Charles Emanuel liberates his States from the temporal authority asserted in them by the pope. Formation of the Swedish East India company, at Gothenburg. Chili convulsed during 27 days, by an earthquake; Santiago nearly ingulphed. First publication of the "Gentleman's Magazine," by Edward Cave. Origin of Methodism, by the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield. Death of Daniel Defoe, æt. 68; of Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of Richard and grand-daughter of Oliver, æt. 82; of John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana;" and of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, editor of the controverted "Epistle of Phalaris," and after whom George Graham named his astronomical machine. Birth of Wm. Cowper, of Henry Cavendish, of Adam, afterwards admiral and viscount Duncan, and of George Washington, Feb. 11.

1732 Pacific speech of the king on opening parliament, Jan. 13; grant to Sir Thomas Lombe for having introduced the silk-engine, April 3; parliament prorogued, June 1; the king sets out for Hanover; queen Caroline regent, 3; he returns, Sept. 26: James Oglethorpe embarks with a colony for Georgia, in America, Nov. 6. Successful expedition of the Spaniards, under the count de Montemar, against Oran. Carlos arrives at Parma. Death of Victor Amadeus, Oct. 31, æt. 66. Biren, the favoured lover of the czarina, rules Russia. Ripperda, prime minister in Morocco. Benjamin Franklin publishes "Poor Richard's Almanac." Voltaire's "Zaire" first performed. A new theatre opened in Goodman's fields, Oct. 2. Foundation laid of a new edifice for the Bank of England, Aug. 3. Death of bishop Atterbury, æt. 70; of the earl of Macclesfield, æt. 65; and of John Gay, æt. 40. Birth of Lalande, of Haydn, of Warren Hastings, and of Edward Thurlow, afterwards lord chancellor.

1733 Meeting of parliament, Jan. 16; the English government refuses to join the Dutch in stopping the East India commerce of the Danes and Swedes; the Excise law proposed to the Commons, March 14; violent opposition to the measure; petition of the city of London against it, April 11; Walpole abandons the project, parliament prorogued, June 11; arrival of the prince of Orange, Nov. 7; his marriage to the princess royal deferred by his illness. Death of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, Feb. 1, æt. 63; through the influence of France, Stanislas Leczinsky is elected to succeed him, Sept. 12; Austria and Russia support an opposite faction in the choice of Frederic Augustus II., son of the deceased king, Oct. 3; Stanislas retires to Dantzic The war of the Polish succession follows; Spain and Sardinia assist France; Great Britain and Holland neutral. Charles Emanuel and marshal Villars conquer Milan; the French, under the duke of Berwick, cross the Rhine, and take Kehl. Berkeley, on his return from the Bermudas, made bishop of Cloyne. Publication of Pope's "Essay on Man." Death of Lord Torrington, æt. 70; of Mandeville, æt. 63; of Matthew Tindal, æt. 76, and of Thomas Woolston, æt. 64. Birth of Frederic, lord North; of Wieland, of Samuel Horsley, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph; and of Joseph Priestley.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtenberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger many
1734	1147 1148	5 Mahmud I.	5 Clement XII. July 12.	35 Philip V.	20 Louis XV.	29 John V.	2 Frederic William I.	2 Chas. Alexander.	2 Frederic Augustus II. *king of Poland.*	9 Chas. Albert.	24 Ch VI.
1735	1148 1149	6 —	6 —	36 —	21 —	30 —	28 —	3 —	3 —	10 —	25 —
1736	1149 1150	7 —	7 —	37 —	22 —	31 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	26 —
1737	1150 1151	8 —	8 —	38 —	23 —	32 —	25 —	1 Chas. Eugene.	5 —	12 —	27 —
1738	1151 1152	9 —	9 —	39 —	24 —	33 —	26 —	2 —	6 —	13 —	28 —
1739	1152 1153	10 —	10 —	40 —	25 —	34 —	27 —	3 —	7 —	14 —	29 —

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Repetition Dates.	DOGES OF VENICE.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	NAPLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1734	12 Carlo Ruzzini.	5 Chas Emanuel.	12 Giovanni Gastone.	5 Christian VI.	15 Frederic, *landgrave of Hesse Cassel.*	2 Frederic Augustus II. *elector of Saxony.*	5 Anne.	Heinsius, *grand pensionary.*		8 Geo. II. June 11. m. Princess Anne.
1735	1 Luigi Pisani.	6 ——	13 ——	6 ——	16 ——	3 ——	6 ——	... ...	1 Carlo.	9 ——
1736	2 ——	7 ——	14 ——	7 ——	17 ——	4 ——	7 ——	... ...	2 ——	10 —— m. Prince of Wales.
1737	3 ——	8 ——	1 Francis II.	8 ——	18 ——	5 ——	8 ——	... ...	3 ——	11 —— d. Queen Caroline. b. Pr. Augusta.
1738	4 ——	9 ——	2 ——	9 ——	19 ——	6 ——	9 ——	... ...	4 ——	12 —— b. Geo. III.
1739	5 ——	10 ——	3 ——	10 ——	20 ——	7 ——	10 ——	... ...	5 ——	13 —— b. Pr. Edw. Augustus.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1734	Parliament meets, Jan. 17; motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act negatived, March 13; marriage of the Princess Royal to the prince of Orange, 15; the prince naturalized, 21; an act against stock-jobbing, 28; parliament prorogued April 11; dissolved, 18; departure of the prince and princess for Holland, 22. Dr. Bentley deprived of his mastership by the bishop of Ely, visitor of Trinity college, 27; charge of undue influence in the election of the sixteen Scottish peers, June 4; the new bank of England opened in Threadneedle street, 5. The imperialists under count Mercy arrive in Italy and cross the Po. May 2; marshal Villars resigns his command, 27, and dies at Turin, June 27, æt. 81; indecisive battle at Parma; Mercy killed, 29; the French under marshal Broglio surprised and defeated at Quistello on the Secchia, Sept. 15; Charles Emanuel gains the victory of Guastalla, 19; Carlos enters Naples, and is proclaimed king, May 10. Montemar brings an army from Spain to support him, and defeats the Austrians at Bitonto, 27; takes Gaeta, Aug. 7; Charles Edward, son of James Stuart, the Pretender, serves in this Spanish army, prince Eugene takes the command to oppose the French on the Rhine, but cannot save Philippsburg, which surrenders July 21; the duke of Berwick killed by a cannon-ball during the siege, June 12. æt. 64; prince Eugene, æt. 71, retires from active service. Dantzic surrenders to the Russians and Saxons, June 29; Stanislas escapes into Prussia and resigns his pretensions to the crown of Poland. Dr. John Sterne, bishop of Clogher, builds and furnishes the printing office of the Dublin university. Montesquieu publishes his "Considérations sur la Grandeur et la Décadence des Romains," and the Abbé Dubos, his History of the French Monarchy. Death of lady Masham, and of Sir James Thornhill, æt. 57. Birth of John Jervis, afterwards earl St. Vincent, and of Granville Sharpe. University of Göttingen founded.
1735	The new parliament assembles; Arthur Onslow speaker, and treasurer of the Navy, Jan. 14; a petition against the return of the Scotch peers dismissed, Feb. 10; the king embarks for the continent, May 9. Sir John Norris sent with a fleet to Lisbon, to compose a dispute between Spain and Portugal, 27; the vice-master of Trinity refuses to read the sentence against Dr. Bentley, which was therefore never enforced, June 14; parliament prorogued, Aug. 1; the king returns, Oct. 16. Carlos lands in Sicily, May 18; the island submits to him, and he is crowned, July 3. Preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, Oct. 3; Lorraine and Bar given to Stanislas, during his life, and to France at his death; the duke of Lorraine compensated by Tuscany; Carlos acknowledged king of the Two Sicilies. Paoli takes the lead in erecting an independent republic in Corsica. The king of Spain's youngest son, Louis Antonio, æt. 9, is made a cardinal and archbishop of Toledo. Maria Clementina, wife of James Stuart, the Pretender (*see* 1709), dies at Rome, Jan. 18. The forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater given to Greenwich hospital, May 15; a marble statue of the king, by Rysbrach, placed on the parade there. Bancroft's Hospital founded by the Drapers' Company. Linnæus publishes his "Systema Naturæ." Voltaire's "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman. Death of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, æt. 57; of the earl of Peterborough, æt. 77, and of Dr. Arbuthnot. Birth of Augustus, duke of Grafton, of the marquis Beccaria, of Wm. Woollett, and of James Beattie.
1736	Parliament opened by the king, Jan. 15; the tide rises so high in the Thames that Westminster hall is flooded and the counsel conveyed from the courts in boats, Feb. 16; count Kinski, the imperial ambassador, celebrates the marriage of the archduchess Maria Theresa, by a splendid fête at Somerset House, 18; the statutes against witchcraft repealed, March 5; captain Porteous fires on the mob at Edinburgh, April 14; William Pitt and George Lyttleton distinguish themselves as parliamentary orators by panegyrics on the prince of Wales, 16; marriage of the prince to Augusta of Saxe Gotha, 27; a new Mortmain Act passed, and parliament prorogued, May 19; the king goes to Hanover, 22; Porteous condemned for murder, June 22; reprieved by the queen-regent; dragged from his prison by the people, and hanged on a sign-post, Sept. 7; treaty for keeping a body of Hessian troops in British pay, Oct. 23. Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis, duke of Lorraine, afterwards grand-duke of Tuscany, Feb. 12. Austria

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	and Russia coalesce in a war against the Turks and Tartars; the Russian general Lascy takes Asof, and ravages the Crimea. Dissensions between the Spaniards and Portuguese in America. Baron Neuhof, a Prussian, arrives in Corsica, and is elected king, by the title of Theodore I. A papal Bull issued against Freemasons. Maupertuis, Clairant, and other French Academicians proceed into the North, to examine the figure of the earth. Parliamentary debates published in the "Gentleman's Magazine," arranged by William Guthrie from the reporters' notes. Death of prince Eugene of Savoy, æt. 72; of Bernard Lintot, the publisher of the principal part of Pope's works, æt. 61: and of Jacob Tonson the elder, the noted bookseller. Birth of James Watt, and of John Horne, afterwards Horne Tooke. The Roman antiquities found in the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii, collected in the museum of Portici. Glass lamps used in the streets of London.
1737	The king compelled by stress of weather to land at Lowestoff, Jan. 14; parliament meets, Feb. 1; dispute between the king and the prince of Wales, 22; the Porteous Bill, for punishing the city of Edinburgh, June 1; theatres placed under the control of the lord chamberlain; parliament prorogued, 2. Birth of Augusta, daughter of the prince of Wales, and afterwards duchess of Brunswick, Aug. 11; the prince of Wales, desired to leave St. James's palace, withdraws to Kew, Sept. 10; death of queen Caroline, Nov. 20, æt. 55. Death of John Gaston, the last of the Medici, July 9, æt. 67; Francis Stephen resigns Lorraine to Stanislas, and becomes grand-duke of Tuscany. Munich, the Russian general, takes Oczakow. Biren, the favourite of the empress Anne, is made duke of Courland. Death of John Hutchinson, æt. 53; of the duke of Ripperda, æt. 57; of Wm. Bowyer the elder, æt. 74; and of lord chancellor Talbot, æt. 53, who is succeeded by lord Hardwicke. Potter appointed archbishop of Canterbury. Foundation of Ratcliffe's library, Oxford, by his trustees, May 12. Sir John Bernard, lord mayor. Birth of Edward Gibbon, of Charles Hutton, and of Joseph Nollekens. The palace of Ildefonso founded by Philip, king of Spain. Fleet market opened.
1738	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 24; William Pitt appointed one of the prince of Wales's gentlemen of the bedchamber, Feb 21. Debate on the Spanish depredations, and address to the king, March 28; parliament prorogued, May 20; birth of George Augustus, son of the prince of Wales, and afterwards George III., May 24, o.s. June 4, n.s.; collision between the Hanoverians and Danes at Steinhorst, Oct. 4; compromised by the king. The Definitive treaty, confirming the preliminaries of 1735, signed at Vienna, Nov. 18. French auxiliaries, invited by the Genoese, arrive in Corsica; flight of Theodore; Hiacinto, father of Pascal Paoli, still maintains the contest. Orsova taken by the Turks. The Russians demolish the fortifications of Oczakow, and abandon the place. Sweden divided by the French party of the "Hats," and the Russian of the "Caps;" the former prevail. Publication of Muratori's "Antiquitates Italiæ medii Ævi," and Warburton's "Divine Legation of Moses." Death of Boerhaave, æt. 70, of viscount Townshend, æt. 64, and of Beausobre, æt. 79. Birth of Wm. Herschel, of Ralph Abercrombie, of Charles, afterwards marquis Cornwallis, and of James Macpherson. Wesley forms his first society in London.
1739	Meeting of parliament, Feb. 1; the Spanish convention approved by a small majority in the House of Commons, March 4; secession of the leaders of the opposition; resolved by the Commons, that the publication of their debates is a breach of privilege, April 20; parliament prorogued, June 14; the king of Spain refuses to perform his part of the agreement; an order of council authorizes reprisals to be made, July 10; the Spanish ambassador leaves London, Sept. 5; war proclaimed against Spain, Oct. 23. Parliament called together, Nov. 15; admiral Vernon takes Portobello, 20. The Austrian general Wallis defeated by the Turks at Krotzka, July 22; the Russians take Choczim and Jassy; a treaty of peace, highly advantageous to Turkey, is concluded at Belgrade, Sept. 22. A large French army under Maillebois reduces nearly the whole island of Corsica. Nadir Shah invades India and takes Delhi. Death of Sir Thomas Lombe, of Pergolesi, and of R. Keiser, the founder of the German Opera. Birth of Wm. Vincent, and of Charles Francis Dumourier, the French general.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1740	1154	11 Mahmud I.	Clement XII. *d.* Feb 6. 1 Benedict XIV. Aug. 17.	41 Philip V.	26 Louis XV.	35 John V.	1 Frederic II. *the Great.*	4 Chas. Eugene.	8 Frederic Augustus II. *king of Poland.*	15 Chas. Albert.	30 Chas. VI. *d.* Oct. 2. *succeed.*
1741	1155	12 —	2 —	42 —	27 —	36 —	2 —	5 —	9 —	16 —	... ...
1742	1156	13 —	3 —	43 —	28 —	37 —	3 —	6 —	10 —	17 — *emperor of Germany.*	1 Chas. VII. *of Bavaria.*
1743	1157	14 —	4 —	44 —	29 —	38 —	4 —	7 —	11 —	18 —	2 —
1744	1158	15 —	5 —	45 —	30 —	39 —	5 —	8 —	12 —	19 —	3 —
1745	1159	16 —	6 —	46 —	31 —	40 —	6 —	9 —	13 —	1 Maximilian Joseph I.	1 Francis I. *grand duke of Tuscany*
1746	1160	17 —	7 —	1 Ferdinand VI	32 —	41 —	7 —	10 —	14 —	2 —	2 —
1747	1161	18 —	8 —	2 —	33 —	42 —	8 —	11 —	15 —	3 —	3 —
1748	1162	19 —	9 —	3 —	34 —	43 —	9 —	12 —	16 —	4 —	4 —

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Naples.	Great Britain.
1740	6 Luigi Pisani.	11 Chas. Emanuel.	4 Francis II.	11 Christian VI.	21 Frederic, *landgrave of Hesse Cassel.*	8 Frederic Augustus II. *elector of Saxony.*	1 Iwan VI.	Heinsius, *Grand Pensionary.*	6 Carlo.	14 Geo. II. June 11. d. Princess Eliza Caroline. m. Princess Mary.
1741	1 Pietro Grimani.	12 ——	5 ——	12 ——	22 ——	9 ——	1 Elizabeth.	... ...	7 ——	15 ——
1742	2 ——	13 ——	6 ——	13 ——	23 ——	10 ——	2 ——	... ...	8 ——	16 ——
1743	3 ——	14 ——	7 ——	14 ——	24 ——	11 ——	3 ——	... ...	9 ——	17 —— d. Prince William Henry.
1744	4 ——	15 ——	8 ——	15 ——	25 ——	12 ——	4 ——	... ...	10 ——	18 ——
1745	5 ——	16 ——	9 —— *emperor of Germany.*	16 ——	26 ——	13 ——	5 ——	... ...	11 ——	19 —— d. Prince Henry Frederic.
1746	6 ——	17 ——	10 ——	1 Frederic V.	27 ——	14 ——	6 ——	... ...	12 ——	20 —— m. Princess Louisa.
1747	7 ——	18 ——	11 ——	2 ——	28 ——	15 ——	7 ——	1 William IV. *Statholder.*	13 ——	21 ——
1748	8 ——	19 ——	12 ——	3 ——	29 ——	16 ——	8 ——	2 ——	14 ——	22 —— d. Princess Louisa Anne.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1740	Birth of Eliza Caroline, daughter of the prince of Wales, Jan. 10; a severe winter; Thames frozen; navigation re-opened. Feb. 20; parliament prorogued, April 29; the king sets out for Hanover, May 6; marriage of his second daughter, Mary, to Frederic, prince of Hesse Cassel, 8; admiral Anson sails for the South sea, Sept. 18. Sir Chaloner Ogle and lord Cathcart proceed with an expedition against Spanish America, Oct.; the king returns and opens the last session of this parliament, Nov. 18. Death of pope Clement XII., æt. 88; he is succeeded by cardinal Prospero Lambertini, as Benedict XIV. The emperor Charles VI., the last male of the house of Habsburg, dies of the cholera, Oct. 20, æt. 55, having just entered the thirtieth year of his reign; he is succeeded in his hereditary States, in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, by his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, who takes the title of queen of Hungary, and proclaims her husband, Francis-co-regent. The imperial throne remains for a time vacant. Death of Frederic William, king of Prussia, May 31, æt. 51; his son, Frederic II., to whom the surname of *the Great* has since been given, claims and takes possession of some lordships in Silesia. The czarina Anne compels prince Galitzin to marry a girl of low birth, builds them a palace of ice, and celebrates the wedding with many strange ceremonies; she dies, Oct. 28, æt. 47, bequeathing the empire to her great nephew, Iwan VI., an infant two months old, and appoints Biren regent and guardian. The general Munich conspires against Biren, sends him to Siberia, and gives the regency to Anne, mother of the young czar, Nov. 28. A treaty concluded between Russia and Prussia; and annulled in three weeks by Osterman, who supplants Munich, and induces the regent Anne to form an alliance with the queen of Hungary. The elector of Bavaria lays claim to the hereditary States of Austria. The French retain Corsica. Death of Thomas Tickell, æt. 54, of Daniel Waterland, æt. 57, of Philip Baratier, æt. 20, of count Zinzendorf, æt. 70, of Sir William Wyndham, æt. 53, and of Ephraim Chambers. Birth of John Rennel, and of Henry Dundas, afterwards viscount Melville. The first circulating library in London, established by Wright, 132 Strand. Samuel Dr. Johnson prepares the parliamentary debates for the "Gentleman's Magazine."
1741	Motions for the removal of Sir Robert Walpole, defeated in both houses of parliament by large majorities, Feb. 13; Great Britain, as guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, is called upon by Maria Theresa to furnish the troops stipulated by treaty for her defence, April 8; the Danish and Hessian mercenaries are placed at her disposal; the king secures the neutrality of Hanover, by agreeing to vote for the elector of Bavaria as emperor. Parliament prorogued, 25; dissolved, 27; the king goes to Hanover, May 6; misconduct and failure of admiral Vernon and general Wentworth in their attack on Carthagena; letters to important commercial cities dispatched daily (Sundays excepted), instead of three times per week, June 24; Woolwich military academy instituted, 25; arrival of the king from Hanover, Oct. 20; royal speech on the opening of the new parliament, Dec. 4; Sir Robert Walpole defeated on the question of the Westminster election. Maria Theresa gives birth to a son, the future emperor Joseph II., March 13. The king of Prussia takes Breslau, Jan. 3; defeats the Austrians at Molwitz, April 10, and is master of all Silesia. A French army enters Germany, is joined by the Bavarians and Saxons, and invades Bohemia. Prague is taken by assault, Nov. 26, and Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, is crowned there, king of Bohemia, Dec. 9. Maria Theresa is crowned at Presburg, June 14, and appeals to the loyalty of the Hungarians; great enthusiasm is excited among them, and in Austria, for her defence. The king of Sardinia embraces her cause; he and George II. are the only two sovereigns who respect their obligations, as guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction. Holland remains neutral. The kings of Spain and Naples collect an army at Orbitello, and prepare to invade Milan. Another revolution places Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, on the throne of Russia; the child Iwan and his parents are imprisoned; Munich and Ostermann sent to Siberia; war with Sweden. Death of J. G. Heineccius, æt. 60; of Thomas Emlyn; of Charles Rollin, æt. 80; of Montfaucon, æt. 86; of D. E. Jablonski; and of Thomas Morgan. Two distinct sections of Methodists formed under Wesley and Whitfield. Garrick's first appearance on the stage at Ipswich

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1742	Mr. Pulteney's motion for a committee on the management of the war, defeated by a majority of only three, Jan. 21; on the question of the Chippenham election Sir Robert Walpole is left in a minority of sixteen, Feb. 2; parliament adjourns for fifteen days, 3; Walpole created earl of Orford, with a pension of £4,000 a year, 8; resigns all his offices, 11; partial change of ministers; the earl of Wilmington, lord treasurer, and Mr. Sandys, chancellor of the exchequer, 17; Mr. Pulteney takes no office, but a seat in the cabinet; vote of the Commons for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the late government, March 23; motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act negatived, April 15; the committee of inquiry defeated by the Lords, May 25; the earl of Orford withdraws from public life, and spends his remaining years in retirement; Pulteney, created earl of Bath, loses his influence; parliament prorogued, July 15; Dr. Hoadley made archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, Oct. 29; parliament re-assembles, Nov. 16; treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, 18. Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, chosen emperor, at Frankfort, Jan. 24; protest of the queen of Hungary; her army invades his electorate and takes Munich, Feb. 13; through the mediation of George II., she concludes a treaty of peace with the king of Prussia at Breslau, ceding to him the greater part of Silesia, June 11; and with the elector of Saxony. The French and Bavarians are expelled from Bohemia. Campaign of the king of Sardinia against Reggio and Modena; a Spanish army occupies Savoy, but is driven back by him into France. The Swedish army surrenders to the Russian general Lascy at Helsingfors; Finland submits to him. Charles Peter Ulrich, duke of Holstein, refuses the offer of succeeding to the crown of Sweden, and is nominated by Elizabeth heir to that of Russia. Death of queen Ulrica Eleanora. Death of Halley, æt. 86, of Bentley, æt. 80; of William Somerville, æt. 50; of Massillon, æt. 79. Garrick performs at the theatre in Goodman's Fields.
1743	Parliament prorogued. April 21; the king departs for Germany, 27; takes the command of the combined army at Aschaffenburg, June 9; defeats the duke de Noailles at Dettingen, 16. Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, 23; the earl of Orford still the private adviser of the king; on his recommendation Mr. Pelham is appointed first lord of the treasury, in the room of the earl of Wilmington, deceased, æt. 71, July 26. The chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey closed for the day, to prevent Catholic devotions at the shrine of Edward the Confessor, Oct. 12; public rejoicing on the return of the king, Nov. 15; parliament opened, Dec. 1; Henry Fox appointed a lord of the treasury, 22. Charles Edward Stuart joins the expedition preparing in France against Great Britain, Dec. Death of cardinal Fleury, Jan. 29, æt. 90. The policy of France becomes more warlike, and the profligacy of the court unrestrained. After the battle of Dettingen, the French withdraw from Germany; the Austrians cross the Rhine, enter Alsace and Lorraine; another army under count Traun supports the king of Sardinia against the Spanish general count de Gages. Admiral Matthews with a British fleet compels the king of Naples to neutrality, and by blockading Genoa, intercepts a Spanish convoy of artillery and ammunition. Peace of Abo. Russia restores the greater part of Finland to the Swedes, on condition of their electing Adolphus Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp and bishop of Entin, as successor to their throne. Death of the duke of Argyle, æt. 65, and of Richard Savage, æt. 43. Birth of Joseph Banks, of Antony Laurence Lavoisier, and of Wm. Paley. Muratori completes his "Antiquitates Italiæ." Johnson ceases to report the Debates in parliament, writes his Life of Savage.
1744	The British fleet under admiral Matthews encounters the French and Spanish off Toulon; but, through the misconduct of some of his officers, the combined squadrons escape, Feb. 9; the king informs parliament of the preparations in France to support the Pretender, 15; the French expedition arrives off Dungeness, 24; on the approach of Sir John Norris, sails away; is destroyed or damaged by a storm; the enterprise is abandoned, and Charles Edward returns to Paris. War declared by France against Great Britain, March 20, and in London against France, 31. Court martial on the officers of the Mediterranean fleet; some are cashiered; parliament prorogued, May 12; commodore Anson returns, having sailed round the globe and made many rich prizes, June 14; the treasure brought home by him, amounting to £1,250,000, is conveyed to the Tower in thirty-two

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1744 *continued.*	wagons, July 4. Lord Carteret, created earl Granville, resigns his office of secretary of State, Nov. 22; session of parliament begins, 27; the "Broad Bottom Ministry," formed by a coalition of parties; Pelham retains the lead; Pitt excluded by the king's personal dislike, supports the government; Bubb Doddington treasurer of the navy. The emperor solicits peace, the preliminaries settled at Hanau, under the mediation of Great Britain, are rejected by Maria Theresa; a new league formed against her. Louis XV. declares war against her and the United Provinces; takes the field in person, and invades the Netherlands; attacked by serious illness at Metz, he receives from his subjects the surname of *Le bien aimé*. The king of Prussia renews hostilities, invades Bohemia, and takes Prague; on the approach of an Austrian army under prince Charles of Lorraine, he withdraws into Silesia. The emperor recovers Bavaria. The king of Sweden, as landgrave of Hesse Cassel, joins the confederacy. Prince Lobkowitz drives the Spaniards out of Lombardy into Naples; the forces of that kingdom arrest his progress at Velletri. Under the dominion of Prussia the Protestants of Silesia are freed from the restraints imposed by Austria, and increase in numbers. Incorporation of Worcester College, Oxford. Death of Alexander Pope, æt. 56, and of Sarah, widow of the great duke of Marlborough, æt. 85. Birth of Johann Gottfried Herder.
1745	A motion for annual parliaments negatived in the House of Commons by 145 to 113, Jan. 24. Conspiracy of the negroes in Jamaica discovered and punished, Feb. 2. Marshal Belleisle brought a prisoner to Windsor castle, 19. Death of Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, March 18, æt. 71. The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the allied army in Flanders, April 9; is defeated by marshal de Saxe at Fontenoy, 30. Parliament prorogued May 2; the king goes to Hanover. 10. Louisbourg and the isle of Cape Breton taken from the French, July 17. Two Spanish ships, with three millions of dollars, captured, July 10. Charles Edward Stuart, with some Scotch partisans, sails from Port St. Nazaire, 14, and lands in the Hebrides. Marshal Belleisle exchanged, Aug. 12. The king returns from Hanover, 31. Rebellion in Scotland; the Pretender proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4; at Edinburgh, 16. Sir John Hope defeated by the Highlanders at Preston Pans or Gladsmuir, 21. Admiral Rowley commands the Mediterranean fleet, bombards Genoa, 26; Finale and St. Remo. Meeting of parliament, Oct. 18. Habeas Corpus act suspended, 21. Unanimity and enthusiasm of England to oppose the rebellion; 60,000 volunteer to take arms. The duke of Cumberland returns from the Netherlands with part of his army. Charles Edward enters England, Nov. 6; takes Carlisle, 15. Admiral Rowley attacks Bastia, and compels the Genoese governor to give it up to the revolted Corsicans, 17. Charles Edward reaches Lancaster, 24; the earl of Derwentwater and other Jacobites on their way from France to Scotland, are captured and brought to Deal, 25; the rebels occupy Manchester, 28. The duke of Cumberland arrives at Litchfield. The rebels at Macclesfield, Dec. 1; at Derby, 4; general Wade arrives at Wetherby, and threatens their rear, 5; they commence their retreat, 6; return to Manchester, 9; to Preston, 12; leave their English adherents to garrison Carlisle, 19; arrive at Glasgow, 25; surrender of Carlisle to the duke of Cumberland, 30. Death of the emperor Charles Albert, Jan. 20, æt. 48; his son secures Bavaria, and obtains peace from Maria Theresa, by giving his vote to her consort Francis, who is elected emperor at Frankfort, Sept. 13 N. S., and crowned, Oct. 4. The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians and Saxons at Friedberg, Sohr, and Pirna; conquers the electorate of Saxony; under the mediation of Great Britain, concludes a treaty of peace at Dresden, Dec. 25; restores Saxony, is confirmed in possession of Silesia, and acknowledges the new emperor. After their victory at Fontenoy, the French subdue the greater part of the Austrian Netherlands; in conjunction with the Spaniards, they conquer Savoy, Parma, and Milan. Charles Peter Ulrich, the destined heir of the Russian empire, marries Sophia Augusta, princess of Anhalt Zerbst, who, on her being adopted into the Greek church, takes the name of Katharine, by which she afterwards becomes so celebrated. Death of Swift, æt. 78, and of Wm. Broome, æt. 56. Birth of William Scott, afterwards lord Stowel. The "Biographia Britannica" undertaken by John Campbell.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1746	The king calls upon the parliament to assist the Dutch, who are threatened by France, Jan. 14. General Hawley defeated by the rebels at Falkirk, 17; the duke of Cumberland arrives at Edinburgh. Changes in the ministry, Feb. 10; the duke of Newcastle and his friends recalled, 14. Mr. Pitt appointed to office, 22. Battle of Culloden, April 16; the rebellion crushed; Charles Edward conceals himself among the mountains, and eventually escapes to France; many of his adherents are made prisoners. The Commons vote £40,000 a year to the duke of Cumberland, May 14. Mr. Pitt made a privy councillor, 31. The admirals of the Mediterranean fleet tried for their conduct in the engagement of Feb. 1744; Lestock acquitted, June 3. The Highlanders forbidden by Act of parliament to wear their national dress, Aug. 12. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino beheaded, 18; many inferior officers are executed at York, Carlisle, and other places, and the privates transported. Madras surrenders to the French, Sept. 14. Admiral Matthews dismissed the service, Oct. 22. Parliament re-assembles, Nov. 18. Charles Ratcliffe, who had assumed the forfeited title of earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, Dec. 8. An expedition against L'Orient obtains no signal success, and returns to England. Oct. 17. The French take Brussels, Antwerp, Namur, and all the Austrian Netherlands; marshal Saxe defeats the allied army at Raucoux, Oct. 1. The king of Sardinia and the Austrians drive the French out of Italy; victory of S. Lazzaro, June 4; of Rotto Freddo, Aug. 9; surrender of Genoa, Nov. 9; invasion of Provence, 22; the Genoese recover their city, Dec. 10. Death of Philip V., July 9, æt. 63; his son, Ferdinand VI., succeeds. Marriage of Louisa, youngest daughter of George II., to Frederic, prince of Denmark; his accession to the throne follows soon after, on the death of his father, Christian VI., Aug. 6, æt. 47. The marchioness de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. Lima destroyed by an earthquake, and Callao by a sudden elevation of the sea. Death of Colin Maclaurin, æt. 50; of Thomas Southern, æt. 86, of Francis Fagel, æt. 87, and of count Ostermann, æt. 70. Birth of William Jones. Fielding's novel of "Tom Jones" produced.
1747	Lord Lovat beheaded, æt. 80, April 9. Edward Cave brought before the House of Commons for publishing their debates, 30. Admirals Anson and Warren defeat the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, May 3; Anson made a peer. Forty French ships captured by commodore Fox, off Cape Ortegal, June 16. Parliament prorogued, 17; dissolved, 18. Charles Edward Stuart received by the pope, and his brother, Henry Benedict, created cardinal of York, July 3. Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belleisle, Oct. 14. Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 10; the ministry popular. The French invade Dutch Brabant and threaten Zealand. The prince of Orange appointed hereditary statholder of the United Provinces, May 2. Marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Laffeld, June 20. Bergen op Zoom surrenders, Sept. 16. Siege of Genoa by the Austrians, March 31; raised, June 10. The chevalier de Belleisle defeated and slain at Exilles, July 8. Louis XV. makes overtures of peace; negotiations commence at Aix la Chapelle. Death of Archbishop Potter, æt. 73, of Thomas Hutcheson, æt. 53, and of Michael Mattaire, æt. 79. Birth of Samuel Parr. Territorial immunities and hereditary jurisdiction abolished in Scotland.
1748	Prorogation of Parliament, and departure of the king for Hanover, May 13; birth of Louisa Anne, daughter of the prince of Wales, 29. A cessation of hostilities proclaimed, Aug. 10; admiral Knowles defeats a Spanish squadron off the Havanna, Oct. 1; admiral Boscawen fails in an attack on Pondicherry, 6; peace of Aix la Chapelle, 7; return of the king, Nov. 23; parliament opened, 29. The prince of Wales and lord Bolingbroke direct the opposition, who condemn the articles of the treaty. Charles Edward Stuart, resisting the stipulation for his removal from Paris, is imprisoned at Vincennes, Dec. 10; he submits, and is received by the papal legate at Avignon. Maestrecht besieged by the French, April 16; surrendered on the signature of the preliminaries, 30, in pledge for the ratification of the treaty. Death of James Thomson, æt. 48; of Christopher Pitt, æt. 29, and of Dr. Isaac Watts, æt. 74. Birth of Charles James Fox, of Goethe, of Cuthbert Collingwood, afterwards admiral and lord, and of John Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale. Richardson publishes his "Clarissa Harlowe."

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1749	1163	20 Mahmud I.	10 Benedict XIV. Aug. 17.	4 Ferdinand VI.	35 Louis XV.	44 John V.	10 Frederic II. *the Great.*	13 Chas. Eugene.	17 Frederic Augustus II. *king of Poland.*	5 Maximilian Joseph I.	5 Francis I. *grand-duke of Tuscany.*
1750	1164	21 ——	11——	5——	36 ——	1 Joseph Emanuel.	11——	14——	18——	6——	6——
1751	1165	22 ——	12——	6——	37 ——	2 ——	12——	15——	19——	7——	7——
1752	1166	23 ——	13——	7——	38 ——	3 ——	13——	16——	20——	8——	8——
1753.	1167 1168	24 ——	14——	8——	39 ——	4 ——	14——	17——	21——	9——	9——
1754	1168 1169	1 Osman III.	15——	9——	40 ——	5 ——	15——	18——	22——	10——	10——
1755	1169 1170	2 ——	16——	10——	41 ——	6 ——	16——	19——	23——	11——	11——

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Repetition Dates.	Doges of Venice.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	Naples.	Great Britain.
1749	9 Pietro Grimani.	20 Chas. Emanuel.	13 Francis II. *emperor of Germany.*	4 Frederic V.	30 Frederic, *landgrave of Hesse Cassel.*	17 Frederic Aug II. *elector of Saxony.*	9 Elizabeth.	3 William IV. *stadholder.*	15 Carlo.	23 Geo. II. June 11
1750	10 ——	21 ——	14 ——	5 ——	31 ——	18 ——	10 ——	4 ——	16 ——	24 —— *b.* Prince Frederic William
1751	11 —— Venice ceases to have any influence on the course of events in	22 ——	15 ——	6 ——	1 Adolphus Frederic.	19 ——	11 ——	1 William V.	17 ——	25 —— *d* Frederic, prince of Wales *b* Princess Caroline Matilda.
1752	Europe. The succession of Doges has no longer any interest. The republic	23 ——	16 ——	7 ——	2 ——	20 ——	12 ——	2 ——	18 ——	26 ——
1753	is finally absorbed in the conquests of France in 1797.	24 ——	17 ——	8 ——	3 ——	21 ——	13 ——	3 ——	19 ——	27 ——
1754		25 ——	18 ——	9 ——	4 ——	22 ——	14 ——	4 ——	20 ——	28 ——
1755		26 ——	19 ——	10 ——	5 ——	23 ——	15 ——	5 ——	21 ——	29 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1749	Parliament prorogued, June 13; meets again, Nov. 16. Hotly contested election in Westminster, Dec. 8. England and other parts of Europe infested by flights of locusts, and a distemper among cattle. Death of lord Cobham, æt. 74, of Ambrose Philips, æt. 74, and of William Ged, who attempted unsuccessfully in 1731 to introduce the art of stereotype or block-printing. Birth of Alfieri, of La Place, of John Playfair, of Edward Jenner, of Jeremy Bentham, of Mirabeau, of Fitzgibbon, afterwards lord Clare, and of Tippoo Saib. A French theatre introduced in London. Buffon publishes the first part of his "Histoire Naturelle." Rousseau receives a prize from the academy of Dijon for his Essay on the Arts and Sciences.
1750	A riot at Tiverton against the introduction of Irish worsted yarns, Jan. 16. A shock of an earthquake in London, March 8. The compensations awarded for the Scotch heritable jurisdictions paid at the Exchequer, April 4. Reduction of the rate of interest on the national debt. Parliament prorogued, 12. The king goes to Hanover, 16. Birth of Frederic William, the prince of Wales' fifth son, May 24. The state of the prisons in England produces malignant fevers. The excessive heat in the middle of July causes a general drought and a great destruction of fish by the drying up of inland waters. The Pretender secretly visits London in September, and retires disappointed. Westminster bridge opened, Nov. 17. Bounties granted and a company formed, to encourage the British white herring and cod fisheries. Discussions with France relative to the boundary line between Nova Scotia and Canada. Intrigues of M. Dupleix in India. Treaty of commerce with Spain. Death of John V., king of Portugal, July 31, æt. 61; his son, Joseph Emanuel, succeeds. Death of Marshal Saxe, æt. 56, of Dr. Conyers Middleton, æt. 67, and of Ludovico Antonio Muratori, æt. 78. Birth of Thomas, afterwards lord Erskine, of Charles Butler, of John Philpot Curran, of William Windham, of Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, of Abraham Gottlob Werner, of Edward Whitaker, of Ali Pacha, and of Kleber the French general. Dr. Johnson publishes his first "Rambler."
1751	Parliament meets, Jan. 17. Death of Frederic, prince of Wales, March 20, æt. 44. A royal message recommends provision to be made for a regency, in the event of the crown descending to a minor, April 26. Debates on the Westminster election, and committal of Mr. Murray to Newgate. Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel, husband of the princess Mary, turns Roman Catholic. Parliament prorogued, June 24. Birth of Caroline Matilda, fourth daughter of the late prince of Wales, and afterwards queen of Denmark, July 22. The act of parliament 24 Geo. II. c. 23, orders the Gregorian, or New Style (*see* 1582), to be used in Great Britain and Ireland, in and after the year 1752. Death of the king's son-in-law, the statholder, William IV., Oct. 22, æt. 40; his widow, the princess Anne, administers the authority inherited by their son, William V., æt. 3. Parliament assembles, Nov. 14. Debate on the Westminster election resumed, and Mr. Murray again committed to Newgate, 20. Death of the king's youngest daughter, Louisa, queen of Denmark, Dec. 8, æt. 27. Death of Henry St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, Nov. 15, æt. 73. Mr. Clive distinguishes himself in India; takes Arcot, repulses the assault of Rajah Saib, Oct. 14; defeats the French and their Indian allies at Aranie, Dec. 3. The "Ecole Militaire" established at Paris. Death of Frederic, king of Sweden and landgrave of Hesse Cassel, April 5, æt. 75; he is succeeded in Sweden by Adolphus Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp (*see* 1743). Death of D'Aguesseau, chancellor of France, æt. 83, of Captain Coram, originator of the Foundling Hospital, of Dr. Doddridge, æt. 50, and of cardinal Alberoni, æt. 88. Birth of R. B. Sheridan, and of John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon. Diderot and D'Alembert commence the publication of the "Encyclopédie." Theodore, nominal king of Corsica, imprisoned in London for debt.
1752	Commencement of the legal year, Jan. 1, instead of March 25. Parliament prorogued, March 26. The king goes to Hanover, 31. Introduction of the New Style throughout the British dominions, by omitting eleven nominal days after Sept. 2, and dating the next day Sept. 14, instead of the third. Richmond park opened to the public, Dec. 20. M. D'Anteuil and the French forces under his command surrender to major Lawrence and Mr. Clive. Chunda Saib, nabob of Arcot, slain. Death of Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, æt. 60, of Thomas

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	Stackhouse, æt. 72, and of William Whiston, æt. 85. Birth of Gaetano Filangieri, and of Thomas Chatterton. Franklin, by his electrical kite, ascertains the nature of lightning, and invents the conductor. Execution of Elizabeth Jeffreys for the murder of her uncle, March 11, and of Miss Blandy, for poisoning her father, April 6.
1753	Sir Hans Sloane dies, Jan. 11. æt. 93; his library, antiquities, and collection of natural curiosities form the commencement of the British Museum. Parliament meets, Jan. 11. Act passed for naturalizing Jews, May. Dr. Cameron executed for his participation in the Scotch rebellion, June 7. Act for the prevention of clandestine marriages, 25 Geo. II. c. 33. Registration bill thrown out by the Lords. Parliament prorogued, June. Riots against turnpikes and the high price of bread. Parliament opened by the king, Nov. 15. First meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, Dec. 4. The king of Prussia regarded with jealousy by other potentates. Amicable termination of the discussions between him and George II. respecting East Friesland and the Silesian loan. Secret alliance between Austria and Russia. Continued disagreement between Great Britain and France, respecting the limits of Nova Scotia. The New Style adopted in Sweden, March 1. Handel's "Messiah" performed in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, May 1. Death of Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, æt. 69. Birth of Dugald Stewart and William Roscoe. Richardson's "Sir Charles Grandison" printed in Ireland before publication. Imposture of Elizabeth Canning.
1754	A squadron dispatched to the East Indies under admiral Watson, Jan. 22. Death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, æt. 58. The duke of Newcastle lord treasurer, and Mr. Legge chancellor of the exchequer. Parliament prorogued, April 6; dissolved, 8. Murray attorney-general, 20. Encroachments of the French in North America. Washington, colonel of a provincial regiment, sent from Virginia to drive them from the Ohio, is defeated and made prisoner, July 3; the remonstrances of the English ambassador disregarded by the French government. The new parliament opened, Nov. 14. Wm. Pitt and Henry Fox unite in opposition to the minister. Dupleix recalled from India and replaced by Godehen, who concludes a provisional treaty with the English governor at Pondicherry, Dec. 26. Birth of the dauphin's son, afterwards Louis XVI., Aug. 23. Pascal Paoli heads a revolt in Corsica against the Genoese. Death of Thomas Carte, æt. 68, of Henry Fielding, æt. 47, of Johan Jacob Wetstein, æt. 61, of Edward Cave, æt. 63, and of Dr. Richard Mead, æt. 81. Birth of Talleyrand, of Francis, lord Rawdon, afterwards earl of Moira, and marquis of Hastings; of Charles, lord Whitworth, and of George Crabbe. Hume commences the publication of his History of England.
1755	Great preparations for war made in England; general Braddock takes troops to Virginia, Jan. 14. Parliament prorogued, April 25. Admiral Boscawen sails with his fleet for Newfoundland, 27. The king goes to Hanover, 28. Capture of the Alcide and Lys by Boscawen. The French ambassador recalled. Braddock defeated and slain near fort Du Quesne, July 9. Expedition of general Johnson against Crown Point, Aug. 8; he defeats the French under baron Dieskau, and takes him prisoner. Return of the king from Hanover, Sept. 15. Treaty with the empress of Russia, 30. Earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1. Mr. Fox appointed secretary of State, 10. Parliament assembles, 13; sanctions the treaties entered into by the king; votes £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers at Lisbon, 28. Eddystone Lighthouse burnt, Dec. 4. The king of France prepares to attack Hanover, which Russia is to defend. The king of Prussia declares that he will resist the entrance of any foreign troops whatever into Germany. Birth of the dauphin's son, afterwards Louis XVIII., Nov. 17. Ministry of count Kaunitz at Vienna, and of Don Ricardo Wall at Madrid. The Jesuits banished from court in Spain and Portugal. Death of Mosheim, æt. 60, and of Montesquieu, æt. 66. Birth of George Ponsonby, and of Lefevre, afterwards French marshal. Publication of Johnson's Dictionary. Mr. Beckford's mansion at Fonthill destroyed by fire, Feb. 12. Quito in Peru overthrown by an earthquake, April 21. The marble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac, placed in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, July 4.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1756	1170 1171	3 Osman III.	17 Benedict XIV. Aug. 17.	11 Ferdinand VI.	42 Louis XV.	7 Joseph Emanuel.	17 Frederic II. *the Great.*	29 Chas. Eugene	24 Frederic Augustus II. *king of Poland.*	12 Maximilian Joseph I.	12 Francis I. *Grand duke of Tuscany.*
1757	1171 1172	1 Mustafa III.	18 ——	12 ——	43 ——	8 ——	18 ——	21 ——	25 ——	13 ——	13 ——
1758	1172 1173	2 ——	d. May 3. 1 Clement XIII. July 6.	13 ——	44 ——	9 ——	19 ——	22 ——	26 ——	14 ——	14 ——
1759	1173 1174	3 ——	2 ——	1 Chas. III.	45 ——	10 ——	20 ——	23 ——	27 ——	15 ——	15 ——
1760	1174 1175	4 ——	3 ——	2 ——	46 ——	11 ——	21 ——	24 ——	28 ——	16 ——	16 ——
1761	1175 1176	5 ——	4 ——	3 ——	47 ——	12 ——	22 ——	25 ——	29 ——	17 ——	17 ——
1762	1176 1177	6 ——	5 ——	4 ——	48 ——	13 ——	23 ——	26 ——	30 ——	18 ——	18 ——
1763	1177 1178	7 ——	6 ——	5 ——	49 ——	14 ——	24 ——	27 ——	1 Frederic Augustus II.	19 ——	19 ——

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	NAPLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1756	27 Chas. Emanuel.	20 Francis II. *emperor of Germany.*	11 Frederic V.	6 Adolphus Frederic	24 Frederic Augustus II. *elector of Saxony.*	16 Elizabeth.	6 William V.	22 Carlo.	30 Geo. II. June 11.
1757	28 ——	21 ——	12 ——	7 ——	25 ——	17 ——	7 ——	23 ——	31 ——
1758	29 ——	22 ——	13 ——	8 ——	26 ——	18 ——	8 ——	24 ——	32 ——
1759	30 ——	23 ——	14 ——	9 ——	27 ——	19 ——	9 ——	1 Ferdinand IV.	33 —— *d.* Princess of Orange. *d.* Princess Elizabeth Caroline.
1760	31 ——	24 ——	15 ——	10 ——	28 ——	20 ——	10 ——	2 ——	34 —— *d.* Oct. 25. 1 Geo. III. Oct 25.
1761	32 ——	25 ——	16 ——	11 ——	29 ——	21 ——	11 ——	3 ——	2 —— *m.* Queen Charlotte.
1762	33 ——	26 ——	17 ——	12 ——	30 ——	1 Peter III. 1 Katharine II.	12 ——	4 ——	3 —— *b.* Geo. IV.
1763	34 ——	27 ——	18 ——	13 ——	Anarchy.	2 ——	13 ——	5 ——	4 —— *b.* Frederic, duke of York.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1756	The hostile acts of the last two years lead to the Seven Years' War. Treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Jan. 16. British vessels seized in the French ports, and their crews imprisoned, Feb. 17. General embargo on all shipping in British ports, March 3. Admiral Byng sails for the Mediterranean, April 7. The French land in Minorca, 18. War declared against France, May 18. Byng makes a feeble attack on the French fleet, 20; fails to relieve Minorca, and returns to Gibraltar; is superseded by Sir Edward Hawke, June 16. Calcutta taken by Rajah al Dowlah; sufferings of the prisoners in the Black Hole, June 18. Colonel Bradstreet defeats the French on the Onondaga, July 3. General Blakeney surrenders Minorca, 7. Parliament prorogued, 18. Lord Loudoun takes the command of the forces in North America, 29. Admiral Byng confined in Greenwich Hospital, Aug. 9. Fort Oswego taken by the French under Montcalm, 16. The attorney-general Murray appointed lord Chief-Justice and baron Mansfield, Nov. 6. The duke of Newcastle resigns; Mr. Pitt and his friends are called into office, 11. Parliament meets, Dec. 2. Mr. Fox resigns; Mr. Pitt takes his place as secretary of State, 4. Admiral Byng brought to trial at Portsmouth, 27. Colonel Clive and admiral Watson proceed up the Ganges, and prepare to recover Calcutta. Alliance of Austria, France, and Russia. The king of Prussia takes possession of Saxony; the elector retires to Warsaw; his army surrenders; the Prussians enter Bohemia; battle of Lowositz; both armies claim the victory, and both retreat. Conspiracy in Sweden to render the king absolute. Brahe, Horn, and other nobles beheaded. Death of Theodore, nominal king of Corsica. Birth of Kosciusko, of Sarah Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Siddons, of Aug. Wm. Iffland, of Mozart, and of Gambier, admiral and lord. The Foundling Hospital, London, opened for the reception of children, June 2.
1757	Scarcity of corn in England; Acts passed to relieve it. Calcutta re-taken by admiral Watson and colonel Clive, Jan. 1. Byng condemned, 28; warrant for his execution, Feb. 6. Rajah al Dowlat compelled to sign a treaty of peace. Byng executed, March 14. The French fort of Chandernagore on the Ganges taken, 28. Pitt and Legge dismissed from office, April 9. Battle of Plassy, June 23. Rajah al Dowlat defeated and deposed; he is put to death by Meer Jaffier. Pitt restored to office and placed at the head of the ministry, 28. Parliament prorogued, July 4. The duke of Cumberland commands the allied army in Hanover; allows the French under marshal D'Estrées to pass the Weser, 10; is defeated by him at Hartenbeck, 25. Inactivity of Loudoun, and progress of the French in North America. Montcalm takes Fort William Henry, Aug. 9. Hanover, Göttingen, and Cassel occupied by the French, 10. Death of admiral Watson, 16. The duke of Cumberland capitulates at Closter Seven, Sept. 8. Expedition against the coast of France; the isle of Aix taken, Sept. 23; attack on Rochfort abandoned; return of the expedition; the duke of Cumberland resigns his commissions, Oct. 11. Sir John Ligonier commander-in-chief, 29. Parliament opened, Dec. 1. The king of Prussia, conqueror at Prague, May 6, beaten at Kolin, 18. Prussia invaded by the Austrians, French, Russians, and Swedes. Frederic, by his victory, at Rosbach, Nov. 5, drives out the French. Marshal Lehwald defeats the Russians at Norkitten, Aug. 13, on which they retreat precipitately; repels the Swedes, and invades Pomerania. The Austrians advance to Berlin, Oct. 17; retire before the prince of Anhalt Dessau; take Schweidnitz, Nov. 12; defeat the prince of Bevern, 22; take Breslau, 25; are defeated by Frederic at Lissa, Dec. 5; Breslau surrenders to him, 21; he recovers Silesia. The convention of Closter Seven renounced. The Hanoverian army re-assembles under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who drives the French back to Zell. Attempt of Damiens to assassinate Louis XV., Jan. 5. Death of David Hartley, æt. 53, of Fontenelle, æt. 100, of Reaumur, æt. 74, of Paul Ernest Jablonski, æt. 64, of Calmet, æt. 85, of Colley Cibber, poet laureate, æt. 86, of Thomas Ruddiman, æt. 83, of archbishop Herring, æt. 66, of Allan Ramsay, æt. 71, and of the Prussian marshal Schwerin at the battle of Prague. Birth of the duke of Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, Oct. 9, of Samuel Romilly, of George Tierney, of Canova, of Lafayette, of Charles Abbott, afterwards Speaker and lord Colchester, of Henry Addington, afterwards Speaker and lord Sidmouth.

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A.D	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	of John P. Kemble, and of Edward Pellew, afterwards lord Exmouth. The Royal Library, founded by Henry, son of James I., presented by the king to the British Museum. Strawberry Hill press established by Horace Walpole. The Jesuits excluded from the court of Lisbon.
1758	Admiral Boscawen sails for America, Feb. 19; Sir Edward Hawke for the bay of Biscay; commodore Holmes, by his operations in the Dollart, causes the French to evacuate Embden; they surrender Minden to the prince of Brunswick, March 14. First forgery of Bank of England notes by Richard Vaughan, 27. Admiral Osborne takes or destroys the squadron of the marquis Du Quesne off Carthagena, 28. A French armament, destined for America, driven on shore in Basque Roads by Sir Edward Hawke, April. Fort Louis and Senegal taken by captain Marsh, 23. The French general Lally arrives in India, and makes himself master of Fort St. David's, May. Landing of an English expedition in Cancalle bay, under the duke of Marlborough, and destruction of the French ships and stores, June 6. Close of the parliamentary session, 20. Prince Ferdinand having driven the French out of Hanover and Hesse, defeats them at Creveld, 23, and takes Dusseldorf. The duke of Marlborough sent with reinforcements to the allied army in Germany. Lord Howe killed in a skirmish with the French in America, July 5; general Abercrombie repulsed by them at Ticonderoga, 8. Louisbourg and cape Breton taken by Boscawen and Amherst, 27. Brigadier-general Wolfe first distinguished in this siege. Admiral Pococke attacks the French fleet and drives it out of the Indian seas, Aug. 3. Cherbourg taken, and its works destroyed, by the English, 8. The nabob of Arcot submits to Lally, Oct. 4. Death of the duke of Marlborough at Munster, 10. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 23. Brigadier Forbes takes fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh, 25. New treaty with Prussia, Dec. 7. Lally besieges Madras, 14. The isle of Goree surrenders to commodore Keppel, 22. The king of Prussia recovers Schweidnitz; besieges Olmutz; retires into Bohemia; takes Königingratz; defeats the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25; is defeated by the Austrian marshal Daun, at Hochkirchen, and his general Keith slain, Oct. 14. Death of pope Benedict XIV, æt. 84; his successor, cardinal Rezzonico, takes the name of Clement XIII. Attempt to assassinate the king of Portugal, attributed to the Jesuits. Death of John Dyer, æt. 58, and of Joseph Ames, secretary of the Antiquarian Society, æt. 70. Birth of Horatio Nelson, of Samuel Whitbread, of John Joseph Gall, and of Noah Webster. Magdalen Hospital, London, opened, Aug. 10. The duke of Bridgewater's canal commenced by James Brindley.
1759	Death of the king's eldest daughter, Anne, princess of Orange, Jan. 12, æt. 50. Surat taken by captains Maitland and Watson, Feb. 19. The siege of Madras abandoned by Lally, 16. The Bank of England issues £15 and £10 notes, March 31. The English take Masulipatam, April 7; Guadaloupe, 20. Prince Ferdinand repulsed by the French at Bergen, 17. Frederic North appointed a lord of the treasury. Parliament prorogued, June 2. The French take Marburg, June 3, recover Hesse, and advance into Hanover. Majority of George, prince of Wales, 4. Havre de Grace bombarded by admiral Rodney, July. Prince Ferdinand retires with the allied army to the Weser, 15; discord between him and lord George Sackville, successor of the duke of Marlborough in command of the British troops; the English take fort Niagara, 24; Ticonderoga, 27; Crown Point, Aug. 1. Battle of Minden, Aug. 1; the French evacuate Hanover and Hesse, and retire to Giessen and Friedberg. The allies re-occupy Marburg. Boscawen defeats the French fleet in Lagos Bay, 17. Death of the princess Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of the late Frederic, prince of Wales, Sept. æt. 19. General Wolfe defeats the French on the heights of Abraham, and falls in the hour of victory, æt. 33, Sept. 13; the French general Montcalm is slain. Quebec surrenders, 18. The French fleet, defeated by admiral Pococke, retires to Mauritius, 27. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 13. Sir Edward Hawke's victory over Conflans, near Belleisle, 20. The Russians defeat the Prussians at Zullichau, July 23; at Cunersdorf, Aug. 12. The Austrians take Leipsic and Dresden. The Prussian general Finck surrenders with his army to count Daun. Death of Ferdinand VI., king of Spain, Aug. 10, æt. 46; his throne is inherited by

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1759 continued.	his brother Charles, king of the Two Sicilies, who resigns that sovereignty to his third son, Ferdinand, æt. 8. Punishment of the nobles who attempted to assassinate the king of Portugal. The pope forbids the civil power to proceed against the Jesuits, who were accomplices; the whole Order is expelled from Portugal, and its property forfeited. Death of Handel, æt. 75, and of Wm. Collins, æt. 36. Birth of Richard Porson, of Robert Burns, of Schiller, of Wm. Pitt, of lord Grenville, of Wm. Wilberforce, of lord Lauderdale, of John Pratt, afterwards marquis Camden, and Mary Wolstonecraft. Edmund Burke recommends to Dodsley the publication of the "Annual Register," and for several years writes the historical portion of it. Voltaire retires to Ferney, and Rousseau to his hermitage of Montmorency. Eugene Aram convicted of murder, Aug. 3.
1760	Death of George II., æt. 77; accession of his grandson, Geo. III. Col. Coote defeats Lally, and takes Arcot, Feb. 9. Thurot lands at Carrickfergus, 21; re-embarks, is intercepted by captain Elliott, slain in the battle, and his ships taken, 28. Court-martial on lord George Sackville; he is dismissed the service, April 22. The French besiege Quebec, May 11. Commodore Swanton destroys their ships in the river St. Lawrence, 16; they raise the siege, 17. Parliament prorogued, 22. The duke de Broglio brings large reinforcements, and takes the command of the French army in Germany. Prince Ferdinand retires to Fritzlar; advances to Ziegenhain, June 24; the French regain the castle of Marburg, and penetrate into Hesse; are defeated by prince Ferdinand at Warburg, July 31. Montreal surrenders to general Amherst, and the conquest of Canada is completed, Sept. 7. The hereditary prince of Brunswick lays siege to Wesel, is defeated at Campen, Oct. 15. Prince Ferdinand posts his army to the north of the Weser; the French occupy Cassel, enter the electorate, and take Göttingen and Eimbeck. Parliament opened; memorable speech of George III., Nov. 18. Siege of Pondicherry commenced by colonel Coote, Dec. 8. Laudohn defeats the Prussians at Landshut, June 23; takes Glatz and lays siege to Breslau; is repulsed by prince Henry. Frederic fails in an attempt on Dresden, July 19: defeats Laudohn at Pfaffendorf, Aug. 14. The Austrians and Russians take Berlin, Oct. 9. Frederic defeats Daun at Torgau, Nov. 3. Carvalho, marquis de Pombal, prime minister in Portugal, resists the interference of the pope in favour of the Jesuits. The first stone laid of Blackfriars bridge, London, Oct. 31. Death of count Zinzendorf, the patron and bishop of the Moravians, at Herrnhut, æt. 60. Birth of John Rennie, Thomas Clarkson, and Richard, afterwards marquis Wellesley. Destructive eruption of Vesuvius, Feb. 21. Earl Ferrers hanged at Tyburn for murder, May 5. Fire in Portsmouth dockyard, July 3.
1761	Marriage of George III. to Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sept. 8. Coronation, 22. Pondicherry surrenders to colonel Coote, Jan. 16. Mahé taken, Feb.; at the close of the session, Mr. Onslow, speaker of the Commons 30 years, retires on a pension, March 18. Parliament dissolved, 21. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer, dismissed, 22. Lord Bute secretary of State, 25. Belleisle taken by commodore Keppel, June 7. Hyder Ali founds the Mysore kingdom. Ferdinand maintains his ground in Hanover. Wm. Pitt resigns; a pension is given to him, and the title of baroness Chatham to his wife, Oct. 5. The new parliament assembles, Sir John Cust, speaker, Nov. 3. The Austrians reduce Schweidnitz, and the Russians Colberg. Frederic, almost at the last extremity, is saved by the death of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, Dec. 25, o.s. The "Family Compact" concluded by the Bourbons of Spain, France, Naples, and Parma, Aug. 15. Chauvelin denounces the Jesuits; Louis XV. demands the suppression of their Order, which the pope refuses. Auto da Fé at Lisbon, in which Malagrida and fifty others are burnt, Sept. 29. Death of Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, æt. 82, of Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, at 86, of Charlevoix, æt 77, of Stephen Hales, æt. 84, of Dr. John Taylor of Warrington, æt. 67, of Thomas Simpson, æt. 51, of Samuel Richardson, æt. 72, of admiral Boscawen, æt. 50, of the duke of Argyle, æt. 79, of marshal Belleisle, æt. 78, and of Beau Nash, æt. 87. Birth of John Opie, of Kotzebue, and of John (afterwards Sir John) Moore. Transit of Venus over the sun, observed by Maskelyne at St. Helena, June 6. Opening of the duke of Bridgewater's canal.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1762	Birth of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Aug. 12. War declared by Great Britain against Spain, Jan. 4: by Spain, 18. Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and other West Indian islands taken from the French, Feb. A violent hurricane, by which several whales are driven on the coast of Essex and Kent, 24. The island of Granada taken from the French, April 5. The duke of Newcastle resigns, and lord Bute succeeds him, May 29. The Havanna surrenders to lord Albemarle and admiral Pococke, Aug. 14; they conquer the island of Cuba. The hereditary prince of Brunswick defeated by the French at Johannisberg, 30. The duke de Nivernois arrives in London to treat for peace, Sept. 10. Manilla and the Philippine Islands surrender to the British, Oct. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick takes Cassel, Nov. 1; recovers a great part of the landgraviate, and concludes a suspension of hostilities with the marshals D'Estrées and De Soubise, at Kircheim on the Ohm. The duke of Bedford signs the preliminaries of peace at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3. Parliament meets, 25. The articles of the treaty, vehemently condemned by Pitt and defended by Fox, are approved by a large majority of the Commons. Death of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, Jan. 5, N.S., æt. 51: her successor, Peter III. (*see* 1742), withdraws the Russian forces from Germany, and concludes peace with the king of Prussia, April 7, which is immediately followed by a treaty between Prussia and Sweden. Frederic unites his armies against Austria, recovers Schweidnitz, and becomes master again of Silesia. Spain declares war against Portugal, June 15; the count of Lippe and other officers, sent by the British government, reform the Portuguese army and defend the country. Peter III. deposed by his wife (*see* 1745) and the Orlofs, July 9, O.S., and murdered, 19, æt. 33; she ascends the throne of Russia, as Katharine II. The Jesuits suppressed by several parliaments in France. Persecution and judicial murder of Calas at Toulouse; Voltaire ably exposes the iniquity of the process. Death of Bradley, æt. 69, of lady Mary Wortley Montague, æt. 72, of Crebillon, æt. 86, and of lord Anson, æt. 65. Birth of Spencer Perceval, of William Cobbett, of John Theophilus Fichte, and of Charles Abbott, afterwards lord Tenterden. The "North Briton" commenced by John Wilkes, in opposition to the ministry of lord Bute. The "Emile" of Rousseau condemned by the Sorbonne. William Beckford elected lord-mayor of London. The Professorship of Belles Lettres instituted at Edinburgh, and given to Dr. Hugh Blair. Great excitement created by the imposture of the "Cock-lane ghost."
1763	Birth of Frederic, duke of York, Aug. 16. A British and Portuguese expedition against Buenos Ayres fails, June 1. Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, signed at Paris, Feb. 10. The naval and colonial supremacy of Great Britain established. Lord Bute resigns, and is succeeded by George Grenville, April 8. Mr. Fox created lord Holland, 16. Proceedings commenced against the printers and publishers of the "North Briton," No. 45, 20; arrest of Wilkes, 30. The colonelcy of the Buckinghamshire militia taken from him, May 4; he is released, under the *Habeas Corpus* Act, by order of chief-justice Pratt, 6; actions tried before the same judge, in which fourteen journeymen printers of the "North Briton" obtain verdicts for £2000 damages against the king's messengers, for false imprisonment, July 6. Unsuccessful interviews of Mr. Pitt with the king, to form a government, Aug. 29. The duke of Bedford head of the ministry, Sept. 9. Parliament opened, Nov. 15. Popular tumult to prevent the burning of the "North Briton" by the hangman; Wilkes obtains £1000 damages for the seizure of his papers under a general warrant, which chief justice Pratt declares to be illegal, Dec. 6. Wilkes withdraws to France, 24. Progress of the British in India against the native chiefs; Patna taken, Nov. 6. The treaty of Hubertsburg closes the Seven Years' War, Nov. 15. Prussia retains Silesia. Death of Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland, Oct. 5, æt. 67; a year of anarchy follows: his third son, Charles, whom he had appointed duke of Courland, is displaced by Katharine, to make room for Biren, whom Peter III. had recalled from banishment. Death of the earl of Granville, æt. 78, of Charles Wyndham, earl of Egremont, and of William Shenstone, æt. 49. Birth of Jean Paul Richter, of the empress Josephine, of prince Poniatowski, of Joanna Baillie, of Talma, of lord Edward Fitzgerald, and of Moreau.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ge
1764	1178 1179	8 Mustafa III.	7 Clement XIII. July 6.	6 Chas. III.	50 Louis XV.	15 Jos. Emanuel.	25 Frederic II. *the Great.*	28 Chas. Eugene.	2 Frederic Augustus III.	20 Maximilian Jos. I.	20 Fr cus I Gra duke Tus cany
1765	1179 1180	9 —	8 —	7 —	51 —	16 —	26 —	29 —	3 —	21 —	1 Jo seph
1766	1180 1181	10 —	9 —	8 —	52 —	17 —	27 —	30 —	4 —	22 —	2 —
1767	1181 1182	11 —	10 —	9 —	53 —	18 —	28 —	31 —	5 —	23 —	3 —
1768	1182 1183	12 —	11 —	10 —	54 —	19 —	29 —	32 —	6 —	24 —	4 —
1769	1184	13 —	d. Feb 2 1 Clement XIV. May 19.	11 —	55 —	20 —	30 —	33 —	7 —	25 —	5 —
1770	1185	14 —	2 —	12 —	56 —	21 —	31 —	34 —	8 —	26 —	6 —
1771	1186	15 —	3 —	13 —	57 —	22 —	32 —	35 —	9 —	27 —	7 —

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Repetition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1764	35 Chas. Emanuel.	28 Francis II.	6 Ferdinand IV.	19 Frederic V.	14 Adolphus Frederic.	1 Stanislas Augustus	3 Katharine II.	14 William V. *stadholder.*		5 Geo. III. Oct. 25.
1765	36 ——	1 Leopold.	7 ——	20 ——	15 ——	2 ——	4 ——	15 ——	1 Lord Clive.	6 —— *b.* William IV. *d.* the duke of Cumberland and prince Frederic William.
1766	37 ——	2 ——	8 ——	1 Christian VII.	16 ——	3 ——	5 ——	16 ——	2 ——	7 —— *b.* Princess Royal. *m.* Princess Caroline Matilda.
1767	38 ——	3 ——	9 ——	2 ——	17 ——	4 ——	6 ——	17 ——	3 ——	8 —— *b.* Prince Edward. *d.* Prince Edward Augustus, *duke of York*
1768	39 ——	4 ——	10 ——	3 ——	18 ——	5 ——	7 ——	18 ——	4 ——	9 —— *b.* Princess Augusta Sophia.
1769	40 ——	5 ——	11 ——	4 ——	19 ——	6 ——	8 ——	19 ——	*See Events.*	10 ——
1770	41 ——	6 ——	12 ——	5 ——	20 ——	7 ——	9 ——	20 ——		11 —— *b.* Princess Elizabeth.
1771	42 ——	7 ——	13 ——	6 ——	1 Gustavus III.	8 ——	10 ——	21 ——		12 —— *b.* Prince Ernest Augustus, *m.* Duke of Cumberland.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1764	Wilkes expelled the House of Commons, Jan. 20. Debate on "general warrants" Feb. 15. The royal assent given to the Grenville Act for taxing the America colonies, April 5. Battle of Buxar; the nabob of Oude and the Mogul are defeated by colonel Munro, Oct. 22. Commodore Byron sails on his voyage discovery, June 21. A royal edict totally suppresses the Jesuits in Franc protest of the pope, in defence of the Order. Joseph, son of the emperor Franc elected king of the Romans. Under the influence of Prussia and Russia, Sta islas Augustus, count Poniatowski, is chosen king of Poland by the Diet. Dea of Madame de Pompadour, æt. 42, of Robert Dodsley, æt. 61, of count Algarott æt. 52, of Sir John Barnard, æt. 79, of Pulteney, earl of Bath, æt. 82, and of Wm Hogarth, æt. 67. Birth of Charles, afterwards earl Grey, of Bernadotte, afte wards king of Sweden, of Wm. Conyngham, afterwards lord Plunkett, and Sidney, afterwards Sir Sidney Smith. Winckelmann publishes his History Ancient Art, and marquis Beccaria his Treatise on Crimes and Punishments First improvement of the steam-engine, by James Watt.
1765	Birth of the king's third son, William Henry, afterwards duke of Clarence an William IV., Aug. 21. The opposition of the American colonies to the Gre ville Act, referred to by the king in his speech on the opening of parliament Jan. 10. The royal assent given to the American Stamp Act, March 22. disc sions on the Regency Bill, brought in on the first manifestation of the kin malady, April. Lord Clive commander-in-chief and governor of Bengal, May 3. The marquis of Rockingham's ministry commences, July 10; Edmund Burke his private secretary, brought into parliament for Wendover. Chief-justice Pratt created lord Camden. Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ceded to the E. I. Com pany by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12. Death of William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, æt. 44. The American Stamp Act comes into operation Nov. 1; the West Indian islands submit to it, but the Northern Colonies resist, and stop all trade with their mother-country. Parliament meets, Dec. 17. Death of prince Frederic William, the king's youngest brother, 29, æt. 15, and of James the *Pretender*, son of James II., at Rome, 30, æt. 77. The sovereign rights the duke of Athol in the Isle of Man purchased by parliament. Death of the emperor Francis, Aug. 18, æt. 56. Maria Theresa continues to govern her hereditary States, and her son, Joseph II., succeeds as emperor; Tuscany is given to her second son, Leopold. The innocence of Calas, and injustice of the sen tence against him, publicly declared in France; death of the dauphin, Dec. 20 æt. 36; his son (afterwards Louis XVI.) takes the title. Death of Dr. Richard Pococke, bishop of Meath, æt. 64, of David Mant, æt. 67, and of Dr. Edward Young, æt. 64. Birth of James, afterwards Sir James Mackintosh, and of Etienne Macdonald, afterwards French marshal and duke of Tarentum. Les sing publishes his Laocoon, and Mably his Observations on French History The old mulberry-tree before Shakspear's house at Stratford-on-Avon cut down
1766	Marriage of the king's youngest sister, Caroline Matilda, to Christian VII., king of Denmark, Oct. 1. Birth of Charlotte Augusta Matilda, princess royal, after wards queen of Wirtemberg, Sept. 29. Parliament meets, Jan. 14; repeals the American Stamp Act, March 8. Byron returns from his voyage, May 9. Pro rogation of parliament, June 6. Pitt empowered by the king to form a new ad ministration, July 12. Wallis and Carteret sail to explore the Southern Ocean 26. The new ministers enter upon office, and their chief takes the title of earl Chatham, Aug. 2. The government of the country much disordered and weak ened by the numerous changes in the last six years. The dividend on East India stock advanced to ten per cent., Sept. 26. Distress and riots caused by the high price of bread; embargo on the exportation of corn, by order of council Parliament meets, Nov. 11. Act of indemnity for the advisers of the em bargo, Dec. 16. The winter unusually severe. Death of Frederic V., king of Denmark, Jan. 14; he is succeeded by his son, Christian VII. Death of Stan islas Leczinsky, former king of Poland, Feb. 23, æt. 89; his duchy of Lorrain is annexed to the crown of France. Bougainville sent out by the French govern ment on a voyage of discovery. Count Lally, late governor of the French pos sessions in the East Indies, beheaded at Paris, May 8. Tumults in Spain, occ

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sioned by a royal edict for changing the national costume; the minister Squilaci dismissed, and Aranda appointed in his place; death of the queen-dowager, Elizabeth, or Isabella, of Parma, æt. 74. The Diet of Poland, influenced by the papal nuncio and the French ambassador, refuses all concessions to the *Dissidents*, or Protestants, on whose behalf Russia and Prussia interfere; the first step towards the partition of Poland. William V., declared of age, takes upon himself the government of Holland. Death of John Leland, æt. 75, of Quin, the actor, æt. 73, of Samuel Chandler, æt. 73, of the Austrian field-marshal, count Daun, æt. 61, and of Wm. Caslon, the type-founder, æt. 74. Birth of Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, afterwards baroness De Stael, of T. R. Malthus, of Nicholas Vansittart, afterwards lord Bexley, and of Grouchy, afterwards French marshal.

1767 Birth of the king's fourth son, Edward Augustus, afterwards duke of Kent, Nov. 2. Death of the king's eldest brother, Edward Augustus, duke of York, at Monaco, Sept. 17, æt. 28. The reduction of the land-tax voted by the Commons, in opposition to the ministers, March 2. A dividend of 12½ per cent. on East India stock declared. May 6; rescinded by Act of parliament, June 24. The Commons resolve to impose duties on various articles imported into British America, June 2. Parliament prorogued, July 2. Lord Chatham's popularity and health decline. Lord Clive returns from India, July 15; unsettled state of the Company's affairs in that country, after his departure; alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam; war with Hyder Ali. Death of Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, Sept. 2, æt. 42. Riots of the Spitalfields weavers, Oct. 14; of the colliers at Stourbridge, Nov. 14; and in other parts of the country, distressed by the high prices of provisions. Parliament opened, Nov. 24. Lord North, chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 1. Public prayers for the king and royal family in Roman Catholic chapels, for the first time since 1688, 20. Marriage of the statholder to Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of Augustus William, brother to the king of Prussia. The Jesuits in Spain and Naples forcibly removed to the Papal States. Increased confusion in Poland; the Russian general Repnin, absolute in Warsaw, imprisons Zaluski, bishop of Kiof, with other leaders of the Catholic party, and compels the Diet to pass an Act of Toleration, Nov. 19. Katharine, in the name of her son Paul, resigns Holstein Gottorp and Schleswig to Denmark. Otaheite discovered (or revisited) by Wallis. Death of Dr. James Grainger, æt. 44. Birth of Maria Edgeworth, of Andrew Jackson, afterwards American president, of Augustus Wm. Von Schlegel, of Joseph Bonaparte, of Joachim Murat, afterwards king of Naples, and of Oudinot, afterwards marshal and duke of Reggio. About this time was born Saoud, grandson of Abdel Wahab, and chief propagator of the Wahaby sect. The House of Lords order the printing of their journals, parliamentary records, and of the Domesday Book. An improved telegraph invented by Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The spinning engine invented by James Hargrave.

1768 Birth of the king's second daughter, Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8. The duke of Grafton at the head of the ministry, Jan. 20; Lord Chatham retains the privy seal, but without influence; the duration of the Irish parliament limited to eight years, Feb. 2. Parliament prorogued, March 10; dissolved, 12. Six students expelled from Oxford, for Methodism. Wilkes elected for Middlesex, 28; committed to the King's Bench prison. The new parliament assembles, May 10; strangers excluded. Riot in St. George's Fields of a mob collected to conduct Wilkes to the House of Commons. Parliament prorogued, 21. Wallis returns from his voyage, 26. The outlawry of Wilkes reversed by the Judges, June 8; he is fined and imprisoned again for republishing his libels, 18. London disturbed by continued riots and processions in his favour. Lieutenant Cook sails from Deal in the *Endeavour*, accompanied by Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, Aug 6. The king of Denmark visits England and dines with the lord mayor, Sept. 23. Lord Chatham resigns office, Oct. 15, and the earl of Shelburne, 21. Resistance of the Americans to the taxes imposed on them; tumults in Boston; Gen. Gage sent to coerce them. Parliament meets, Nov. 8. The Royal Academy founded; Sir Joshua Reynolds, first president, knighted, Dec. 18. Death of Maria Leczinsky, queen of France, June 24. Corsica ceded to France by Genoa. A great scarcity in France. Free trade in corn is permitted. The Jesuits expelled from

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1768 *continued.*	Parma. Venice limits ecclesiastical orders. Papal Bulls against the late change disregarded. Louis XV. takes possession of Avignon and the Venaissin, an the king of Naples, of Benevento. The *Index Expurgatorius* suppressed in Po tugal. Convocation of an extraordinary Diet in Sweden. Confederation of Ba in Poland. War declared against Russia by the Turks. The baron De Tott em ployed to re-organize the Ottoman military. Death of Arthur Onslow, æt. 76 Lawrence Sterne, æt. 55, of Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, æt. 84, of archbishop Secke æt. 75, of Thomas Hollis, duke of Newcastle, æt. 75, and of the Rev. Joseph Spence æt. 76. Birth of Caroline Amelia Augusta, princess of Brunswick, afterward queen of England, May 17, of Sydney Smith (the author), and of Charlotte Corday Bruce commences his travels in Abyssinia.
1769	Wilkes expelled, Feb. 2; re-elected for Middlesex, 16; declared incapable of takin his seat, 17. Arrears of the civil list; provided for, March 2. Wilkes agai elected for Middlesex, 16; a new writ issued, 17. Hyder Ali defeats the Mah rattas and penetrates to the gates of Madras; treaty of peace with him, April An Act of parliament regulates the affairs of India; Colonel Ford and Messrs Vansittart and Scrafton, sent out as supervisors, are lost on their passage Wilkes again returned, April 13; colonel Luttrel declared member for Middlesex 16; petition of the county rejected, May 8. Parliament prorogued, 9; the free holders petition the king, 24; Westminster petitions for a dissolution of parlia ment, Aug. 29. Shakspear jubilee at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6. Paoli takes re fuge in England, and is presented to the king, 24. Riots in Spitalfields, Oct. Wilkes obtains a verdict for £4000, against lord Halifax, Nov. 10. The Irish parliament, disputing the powers of the privy council, is suddenly prorogued by the viceroy, lord Townshend, Dec. 26. All the Bourbon princes demand fro pope Clement XIII. the total suppression of the Jesuits; he calls a consistory to meet, Feb. 3, but dies on the 2nd; his successor, Ganganelli, æt. 64 (Clement XIV.), conciliates the offended powers, and appoints a commission to investigate their complaints. Bougainville returns from his voyage. The French East India Company dissolved. The *Caps*, or French party, prevail in the Swedish Diet at Norkioping; on the removal of the assembly to Stockholm, the *Hats* gain the ascendancy. The Russians defeat the Turks, take Choczim. Jassy, and Bu charest, and besiege Bender. Biren, æt. 82, resigns Courland to his son Peter Birth of Thomas Lawrence, of Arthur Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington of Napoleon Bonaparte, of Soult, and Ney, afterwards marshals; of Robert Stewart, afterwards lord Castlereagh and marquis of Londonderry; of John Mal colm, of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, afterwards bishop of Calcutta; of Geo Cuvier, of Chateaubriand, of John Quincey Adams, of Brunel the civil engine of Wm. Smith, the geologist, of Alexander Von Humboldt, of Talfien, of Mehemet Ali, and of Dupont de l'Eure. The first Letters of Junius published. Robertson receives £4,500 for his Charles V. Klopstock completes his "Messiah." Wat obtains the first patent for his steam-engine, and Richard Arkwright for his spinning-frame. Ducis translates "Hamlet," for the French stage.
1770	Birth of the king's third daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, May 22. Parliament opened, Jan. 9; maiden speech of Charles James Fox in support of the address. Lord chancellor Camden votes against his colleagues and delivers up the seals, 16. Sir John Cust resigns the speaker's chair 17; dies, 22: is succeeded by Sir Fletcher Norton. The new chancellor, Charles Yorke (lord Morden), reproved by his brother, lord Hardwicke, for taking office dies by his own hand, 20, æt. 48. Lord Chatham declares himself favourable to a reform of parliament, 22. The duke of Grafton resigns, 28. Commencement of lord North's ministry; Fox a junior lord of the Admiralty, and Charles Jenkinson of the Treasury. The resistance of the Americans to the imposed taxes more violent; lord North repeals them, except the duty on tea, March 5; the "Grenville Act" for deciding election-petitions introduced, 7. The corporation of London, the city of Westminster, and other places present remonstrances to the king against the proceedings in the case of Wilkes, 14; both Lords and Commons, in a joint address, deprecate these remonstrances, 24. Wilkes discharged, April 17; his debts and expenses paid by the "Society of Su

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Bill of Rights;" elected an alderman of London, 24. Resolutions moved by Burke, condemning the course pursued towards America, negatived by the Commons, May 8. Parliament prorogued, 18. Address of the London Corporation; lord-mayor Beckford's reply to the king's answer, 23. Trial of Almon, for selling Junius's Letter, June 2; of H. S. Woodfall, for printing and publishing the same, 13; Miller and Baldwin tried and acquitted for the same, July 13. Destructive fire in Portsmouth dockyard, 27. Dispute with Spain respecting the Falkland Islands; preparations for war, Oct. 27. Parliament meets, Nov. 13. The verdict against Woodfall declared not legal, 20. Discussion between chief-justice Mansfield and lord Camden, 28. Marriage of the Dauphin of France to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, May 16; dreadful accident during the display of fire-works in celebration of the event, 31. Mission of general Dumourier to Poland. Trial of the duke d'Aiguillon by the parliament of Paris; disputes between Louis XV. and all the parliaments of the kingdom; his mistress, Du Barry, prevails on him to banish the duke De Choiseul. Struensee, favoured by queen Matilda, supplants Bernstorf as minister in Denmark. The Russians take Bender. Their fleet, assisted by the English admiral, Elphinstone, and captain Greig, arrives in the Mediterranean and destroys the Turkish navy at Tchesme. Suvaroff commands the Russian army in Poland, and defeats the confederates. Death of William Beckford, lord-mayor of London, æt. 65. of Mark Akenside, æt. 49, of Thomas Chatterton, æt. 18, of Dr. John Jortin, æt. 72, of George Grenville, æt. 56, of Alexander Cruden, æt. 69, of John Jonas Brucker, æt. 79, of Wm. Guthrie, æt. 62, of George Whitfield æt. 76, of the marquis of Granby, and of the duke of Argyle. Birth of George Canning, of William Huskisson, of William Wordsworth, of Robert Jenkinson, afterwards lord Hawkesbury and earl of Liverpool, of Sir Francis Burdett, and of Thorwaldsen the sculptor. Lord Grosvenor recovers £10,000 damages from the duke of Cumberland, in a suit for criminal conversation. The right of literary property determined by the decision of the Court of Chancery against Taylor, for having pirated Thomson's "Seasons." Lieut. Cook anchors in Botany Bay, April 28. Bruce penetrates to the sources of the Nile.
1771	Birth of the king's fifth son, Ernest Augustus, afterwards duke of Cumberland and king of Hanover, June 5. The king's brother, Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland, marries Mrs. Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, Oct. 4. Henry Bathurst made baron Apsley and lord chancellor. Thurlow, attorney-general, and Alexander Wedderburne, solicitor-general, Jan. 23. Attempt of the Commons to prevent the publication of their debates in the newspapers, Feb. 8. A royal proclamation for the apprehension of the printers, March 8; they are released by the London magistrates, 15. Lord-mayor Crosby and alderman Oliver committed to the Tower, 26; liberated, May 8. The printing of the debates ever since continued without interruption. Wilkes one of the sheriffs of London, July 1. Lieut. Cook returns, 13; is promoted to the rank of captain. The plants brought by Mr. Banks from the South Sea Islands are conveyed to Kew gardens, Aug. 1. The Falkland Isles restored by the Spaniards, Dec. 14. Hyder Ali extends his conquests over the native chiefs in Calicut. A famine desolates Bengal. Arbitrary measures of Louis XV.; he banishes the parliament of Paris, and substitutes a new body in its place; other parliaments suppressed. Italy tranquil and flourishing, through the liberal use of power by Ganganelli (Clement XIV.). Death of Adolphus Frederic, king of Sweden, Feb. 12, æt. 61; accession of his son, Gustavus III. Anarchy and distress increase in Poland. The confederates are supplied with money by France; they fail in an attempt to seize the person of the king. Austrian and Prussian armies enter the country. Dumourier returns to France. The Russians take Asof, force the Isthmus of Perecop, and conquer the Crimea. Death of the poet Gray, æt. 55, of Helvetius, æt. 56, of Tobias Smollett, æt. 51, of John, duke of Bedford, æt. 61. Birth of Walter Scott, of James Montgomery, of John Lingard, of the archduke Charles of Austria, of prince Schwartzenberg and lord Ponsonby. First publication of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, projected and edited by William Smellie. Arkwright's second patent for his improvement in cotton-spinning.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ge Ma
1772	1187	16 Mustafa III.	4 Clement XIV. May 19.	14 Chas. III.	58 Louis XV.	23 Jos. Emanuel.	33 Frederic II. the Great	36 Chas. Eugene.	10 Fred Augustus III.	28 Maximilian Joseph I.	8 Jo seph
1773	1188	17 ——	5 ——	15 ——	59 ——	24 ——	34 ——	37 ——	11 ——	29 ——	9 —
1774	1189	1 Abdul Ahmed.	6 —— d. Sept. 22.	16 ——	1 Louis XVI.	25 ——	35 ——	38 ——	12 ——	30 ——	10 —
1775	1190	2 ——	1 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	17 ——	2 ——	26 ——	36 ——	39 ——	13 ——	31 ——	11 —
1776	1191	3 ——	2 ——	18 ——	3 ——	27 ——	37 ——	40 ——	14 ——	32 ——	12 —
1777	1192	4 ——	3 ——	19 ——	4 ——	1 Maria Francesca and Pedro III.	38 ——	41 ——	15 ——	33 ——	13 —

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Reposition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1772	48 Chas. Emanuel.	8 Leopold.	14 Ferdinand IV.	7 Christian VII.	2 Gustavus III.	9 Stanislas Augustus.	11 Katharine II.	23 William V. *stadholder.*	1 Warren Hastings.	13 Geo. III. Oct. 25. *d.* Princess of Wales. *m.* Duke of Gloucester.
1773	1 Victor Amadeus III.	9 ——	15——	8——	3——	10——	12 ——	23——	2 ——	14 —— *b.* Prince Augustus Frederic.
1774	2 ——	10 ——	16——	9 ——	4——	11——	13 ——	24——	3 ——	15 —— *b.* Prince Adolphus Frederic
1775	3 ——	11 ——	17——	10——	5——	12——	14 ——	25——	4 ——	16 —— *d.* Matilda, *queen of Denmark.*
1776	4 ——	12 ——	18——	11——	6——	13——	15 ——	26——	5 ——	17 —— *b* Princess Mary. *b.* Prince William Frederic of Gloucester.
1777	5 ——	13 ——	19——	12——	7——	14——	16 ——	27——	6 ——	18 —— *b.* Princess Sophia.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1772	Death of Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, widow of the late Frederic, prince of Wales, and mother of George III., Feb. 8, æt. 53. Marriage of the duke of Gloucester to lady Waldegrave publicly declared, Sept. 17. Opening of parliament, Jan. 21. Silver cups presented by the Common Council of London to aldermen Crosby, Wilkes, and Oliver, 22. A petition from some of the clergy and other professional men for relief from subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles, rejected by the Commons, Feb. 6. The king's message to parliament, 20; produces the Royal Marriage Act, 12 George III. c. 11. Second voyage of capt. Cook, with the "Resolution" and "Adventure," April 9. Increasing disorders in the administration of Indian affairs; Parliamentary investigation commences. Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal, 13. A Bill for the Relief of Dissenters introduced, May 8; passed by the Commons, rejected by the Lords. Parliament prorogued, June 9. Beckford's statue placed in Guildhall, 11. Commercial panic in London, caused by the bank of Neal, Fordyce and Co. stopping payment, 16. Judgment of lord Mansfield in favour of the negro Somerset, 22. Granville Sharpe commences his efforts for the abolition of the slave trade. Bachelors of Arts relieved from signing the Thirty-nine Articles at Cambridge, 23. Commotions in North America; extensive smuggling; the populace of Rhode Island burn a revenue cutter attempting to interfere. Five supervisors appointed by the directors to investigate the state of the Company's affairs in India; are ordered not to proceed there, Dec. 1. Arrest of Struensee and Brandt in Denmark. Charges made against the queen; her brother, George III., sends a fleet to protect her, by which she is conveyed to Germany, and retires to Zell. Struensee and Brandt beheaded. Count Bernstorf recalled; dies of an apoplectic fit, æt. 60; his nephew, count Andrew Peter Bernstorff, is appointed minister in his place. Revolution in Sweden; Gustavus obtains absolute power. First partition of Poland by Russia, Austria, and Prussia; dispersion of the confederates; confiscation of their estates. Negotiations between the Russians and Turks at Fokshani; transferred to Bucharest. Gregory Orlof, supplanted in the favour of the empress, returns suddenly to Petersburg and regains his influence. Death of Ernest John Biren, former duke of Courland, æt. 85, of James Brindley, projector of the duke of Bridgewater's and other canals, æt. 56, of Wm. Borlase, the antiquary, æt. 77, and of Emanuel Swedenborg, in London, æt. 83. Birth of Louis Antoine Henri, duke d'Enghien, of Richard, afterwards general lord Hill, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, of David Ricardo, of John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord Lyndhurst, of Frederic Von Schlegel, of J. M. W. Turner, and of Suchet, afterwards general in the French army. Sir John Pringle succeeds James West, in the chair of President of the Royal Society. Junction of the Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire canals, Sept. 7. Dr. Priestley communicates to the Royal Society his Observations on different kinds of air.
1773	Birth of the king's sixth son, Augustus Frederic, afterwards duke of Sussex, Jan. 27. Meeting of parliament, 19, a motion to shorten the duration of parliaments negatived, 26. The lord mayor discontinues the official commemoration of the death of Charles I., 30. The university of Oxford rejects the modification of the Thirty-nine Articles adopted by Cambridge, Feb. 4. A motion to the same effect lost in the House of Commons, 23. War with the Caribs of St. Vincent's closed by acts of great cruelty. Charges brought against lord Clive in the House of Commons, May 7. Act for regulating the government of India. The governor of Bengal made governor-general of all the settlements; this extensive power vested in Warren Hastings, June 16. Visit of the king to Portsmouth, 22; voyage of capt. Phipps in search of a North-west passage, 2. Parliament prorogued, July 1. Return of capt. Phipps, Sept. 20. Cargoes of tea destroyed by the people of Boston in America, Dec. 18. The Society of Jesuits totally abolished by a papal Bull, July 21. Death of Charles Emanuel III., king of Sardinia, Jan. 20, æt. 72; he is succeeded by his son, Victor Amadeus III. Denmark obtains Holstein in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. Negotiations at Bucharest broken off. The Russians advance over the Danube, fail in an attack on Varna, and recross the river. Rebellion of Pugatchef, who personates Peter III., and finds many supporters. Death of Philip Dormer

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, æt. 79, of Dr. Hawkesworth, æt. 58, of Andrew Brice of Exeter, æt. 83, and of George, lord Lyttleton, æt. 64. Birth of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, afterwards king of the French, Oct. 6; of Wm. Henry Harrison, afterwards president U.S., of prince Metternich, of Frederic Cuvier, of Sismonde de Sismondi, of Amelia Alderson, afterwards. Mrs. Opie, of Francis Jeffrey, of Henry, lord Holland, of lord Cloncurry, and of Henry Hunt. Bruce returns from Abyssinia. Dr. Priestley receives the Copley medal from the Royal Society. The Runcorn locks on the duke of Bridgewater's canal opened, June 10. A slight eruption of Moelfammo, a volcanic mountain near Holywell in Flintshire, Feb. 4. Guatemala destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 15; it is deserted by its surviving inhabitants, who build a new city of the same name at the distance of eight leagues. The empress Katharine orders the universal practice of inoculation for the small-pox at Petersburg.

1774 Birth of prince Adolphus Frederic, seventh son of George III., and afterwards duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24. Parliament opened, Jan. 13; the petition of the Massachusetts assembly presented by Dr. Franklin, dismissed by the privy-council; he is removed from his office of deputy post-master-general for the colonies, 29. The Rev. John Horne (Horne Tooke) summoned before the Commons for his Letter to the Speaker, Feb. 1; the House of Lords, on an appeal, decides that the common law of Copyright was abrogated by the statute of 1709 (8 Anne c. 19), 22. Charles James Fox dismissed from his office, 28. The thanks of the Commons given to John Howard, high sheriff of Bedfordshire, for his attention to the general state of prisons, March 4; Act passed for their improvement (14 Geo. III. c. 59); Bill for closing the port of Boston, brought into the House of Commons, March 14; this and two other coercion Acts are passed, and general Gage sent as governor of Massachusetts, with four regiments to reinforce the army in America. Elijah Impey appointed chief-justice of the new court of judicature in Bengal, March 22. A motion for taking into consideration the tea-duty calls forth Burke's celebrated speech on American taxation, April 19. General Gage dissolves the Massachusetts assembly, May 17. The London booksellers petition for an amendment of the Copyright Act; a Bill passes the Commons, but is thrown out by the Lords, June 2. An Act for the government of Canada gives force to the French laws there and religious liberty to the Catholic population. Parliament prorogued, 22. Captain Furneaux, of the "Adventure," the companion of captain Cook, returns to England, July 14. The Falkland islands abandoned by the English, Sept. 1. The first congress of the American States meets at Philadelphia, and issues its Declaration of Rights, 5; George Washington delegate from Virginia. Parliament dissolved, 30. Wilkes elected lord mayor, Oct. 8. Lord Clive, mortified by the charges brought against him last year, terminates his own life, Nov. 22, æt. 49. A violent storm causes great damage on the eastern coast, 25. The new parliament opened, 29. Wilkes allowed to take his seat for Middlesex. Death of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV., supposed to have been poisoned by the ex-Jesuits, Sept. 22, æt. 69; a splendid copy of the works of Piranesi had been presented by him to George III. The papal chair remains vacant for five months. Death of Louis XV., May 10, æt. 64, caused by the small-pox; his grandson, Louis XVI., commences his reign by popular measures; his new minister of finance, Turgot, introduces many beneficial reforms; his measures fail, from the exhausted state of the treasury, the impoverished condition of the people, the opposition of the queen, and the intrigues of the duke de Choiseul. Pombal provides for Portugal a better system both of colonial and internal government. Death of the sultan Mustafa III., æt. 59; his brother, Abdul Ahmed, perseveres in the war, contrary to the advice of his ministers and generals. The Russians cross the Danube in June, take Silistria, and surround the grand vizir in his camp at Shumla. Treaty of peace signed at Kutchuk Kainardji, July 21. Katharine and her general Romantzof profess magnanimity, and restore many conquests; but Russia gains immense advantages. Pugatchef's rebellion suppressed. Death of Oliver Goldsmith, æt. 43, of Henry, first lord Holland, father of Charles James Fox, æt. 69, of Condamine, the French traveller, æt. 73, of Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin, mur-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1774 *continued.*	dered in Tartary, æt. 31, of Paul Whitehead, æt. 64. Birth of Robert Southey and of Wm. Mitford. Goethe, by his "Sorrows of Werther," obtains the patronage of the duke of Saxe Weimar. Lavoisier publishes his first experiments and discoveries. Theophilus Lindsey, having resigned the valuable living of Catterick, forms the Unitarian congregation of Essex Street chapel, London. The tomb of Edward I., in Westminster Abbey, opened by the Antiquarian Society. Macklin the actor fails in an attempt to prosecute some who had hissed him off the stage. Watt, in partnership with Boulton, founds his establishment at Soho, and makes farther improvement in his Steam-Engine.
1775	Death of Caroline Matilda, the king's sister and queen of Denmark, at Zell, May 10, æt. 24. Buckingham house purchased for the queen, Jan. 17. Lord Chatham urges unsuccessfully conciliatory measures towards the Americans, 20. A petition from the London merchants presented to the Commons, 23. A powerful fleet fitted out, 25. Lord Chatham renews his proposition without effect, Feb. 1. Warm debates in the Commons, 9. Burke's resolutions negatived, March 22. Act to exclude the colonists from fishing in Newfoundland, 30. Wilkes, as lord-mayor, presents the city of London address to the king, for the removal of his ministers and a change of policy towards America, April 10. Lord Effingham resigns his commission, refusing to act in a military capacity against the colonists, 12; first hostilities at Lexington; general Gage, with a great loss of men, destroys the magazines collected there, 19. Second American congress assembles; orders an army to be raised, and issues a paper currency, May 10; the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point surprised by the Americans, 17. Parliament prorogued, 26. Act of Congress for the perpetual Union of the States, 29; George Washington appointed general-in-chief of their forces, June 16; battle of Bunker's Hill, near Boston; the Americans repulsed, and the suburb of Charles-Town burnt by general Gage, 17; appeal of the American congress to the people of England, July 7. Captain Cook in the "Endeavour" arrives at Portsmouth, 31. Outrages of the White Boys in Ireland, Aug. Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, and Leicester address the king in support of his measures, Sept. 13. The merchants of London and Bristol petition for the termination of the contest, Oct. 11; Counter-petition from London, 14. Meeting of parliament, 26; the duke of Grafton, lord privy-seal, declares his dissent from the coercive policy of his colleagues; resigns his office, Nov. 9; lord George Sackville made secretary of State, 10. The American general Montgomery surprises Montreal, 12; general Gage returns, and arrives in London, 13. Burke's conciliatory measures again rejected by the Commons, 16; lord North brings in a bill prohibiting all trade whatever with the revolted colonies, 20; Montgomery killed in an unsuccessful attack on Quebec, Dec. 31. Benares ceded to the English, by the nabob of Oude. Cardinal John Angelo Braschi elected pope Pius VI. The emperor Joseph II. is resisted by the nobles of Moravia and Bohemia, in his attempt to relieve the peasantry from the burdens of road-labour. The king of Denmark stops all intercourse between his subjects and the American provinces. Potemkin, Katharine's new favourite, violates the treaty with the Turks. Death of Allen, lord Bathurst, æt. 91, and of John Baskerville of Birmingham, æt. 69. Birth of Dan. O'Connell, T. F. Dibdin, Charles Lamb, J. J. Audubon, C. Malte-Brun, and Henry Mellon, afterwards Mrs. Coutts and duchess of St. Alban's. Stereotype-printing first attempted at Philadelphia, by Dr. Franklin's nephew, Benjamin Mecom. Pestalozzi introduces the Fellenberg system of education. The tunnel of Norwood, nearly two miles long, on the Chesterfield canal, opened, May 8. Sheridan's "Rivals" performed for the first time, Jan. 17. Drury Lane Theatre, rebuilt under the direction of Garrick, re-opened, Sept. 22. Lavater's first "Fragments in Physiognomy" published. D'Anville appointed geographer to the king of France. Invention of the mule for spinning cotton, by Samuel Crompton.
1776	Birth of the king's fourth daughter, Mary, April 25; and of prince Wm. Frederic, Jan. 15, son of the duke of Gloucester, and her future consort. Hessian troops hired to serve in America, Feb. 16. Viscount Pitt, earl Chatham's son, resigns his commission, to avoid fighting in an unjust cause, 20. Wilkes loses his election for chamberlain of London. General Carleton obliges the Americans to

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withdraw from Canada, March 6. Washington obliges general Howe to evacuate Boston, 17. Motion of Wilkes for a reform in parliament negatived, 20. Trial of the duchess of Kingston for bigamy, April 15. The English fleet repulsed at Charleston in Carolina, June 28. Declaration of Independence by Congress, July 4; population of these colonies 2,614,300; landing of the British troops on Staten Island, 9. Riots of weavers at Shepton Mallet, to destroy machinery, 10. Captain Cook sails on his third voyage. General Howe drives the Americans from Long Island, Aug. 27; takes New York, Sept. 15; American squadron defeated on lake Champlain, Oct. 11; victory of general Howe on White Plains, 29. Opening of parliament, 31; the king's troops take Rhode Island, Dec. 8; Washington captures a body of Hessians in New Jersey, 25. The transactions of this year in the East Indies furnish the charges subsequently brought against Warren Hastings. Col. Upton concludes the treaty of Poorunda with the Mahrattas. Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, imprisoned by the members of his council. Many peers created or promoted; Sir Edward Hawke made lord Hawke, and Sir Jeffrey Amherst, lord Amherst. Franklin ambassador from America to France; a fleet equipped at Brest; Malesherbes retires from office; Turgot is dismissed; Necker appointed comptroller-general of finance. The emperor Joseph establishes religious liberty in his dominions. Portugal breaks off all intercourse with the States of America. Potemkin ceases to be the personal favourite of the empress Katharine; recommends Zavadofsky as his successor, and retains all his political power. The anti-monastic spirit spreads in Italy; many monasteries are suppressed by the king of Naples. Martini completes his Italian version of the Scriptures, sanctioned by, and dedicated to, Pius VI. The Society of Illuminati founded at Ingolstadt by Weishaupt. Death of David Hume, æt. 65, of James Ferguson, æt 66, and of John Harrison, inventor of the time-piece. Birth of B. G. Niebuhr, of Sir H. Parnell, afterwards lord Congleton, and of Geo. Birkbeck. Edward Jenner first notices the anti-variolous influence of the cow-pox. Bougainville returns from his voyage Gibbon publishes the first vol. in 4to. of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and Adam Smith his "Wealth of Nations." Garrick retires from the stage, June 10; and disposes of his interest in Drury Lane Theatre to R. B. Sheridan and others. Henry Dundas appointed lord-advocate of Scotland, March 4. Dr. Beilby Porteous made bishop of Chester. Freemasons' Hall opened, May 20. The Observatory on Calton Hill, Edinburgh, founded, July 22.

1777 Birth of the king's fifth daughter, Sophia, Nov. 3. The arrears of the civil list paid by a vote of the Commons, April 9. Lord Pigot dies in confinement at Madras, 17. Sir Fletcher Norton's address to the king on the subject of the civil list grant, May 7. Lord Chatham, brought down to the House of Lords, wrapped in flannel, makes another ineffectual motion to stop hostilities in America, 30. Parliament prorogued, June 6. The Rev. John Horne (Tooke) convicted of a libel and imprisoned, July 4. Defeat of the Hessians by general Starke, at Benington, 16; of Washington, by general Howe, at Brandywine, Sept. 11; lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia; the Congress removes to Lancaster, 26; victory of general Burgoyne at German Town, Oct. 3; he is surrounded by the Americans under general Gates at Saratoga, and compelled to surrender with his army, 17. Parliament meets, Nov. 20. Habeas Corpus Act suspended, Dec. 11. The French government secretly supports the Americans; the marquis La Fayette and many officers proceed to join them, April 4. Death of Joseph Emanuel, king of Portugal, Feb. 24, æt. 63; his daughter, Maria Francesca, shares her regal power with Pedro, her uncle and husband; they dismiss Pombal, revoke his reforms, and restore the influence of the priesthood. The emperor Joseph visits Paris, and the king of Sweden Petersburg. Division of the Crim Tartars into two parties, the Russian and the Turkish; each has its own khan. Death of Albert von Haller, æt. 79, of Wm. Bowyer, æt. 78, and of Samuel Foote, the actor, æt. 56. Birth of Thomas Campbell, of Joseph Hume, of Lucien Bonaparte, of Henry Clay, of Nicholas C. Tindall, and the present Sir Colin Campbell. Execution of Dr. Dodd for forgery, June 27. In a cause tried before lord Mansfield, the chevalier d'Eon is alleged to be a female, July 1.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany
1778	1193	5 Abdul Ahmed.	4 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	20 Chas. III.	5 Louis XVI.	2 Maria Francesca and Pedro III.	39 Frederic II. *the Great.*	4 Chas. Eugene.	16 Frederic Augustus III.	1 Chas. Theodore.	14 Joseph II.
1779	1194	6 —	5 —	21 —	6 —	3 —	40 —	43 —	17 —	2 —	15 —
1780	1195	7 —	6 —	22 —	7 —	4 —	41 —	44 —	18 —	3 —	16 —
1781	1196	8 —	7 —	23 —	8 —	5 —	42 —	45 —	19 —	4 —	17 —
1782	1197	9 —	8 —	24 —	9 —	6 —	43 —	46 —	20 —	5 —	18 —
1783	1198	10 —	9 —	25 —	10 —	7 —	44 —	47 —	21 —	6 —	19 —

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Repetition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Poland.	Russia.	Holland.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1778	6 Victor Amadeus III.	14 Leopold.	20 Ferdinand IV.	13 Christian VII.	8 Gustavus III.	15 Stanislas Augustus.	17 Katharine II.	28 William V. *statholder.*	7 Warren Hastings.	19 Geo. III. Oct. 25.
1779	7 ——	15 ——	21 ——	14 ——	9 ——	16 ——	18 ——	29 ——	8 ——	20 —— *b.* Prince Octavius.
1780	8 ——	16 ——	22 ——	15 ——	10 ——	17 ——	19 ——	30 ——	9 ——	21 —— *b.* Prince Alfred.
1781	9 ——	17 ——	23 ——	16 ——	11 ——	18 ——	20 ——	31 ——	10 ——	22 ——
1782	10 ——	18 ——	24 ——	17 ——	12 ——	19 ——	21 ——	32 ——	11 ——	23 —— *d.* Prince Alfred.
1783	11 ——	19 ——	25 ——	18 ——	13 ——	20 ——	22 ——	33 ——	12 ——	24 —— *b.* Princess Amelia. *d.* Prince Octavius

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1778	Nootka Sound discovered by captain Cook, Jan. 15. Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities raise regiments by private subscriptions; the Common council of London refuses to do the same, 16; lord Abingdon moves that this mode of raising troops is unconstitutional and illegal; the Lords reject his motion, Feb. 5. The king of France recognizes the independence of the American States, and enters into alliance with them, 6. The earl of Carlisle and others appointed commissioners to treat for a reconciliation with the colonies, March 9. The French ambassador leaves London, 10, and lord Stormont returns from Paris; embargo on French ships, and the militia embodied, 27. The duke of Richmond recommends the recognition of the independence of the colonies; lord Chatham opposes this in his last speech; falls down in a fit, and is carried out of the House, April 7. Paul Jones with an American privateer infests the coasts of Cumberland and Scotland; attacks Whitehaven; general Howe resigns his command in America, and is succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton, 14. The king visits Chatham, and reviews the First regiment of Royals, 25. The treaty with France is received in America, May 2. Lord Mansfield decides that the Postmaster-General is not answerable for the loss of money enclosed in letters, 8. Death of the earl of Chatham, 11, æt. 70. The royal assent given to the Act, 18 Geo. III. c. 60, introduced by Sir George Saville for mitigating the laws against Roman Catholics, 28. Thurlow lord chancellor, June 1. Parliament prorogued, after having passed some Acts introduced by Burke, for the relief of Irish trade, 3. Public funeral of the earl of Chatham, 9. Alexander Wedderburne Attorney-general, 18. Refusal of the American congress to treat with the English commissioners, 17; the king's troops evacuate Philadelphia, 18; are conveyed by lord Howe's fleet to New York, 30; arrival of the French admiral D'Estaing in the Delaware, July 11; indecisive naval engagement off Ushant between Keppel and D'Orvilliers, 27; partisan warfare, in which the American loyalists destroy Wyoming, and the Virginians lay waste the Canadian settlements on the Mississippi; surrender of Pondicherry to the British, Oct. 11. La Fayette challenges the earl of Carlisle, who declines to be answerable, as a private individual, for expressions used by the Commissioners collectively in a public document; the Commissioners leave America, Oct.; the Sandwich Islands discovered by capt. Cook, Nov. 26. Parliament meets, 26. General Burgoyne demands a court-martial and parliamentary inquiry into his conduct; both are refused; he is deprived of his military commands. Charles Jenkinson secretary at war, Dec. 10. On the death of Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria descends by inheritance to the elector Palatine, Charles Theodore; Austria claims some portions of Bavaria; the emperor Joseph takes forcible possession of them; the king of Prussia advances with a large army to oppose him, but retires into Silesia. Spain and Holland negotiate secretly with the American States. The Dutch ambassador in London complains of seizures made by English cruizers. Russia marches an army into the Crimea; Turkey threatens war; peace preserved through the mediation of France and Prussia. Death of Linnæus, æt. 71, of Dr. Arne, æt. 68, of Voltaire, May 30, æt. 85, of Rousseau, July 2, æt. 66, and of Piranesi, æt. 67. Birth of Henry Brougham. The Theatre at Saragossa burnt down; 600 lives lost, Dec. 17. Sir Joseph Banks, knight of the Bath, a baronet, and president of the Royal Society.
1779	Birth of prince Octavius, the king's eighth son, Feb. 23. The New Year's Storm, followed by a long and severe frost, Jan. 1. The chapel of Greenwich Hospital burnt, 2. The principal cities in Scotland pass resolutions against the concessions made to Roman Catholics, 8. No-popery riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow, Feb. 2. Admiral Keppel, accused of misconduct in the battle off Ushant, is acquitted by a court-martial, 11. Capt. Cook killed by the natives of Owyhee, 14. Sir Hugh Palliser, the accuser of admiral Keppel, resigns all his employments, 17. Act 19 Geo. III. c. 44, passed for the relief of Protestant Dissenters. Petition of the university of Oxford against it, March 30. French attack on the island of Jersey repulsed, May 1; the British troops occupy Stoney Point and Verplank; Washington retreats, 30; hostile manifesto of Spain, June 16; the island of St. Vincent taken by the French, 17. Parliament prorogued, July

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Naval action in the West Indies between Byron and D'Estaing, 6; Stoney Point recovered by the American general Wayne, 15. The Victualling office, Plymouth, burnt, 22. The admission of foreigners to the dockyards prohibited, 30. Senegal and Goree taken from the French, Aug. 8; the combined French and Spanish fleets masters of the Channel; invasion of England threatened; siege of Gibraltar commenced. Riots in Manchester, to destroy the machinery used in spinning cotton, Oct. 9; the Irish volunteers support the parliament to obtain freedom of trade, 12. The Spanish port of Omoa, in the bay of Honduras, plundered by the English, 16. The Americans and French repulsed at Savannah. The Dutch allow Paul Jones to take his prizes into their harbours, 29. Resolutions of the Lancashire magistrates on the benefit derived from the use of machinery, Nov. 11. Great agitation in Dublin, 15. Wilkes elected chamberlain of London, 22. Meeting of parliament, 25; lord North introduces his measures of concession to Ireland, Dec. 13. The members of the Madras council, who imprisoned lord Pigot, brought to trial and convicted of a misdemeanour, 20. Great county meeting at York, to petition for economy in the national expenditure, 30. Through the mediation of France and Russia, the impending war in Germany is averted by the peace of Teschen, May 13. The marquis de Pombal tried at Lisbon and imprisoned for life. Death of Thomas, lord Lyttleton, æt. 36, of Richard Grenville, earl Temple, the friend of Wilkes; of David Garrick, æt. 62, of Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, æt 81, and of Dr. Armstrong. Prince Wm. Henry (duke of Clarence), æt. 14, a post-captain in the royal navy. Sir Robert Walpole's Houghton collection of pictures sold to the empress of Russia. Birth of Humphrey Davy, of Jacob Berzelius, of Thomas, afterwards lord Denman, of Wm. Lamb, afterwards lord Melbourne, and of the present lord Gough. Publication of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise." Mesmer introduces "Animal Magnetism." Eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 10. Execution of the Rev. Hen. Hackman, for the assassination of Miss Reay, April 18.
1780	Birth of the king's ninth son, Alfred, Sept. 22. Lord North refuses to present the petition of the "Protestant Association," tendered to him by lord George Gordon, Jan. 4. Meeting of the Middlesex freeholders, for retrenchment, 7. Rodney defeats the Spanish admiral Langara, and relieves Gibraltar, 16. Westminster meeting, to reduce the public expenditure, Feb. 2. The Madras councillors who imprisoned lord Pigot are fined £1,000 each, and discharged, 11. The popular cry obliges the ministers to originate the Act for instituting a Commission of Accounts; Mr. Dunning carries his celebrated resolution on the "Influence of the Crown," April 6. Rodney's victory over the count de Guichen, near Martinique, 17. Meeting of the "Protestant Association," in Coachmakers' Hall, May 28; rejection of their petition by the House of Commons, June 2. "No Popery" riots finally quelled, 9. Lord George Gordon committed to the Tower. The dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland received at court for the first time since their marriages, 15. The count de Rochambeau arrives with a French army at Rhode Island, 10. Parliament prorogued, July 8. Alexander Wedderburne, created lord Loughborough and chief-justice of the Common Pleas, presides in the special commission for the trial of the rioters, 15. Lord Cornwallis defeats the American general Gates at Camden, Aug. 16. Parliament dissolved, Sept. 1. Hyder Ali defeats the Company's troops and conquers the Carnatic, 10. Major André hanged by the Americans as a spy, Oct. 2. Laurens captured on his passage to Holland and committed to the Tower; his papers discloses the negotiations between the Dutch and Americans, 6. Hyder Ali takes Arcot, 30. Meeting of the new parliament, 31; Sir Fletcher Norton deprived of the Speakership by ministerial influence; Mr. Cornwall appointed. Lord George Gordon indicted for high treason, Nov. 10. War declared against Holland, 20. Captain King, the successor of captain Cook, returns to England, with the "Resolution," and "Discovery," Dec. 13. Frederic, duke of York, bishop of Osnaburg, and a colonel in the army. Louis XVI. abolishes the torture. Meeting of Joseph II. and the empress Katharine at Mohilow. Death of Maria Theresa, Nov. 29, æt. 63; her son, Maximilian, appointed coadjutor to the elector of Mentz. The

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1780 continued.	Jesuits obtain settlements in Prussia and Russia. Katharine instigated by France to form the coalition called the "Armed Neutrality." Death of Sir William Blackstone, æt. 57, of Sir John Fielding, and of the marquis de Pombal, æt. 81. Birth of Thomas Moore, of the French lyrist Berenger, of lord Henry Petty, the present marquis of Lansdowne, of Wm. Ellery Channing, of J. B. Sumner, the present archbishop of Canterbury, of Thomas Chalmers, of Chas. Manners Sutton, afterwards Speaker and viscount Canterbury, of Palafox, and count Molé. The manufacture of muslins introduced at Manchester.
1781	The French land in Jersey; captured or destroyed by the militia under major Pierson, who falls in the battle, Jan. 6. The Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken by admiral Rodney; prizes estimated at three millions sterling, Feb. 2. Demerara and Essequibo surrender. Trial of lord George Gordon; defended by Erskine, and his offence not being high treason, he escapes punishment, 5. Burke's reforms introduced, 15; supported by the first parliamentary efforts of Wm. Pitt, viscount Maitland (afterwards earl of Lauderdale), and Sheridan; lost on the second reading, 27. Warm debates on lord North's budget, March 7. Unprofitable victory of lord Cornwallis over the American general Green at Guilford, 16. Pensacola taken by the Spaniards, May 10; and Tobago by the French. The charter of the Bank of England renewed, June 1. Motion of Fox, seconded by Pitt, for terminating the war, 12; lord Macartney, governor of Madras, 22. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder Ali, July 1. Parliament prorogued, 18. Execution of De la Motte, a French spy, 27. Battle off the Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5. Hyder Ali defeated, 27. The Dutch settlement of Negapatam taken. Battle of Eutaw Springs. General Arnold burns New London in Connecticut, Sept. 8. Warren Hastings concludes the treaty of Chunar with the nabob of Oude, 19. Surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington, at Yorktown, Oct. 29. Sir Guy Carleton, commander-in-chief. The French recover St. Eustatia, Nov. 20. Parliament meets, 27. A Common Hall in London, Dec. 6; followed by meetings in Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, and Surrey, against the government policy. The ministerial majority, in the House of Commons, reduced to 41, on Sir James Lowther's motion, 12. Lord George Germaine intimates that the Cabinet had abandoned the idea of subduing the Americans, 14. The Charter of the E. I. Co. renewed till 1794. The emperor abolishes serfdom; gives religious liberty to his subjects; reforms monasteries; restricts the papal power, and forbids the publication of Bulls in his dominions without his sanction. He and the king of Prussia join the Armed Neutrality. Necker publishes his financial statement; retires from office. France and Spain continue the siege of Gibraltar; admiral Darby supplies the garrison with stores and reinforcements. Death of lord Hawke, æt. 68, of Turgot, æt. 54, of Lessing, æt. 52, of J. Ernesti, æt. 74, of Edward Capell, æt. 68, and of Dr. Robert Watson, æt. 51. Birth of Francis Chantrey, of John, the present lord Campbell, of Henry Hallam, of Stamford Raffles, of lord Mahon, and of David Brewster. The planet Georgium Sidus, or Uranus, discovered by Herschel at Bath, March 13. The first Sunday School instituted at Gloucester by Robert Raikes. Kant publishes his new system of Metaphysics. Convention of the Irish Volunteers at Dungarvan.
1782	Death of prince Alfred, Aug. 20, æt. 2. The king refuses to receive the London remonstrance on the throne; indignant resolutions of the Livery, Jan. 31. Minorca taken by the Spaniards, Feb. 5. General Conway's motion against the war negatived by a majority of only one, 22. Resignation of lord North, March 19; marquis of Rockingham, prime minister; Charles Fox, foreign secretary; Burke, paymaster-general of the forces; Sheridan, under secretary, 30; Lloyd Kenyon, attorney-general. Acts passed to exclude contractors from the House of Commons, to disqualify government officers for voting at elections, to reform the Civil List, and make other retrenchments. The Dutch refuse overtures for peace; the Russians offer to mediate, April 3. The French fleet, under De Grasse, defeated by Rodney, 12. Grattan's "Declaration of Rights" adopted by the Irish parliament, 16. Adams, American ambassador at the Hague, 19. The Middlesex election resolutions erased from the Journals of the Commons, May 6. Wilkes

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	now of little importance. Pitt's motion for Reform, supported by Fox, lost by a majority of twenty, 7. Concessions to Ireland introduced by Fox, 18. Death of Charles Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham, July 1, æt. 52. Lord Shelburne, prime minister. Fox and his friends resign. Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer; Dundas, treasurer of the navy; Pepper Arden, solicitor-general, 10. The Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards. Parliament prorogued, 11. Defence of Gibraltar by General Eliott and Sir Roger Curtis, against the grand attack of the French and Spaniards, Sept. 13; the siege raised; the Ville de Paris, with others of Rodney's prizes and some of his own fleet, lost in a violent gale, Oct. 5. Great Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States. Provisional treaty of peace arranged with Dr. Franklin at Paris, Nov. 30. Parliament meets, Dec. 5. Hyder Ali defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, June 2; dies, and is succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib, Dec. 11. The Irish parliament purchase an estate for Mr. Grattan. National Bank established at Dublin. Gilbert's Act, for the management of workhouses in England. The pope visits Vienna and endeavours to divert the emperor from his course of reform; Joseph perseveres; founds new schools; and encourages industry. Ostend and Trieste free ports. The Inquisition abolished in Tuscany and Naples. French troops enter Geneva to settle the differences between parties; many families emigrate to England and Ireland. Death of Henry Home, lord Kames, æt. 86, of Daniel Bernouilli, æt. 82, of Dr. Solander, æt. 46, and of Sir John Pringle, late President of the Royal Society, æt. 75. Birth of lord Althorpe, of Frederic Robinson, afterwards earl of Ripon, of Thomas Wilde, afterwards lord Truro, and of Daniel Webster. The Royal George sinks at Spithead, with admiral Kempenfelt and the crew. Monument to the late earl of Chatham erected in Guildhall, London. Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, April 20; and Dr. Richard Watson, of Llandaff, June 11.
1783	Birth of the king's sixth daughter and last child, Amelia, Aug. 8. Death of prince Octavius, May 3, æt. 4. Preliminaries of peace with France and Spain signed at Versailles, Jan. 20; militia disbanded, Feb. 1. Order of St. Patrick instituted, 5. Coalition of Fox and North; the address to the king seconded by Mr. Wilberforce; amendment carried by a majority of four, 17. Resignation of lord Shelburne, 21. Coalition ministry, April 2. Majority of 144 against Pitt's motion for Reform, May 7. Parliament prorogued, July 6. Trade with America regulated by an order of Council, Sept. 5. Peace proclaimed, 15. Convention of the Volunteers at Dublin, Nov. 10. Meeting of parliament, 11. The prince of Wales takes his seat. Fox introduces his India Bills, 18. New York evacuated by the British, 26; Washington disbands his army, appeases their discontent, resigns his command, and retires to Vernon. Debate on the India Bills, 29. First parliamentary efforts of Erskine and John Scott, the first defending and the last opposing the measure; the Bills pass the Commons, and are read a first time by the Lords, Dec. 9. Interview of lord Temple with the king, 11. The Bills thrown out by the Lords, 17. Coalition ministry dismissed, 18. Wm. Pitt, æt. 24, prime minister, 23. General Matthews defeated and slain by Tippoo Saib, assisted by the French under Bussy; on the conclusion of peace, they withdraw their forces, and the English raise the siege of Cuddalore. The Anti-Orange party of Holland, supported by France, attempt to curtail the Statholder's power; the king of Prussia interferes. Joseph II. and Gustavus III. visit the pope. Treaty of commerce between Sweden and the American republic. The Russians take possession of the Crimea and the Kuban. Perfidious massacre of the Tartars by Potemkin. Death of Dr. Wm. Hunter, æt. 65, of John Dunning, lord Ashburton, æt. 52, of Leonard Euler, æt. 76, and of D'Alembert, æt. 66. Birth of Simon Bolivar, of Reginald Heber, afterwards bishop of Calcutta, of Louis Spohr, and of André Dupin. Pilatre du Rosier and D'Arlande ascend at Paris, in Montgolfier's first fire-balloon, Nov. 2. Mr. Spalding and his assistant perish in a diving-bell in Ireland, June 1. Hoffmann, a native of Alsace, avails himself of Ged's polytype invention. A patent granted to Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the "Times," for stereotype or logographic printing. The first volume of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates après Jésus Christ," published by the Benedictine Francis Clement.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtenberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1784	1199	11 Abdul Ahmed.	10 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	26 Chas. III.	11 Louis XVI.	8 Maria Francesca and Pedro III.	45 Frederic II. *the Great.*	48 Chas. Eugene.	22 Frederic Augustus III.	7 Chas. Theodore.	20 Joseph II.
1785	1200 1201	12 ——	11 ——	27 ——	12 ——	9 ——	46 ——	49 ——	23 ——	8 ——	21 ——
1786	1201 1202	13 ——	12 ——	28 ——	13 ——	10 —— *d.* Pedro.	1 Fred. Wm. II.	50 ——	24 ——	9 ——	22 ——
1787	1202 1203	14 ——	13 ——	29 ——	14 ——	11 ——	2 ——	51 ——	25 ——	10 ——	23 ——
1788	1203 1204	15 ——	14 ——	1 Chas. IV.	15 ——	12 ——	3 ——	52 ——	26 ——	11 ——	24 ——
1789	1204 1205	1 Selim III.	15 ——	2 ——	16 ——	13 ——	4 ——	53 ——	27 ——	12 ——	25 ——

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1784	12 Victor Amadeus III.	20 Leopold.	26 Ferdinand IV.	19 Christian VII.	14 Gustavus III.	21 Stanislas Augustus.	23 Katharine II.	34 William V. *stadholder.*	13 Warren Hastings.	25 Geo. III. Oct. 25.
1785	13 —	21 —	27 —	20 —	15 —	22 —	24 —	35 —	14 —	26 —
1786	14 —	22 —	28 —	21 —	16 —	Stanislas, the shadow of a king till the final partition of Poland, in 1795.	25 —	36 —	1 Earl Cornwallis.	27 —
1787	15 —	23 —	29 —	22 —	17 —		26 —	37 —	2 —	28 —
1788	16 —	24 —	30 —	23 —	18 —		27 —	38 —	3 —	29 —
						AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.				
1789	17 —	25 —	31 —	24 —	19 —	1 George Washington.	28 —	39 —	4 —	30 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1784	Struggle of the new ministry against a majority of the Commons. Pitt introduces his India Bill, Jan. 14; rejected, on going into committee, by a majority of eight; a meeting of independent members attempts in vain to reconcile political parties, Feb. 2. Vote of the House of Lords to support the ministry, 4. Popularity of Pitt; the thanks of the Common Council of London voted to him, 10. Address of the House of Commons to the king for the removal of ministers, 20; a representation to the throne, for the same purpose, carried by a majority of one, March 8. Mutiny Bill passed, 9. Parliament prorogued, 24; dissolved, 25. Many of the leading coalitionists lose their seats. Meeting of the new parliament, May 18; large majority for ministers. Agitation in Dublin, June 7. The attorney-general, Fitz-Gibbon, prevents the assembly of a national congress. Riots at Edinburgh caused by high price of corn. 10. Pitt's Commutation Act introduced, 21; his budget, 30. Restoration of the estates forfeited in 1745. India Bill again brought forward, July 9; passed by large majorities. Board of Control established. Parliament prorogued, 18. Treaty of Mangalore with Tippoo Saib. Great increase of trade with the American States. The conveyance of letters by mail-coaches, devised by major Palmer. Birth of the prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Oct. 14. The emperor Joseph's design of re-opening the Scheldt is opposed by Prussia, Sweden, and Holland. Turkey is overawed by his alliance with Russia, gives up the Crimea, and yields to all Katharine's demands. Potemkin builds Kherson (now Odessa,); death of her minister, count Panin, and of her favourite, Lanskoy. Gustavus III. visits Paris, and concludes a treaty of commerce. Prince Louis of Brunswick, the statholder's minister, yields to the democratic party, and withdraws from Holland. The crown prince Frederic, from the imbecility of his father, Christian VII., becomes regent of Denmark. De Grasse, on his return to France, is brought to trial and banished from Paris. Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson, æt. 75, of Sir Geo. Savile, æt. 58, and of Diderot, æt. 71. Birth of John, viscount Palmerston, of John Louis Burckhardt, of Bugeaud, the French marshal, and of John, the present earl of Westmoreland. Commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, May 26. Ascent of Lunardi from Moorfields, Sept. 15, and of Blanchard and Jeffries, Nov. 30. Iceland desolated by an eruption of Hecla for nearly 12 months. The first school for the blind established at Paris, by Valentine Hauy. David founds a new school of painting in France. The "Diary" of Bubb Doddington published.
1785	English newspapers prohibited in France, Jan. 1. Parliament meets, 25. Pitt's motion for reform negatived by a majority of 74, April 18. John Adams first ambassador from America, presented to the king, June 1. Warren Hastings having resigned his governorship of India, Feb. 8, arrives in London, June 16; Sir John Macpherson and Sir Archibald Campbell are left to act as his deputies. Trial of Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph's, for the publication of Sir Wm. Jones's "Dialogue on Government." Erskine's powerful pleading in his defence, Aug. 6. Parliament prorogued. Critical state of the French finances; affair of the queen's diamond necklace; arrest of the cardinal de Rohan. Treaty of the emperor Joseph II. to obtain Bavaria in exchange for Belgium; his plan defeated by Prussia and other States; he deprives the papal nuncios of all authority in Germany. The Philippine Company established in Spain. Opening of the canal of Kiel or Knopp, to unite the river Eyder and the Baltic. Katharine's new favourite, Yermolof, endeavours to alienate her from Potemkin. Death of col. Oglethorpe, æt. 102, of Moses Mendelsohn, æt. 56, of Wm. Whitehead, poet laureate, æt. 70, of lord George Sackville, æt. 69, of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, æt. 60, and of the Abbé de Mably, æt. 76. Birth of David Wilkie, of Hannah Gurney, afterwards Mrs. Fry, and of Henry, the present lord Hardinge. Howard sets out on his travels to visit the Plague hospitals, Dec. 18. The rev. Thos. Warton appointed poet-laureate. La Pérouse proceeds on his voyage to explore the Northern Pacific. Beaumarchais's edition of Voltaire's works suppressed in France. Paley's "Moral and Political Philosophy" published. Weishaupt, chief of the Illuminati, expelled from his professor's chair

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	at Ingolstadt. Balloon expeditions; Blanchard and Jeffries cross the Straits of Dover, Jan. 7; disastrous fate of Pilatre du Rosier, June 15; Mr Arnold precipitated into the Thames; major Money ascends at Norwich, falls into the German Ocean, is saved by a revenue cutter.
1786	Opening of parliament, Jan. 24. Earl Cornwallis appointed governor-general of India. Feb. 24. Ministerial plan for fortresses, opposed by Sheridan in an eloquent speech, and lost by the Speaker's casting vote, 27. Pitt's Sinking Fund unanimously adopted, March 29. Impeachment of Warren Hastings moved by Burke, April 4; he defends himself at the bar of the House, May 1. Lord George Gordon a convert to Judaism, 4. The Commons decide not to proceed on the first article against Hastings, respecting the Rohilla war, June 1; the second, or Benares article, moved by Fox and supported by Pitt, is adopted by the House, 13. The prince of Wales reduces his expenditure to pay his debts, July 11. Margaret Nicholson attempts to stab the king, Aug. 2. Royal visit to Oxford, 16. Board of trade appointed; first president, Charles Jenkinson, created lord Hawkesbury, Sept. 2. Treaty of commerce with France, 26. Death of the king's aunt, Amelia Sophia Eleanora, second daughter of George II., æt. 76, Nov. A black colony sent from London to found the settlement of Sierra Leone, Dec. 9. Death of Frederic II., king of Prussia, Aug. 17. æt. 75; he is succeeded by his nephew, Frederic Wm. II. The emperor Joseph gives a new code of laws to his subjects, in which the punishment of death is almost abrogated, and orders the German language to be used instead of Latin, in the services of the church. The king of Sweden abolishes the torture. Potemkin compels Katharine to send Yermolof on his travels, and to take Momonof in his place. Revolt of the Mamelukes in Egypt suppressed by the grand vizir. Congress of German archbishops, at Ems, and council of Italian prelates at Pistoja; both restrictive of papal supremacy. The university of Bonn founded. Death of Dr. John Jebb, æt. 50, of cardinal de Solis, æt. 110, of Gilbert Stuart, æt. 44, of Jonas Hanway, æt. 74, and of admiral lord Keppel, æt. 61. Birth of Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of the prince of Saxe Coburg, and now duchess of Kent, Aug. 17. Birth of Karl M. von Weber, of D. F. Arago, of C. J. Blomfield, the present bishop of London, of Sir Robert H. Inglis, of B. R. Haydon, and of the present admiral Sir Charles Napier. Loss of the Halsewell, East India ship, June 6.
1787	Meeting of Dissenters to petition for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, Jan. 5. Parliament assembles, 23. Sheridan moves the charge against Warren Hastings for his treatment of the Begums of Oude, Feb. 7. The treaty of commerce with France discussed by the Commons, and approved by a majority of 76, 12. Consolidation of Customs, 26. Beaufoy's motion for the relief of Dissenters negatived by a majority of 78, March 28; the debts of the prince of Wales brought before parliament by alderman Newman. The prince's marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert denied by Fox, April 20. The articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings presented by Burke at the bar of the Lords, May 10. The Commons agree to pay the debts of the prince, 21. Commodore Philipps sails with convicts to New South Wales, 23. Parliament prorogued, 30. Lord George Gordon convicted of two libels, June 6. Bishopric of Nova Scotia erected, Aug. 11. A fleet equipped to support the statholder, and other preparations for war terminated by a convention with France, Oct. 30. Parliament opened, Nov. 27. Riot at Worcester, to prevent the spinning of wool by machinery, Dec. 1. The ideas of civil liberty imbibed by La Fayette and his companions in America, disseminated in France, prepare the Revolution. Louis, in want of money, calls the first assembly of the Notables, Feb. 22. M. de Calonne's plan of finance rejected; he resigns, and withdraws to England, April 20. De Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, prime minister. The Notables close their sittings, May 25. The Parliament of Paris refuses to register the royal edicts, and demands an assembly of the States General, July 6; is banished to Troyes, Aug. 15; recalled, Sept. 20; civil and political rights conceded to Protestants, Nov. 19. The statholder expelled from Holland; returns to the Hague, brought back by a Prussian army, with the concurrence of Great Britain. France unable to interfere. The innovations of Joseph II. in Belgium are opposed by the States of Brabant, and

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1787 *continued.*	he is obliged to revoke them. Journey of the empress Katharine to the Crimea. Joseph II. meets her at Kherson; alliance against Turkey. Romanzof declines to share the command with Potemkin. The Turks declare war, and attempt to land at Kinburn; Suwarof defeats them. The pope annuls the resolutions adopted at Ems and Pistoja. The constitution of the American States framed by a commission, at the head of which are Washington, Franklin, and James Madison; accepted at first by only three States. The duke of Rutland, viceroy of Ireland, dies at Dublin. Death of Sir Wm. Draper, of Father Boscovich, æt. 76, of Soame Jenyns, æt. 83, of Robert Lowth, bishop of London, æt. 77, of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, æt. 84, of the count de Vergennes, æt. 68, of Dr. Richard Jebb, æt. 67, of the Rev. Paul Maty, æt. 42, and of Anna Maria Yates, the actress, æt. 59. Birth of De Lacy Evans, of Wm. Etty, and of M. Guizot. Herschel discovers two satellites of the Georgium Sidus. Horne Tooke publishes his "Diversions of Purley." Wedgwood manufactures his imitations of Etruscan vases. Beilby Porteous, bishop of London, Thurlow of Durham, and Pretyman of Lincoln. The Swedenborgian "New Jerusalem Church" formed. A shark caught in the Thames, Dec. 1. John Christopher Adelung professor at Leipzig and librarian to the elector of Saxony.
1788	Lord George Gordon (æt. 38) sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Jan. 28. Death of Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II., at Rome, Jan. 31, æt. 68. Petition of the London Common Council for the abolition of the slave trade, Feb. 1. The trial of Warren Hastings commences in Westminster Hall, Feb. 13. Burke's opening speech occupies four successive days. The Begum charge introduced by Mr. Adam, April 15; summed up by Sheridan in a speech of five days. The Benares charge opened by Fox, 22; concluded by Mr. Grey, 25. Resolution of the Commons, moved by Pitt, to take the African slave trade into consideration during the next session, May 9. Lord Mansfield, thirty-two years chief justice, resigns, and is succeeded by lord Kenyon, June 3. Compensation awarded to American loyalists, 6. Royal visit to Cheltenham, 12. Sir John Scott solicitor-general, 18. Pepper Arden, master of the rolls. Close of the parliamentary session, July 12. Sir Wm. Scott advocate-general, Sept. 3. Symptoms of the king's mental malady, Oct. Celebration of the centenary of the Revolution, Nov. 5. The king's illness publicly known, 12. Parliament assembles; report made by the physicians and privy council, Dec. 4. Debate on the Regency, 10. Pitt's resolutions carried, 16; his letter to the prince of Wales, 30. Attempt of the French government to establish the *cour plénière*. Protest of the parliament of Paris, and arrest of some of its members, May 3. National discontent, aggravated by a general scarcity, arising from a hail-storm, which destroyed vineyards, orchards, and harvest, July 13. De Brienne resigns, Aug. 25. Necker recalled to office, 27. Edict for convoking the States-General, Sept. 27. Second assembly of the Notables, Nov. 6. Decree that the *Tiers Etat* shall compose one half of the States General. Alliance of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland; they cause the Danes to retire, who, at the instigation of Katharine, had invaded Sweden and laid siege to Gothenburg. Gustavus III. makes war on Russia and threatens Petersburg; his fleet is repulsed and blocked up in Sweaborg, and the progress of his army stopped by the fortress of Fredericksham. The emperor Joseph interferes with the university of Louvain, and is again embroiled with his Belgian subjects; unsuccessful in his operations against Turkey; he gives the command of one of his armies to marshal Laudon, who conquers Bosnia. The Russians, under Potemkin and Suwarof, take Otchakof; massacre and pillage of its inhabitants, Dec. 16. Death of Charles III., king of Spain, Dec. 13, æt. 72; accession of his son, Charles IV. Florida Blanca, minister. The American constitution accepted by eight more of the States; the quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves, Jan. 1. Death of Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, æt. 74, of Sir Ashton Lever, of James Stuart, "the Athenian," æt. 72, of Sol. Gesner, æt. 58, of Le Clerc, count de Buffon, æt. 81, of Thomas Gainsborough, æt. 61, of George Joachim Zollikoffer, æt. 58, of count De Grasse, and of admiral Greig, commanding a Russian fleet. Birth of lord Byron, Jan. 22, of lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan, of Robert Peel, of Basil Hall, and of Theodore Hook. M. de Lesseps, landed on the coast of Kamtschatka

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	brings to Paris the last intelligence ever received of La Pérouse or of his ships "La Boussole" and "L'Astrolabe." Pugilism patronized by the royal princes and many men of eminence; the death of a prize-fighter in a match at Brighton, Aug. 6, causes the prince of Wales to withdraw. Samuel Horsley bishop of St. David's. The Abbé Barthélemy publishes his Anacharsis. Mdlle. Necker, afterwards baroness de Staël, writes in defence of Rousseau. Charles Macklin, æt. 89, fails in an attempt to repeat his performance of "Shylock."
1789	Mr. Cornwall, speaker of the Commons, dies, Jan. 2, and is succeeded by Mr. Wm. Grenville, 5. The Regency Bill introduced, Feb. 3. The king recovers, 19; national rejoicing, March 10; public thanksgivings, April 23. Mutiny of the "Bounty," 28. Beaufoy's second motion negatived by a majority of twenty, May 8. Prince William Henry created duke of Clarence, 9. Duel between the duke of York and col. Lenox, 26. Mr. Grenville secretary of state, June 5. Hen. Addington, speaker, 8. Dr. Withers convicted of a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14. Royal visit to Weymouth, 16. The duty on newspapers increased, Aug. 21. Royal visit to Plymouth, 27. Address of the London "Revolution Society" to the French National Assembly; sermon of Dr. Price at the Old Jewry chapel, Nov. 5. A printer convicted of a libel on the duke of York, 23. Perryman, printer of the "Morning Herald," convicted of a libel on the Commons, Dec. 8. Stockdale tried for the same offence; Erskine's eloquence works upon the jury to acquit him, 9. Election of the States-General in France; clubs formed; that of Brittany constitutes eventually the association of Jacobins; commotions in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, Apr. 29; at Marseilles, 30; meeting of the States-General, clergy 291, nobles 270, Third Estate 584, May 4; the three Orders united into one body, are declared, on the motion of the Abbé Siéyès, to be the National Assembly, June 17; meeting in the tennis-court, and oath to provide a new constitution, 20; royal sitting; the king commands the assembly to separate; encouraged by their president Bailly and by Mirabeau, the members refuse to obey, 23; the king yields, 27; dismisses Necker, July 11; popular agitation, and destruction of the Bastille, 14; flight of the count d'Artois, of the prince de Condé, of the duke de Broglio, and other nobles, to Coblentz; emigration commences; La Fayette commander of the national guard, and Bailly mayor of Paris, 16; violent excesses of the populace, 22; Necker recalled, 23; abolition of privileged orders, Aug. 4; declaration of rights presented to the king, 13; freedom of conscience and liberty of the press decreed, 24; festival of the military officers at Versailles, Oct. 1; scarcity of provisions at Paris; the mob proceeds to Versailles, attacks the palace and massacres the guards, 6; the king and the royal family brought to Paris: are followed by the National Assembly, who commence their sitting in the Riding School of the Tuileries, 12; church property taken for the service of the State, Nov. 2; the parliament suspended, 3; issue of assignats, Dec. 17; the domains of the crown and estates of emigrants taken for the public use, 22. Revolt of the Belgians. Commotions in Hungary. The prince of Coburg and Suwarof defeat the Turks at Fokshani, July 31; at Martinesti, Sept. 18; Laudon takes Belgrade, Oct. 6; blockades Orsova; Potemkin defeats Hassan pacha at Tobac, takes Bender and Akerman, and invests Ismail. Death of sultan Abdul Ahmed, April 7, æt. 64; his nephew, Selim III., takes the throne. Gustavus III. abrogates the privileges of the Swedish nobility, establishes the absolute power of the crown, and renews the war in Finland. Poland, encouraged by Prussia, makes an effort to shake off the yoke of Russia. The constitution accepted by all the States of America; Washington elected president, and Adams, vice-president, April 14. Death of Fletcher Norton, lord Grantley, of Joseph Vernet, æt. 75, of the Abbé de l'Epée, æt 77, of Thos. Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," æt. 41, of John Elwes the miser, and of the Pretender's natural daughter, duchess of Albany. Birth of lord Nugent, of Horace Vernet, of Silvio Pellico, of the present archbishop Whately, of Neander, and of Mary Russell Mitford. Herschel discovers two satellites of Saturn. Opening of the Stroud canal, Nov. 19. Bacon's groups, representing the Thames and its attributes, placed in the quadrangle of Somerset House, April 13. Howard's Account of the Lazarettos of Europe published. The Opera House in the Haymarket burnt, June 18, and the Manchester theatre, 19.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1790	1205 1206	2 Selim III.	16 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	3 Chas. IV.	17 Louis XVI.	14 Maria Francesca.	5 Frederic Wm. II.	54 Chas. Eugene	28 Frederic Augustus III.	13 Chas. Theodore.	1 Leopold II.
1791	1206 1207	3 —	17 —	4 —	18 —	15 —	6 —	55 —	29 —	14 —	2 —
1792	1207 1208	4 —	18 —	5 —	19 —	16 —	7 —	56 —	30 —	15 —	1 Francis II
					1 Republic, Sept. 22.						
1793	1208 1209	5 —	19 —	6 —	2 —	17 —	8 —	1 Louis Eugene.	31 —	16 —	2 —

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1790	18 Victor Amadeus III.	1 Ferdinand III.	32 Ferdinand IV.	25 Christian VII.	20 Gustavus III.	2 George Washington.	29 Katharine II.	40 William V. *stadholder.*	5 Earl Cornwallis.	31 Geo. III. Oct. 25, *d.* duke of Cumberland. *b.* Leopold, prince of SaxeCoburg.
1791	19 ——	2 ——	33 ——	26 ——	21 ——	3 ——	30 ——	41 ——	6 ——	32 —— *m.* duke of York.
1792	20 ——	3 ——	34 ——	27 ——	1 Gustavus IV.	4 ——	31 ——	42 ——	7 ——	33 ——
1793	21 ——	4 ——	35 ——	28 ——	2 ——	5 Re-elected.	32 ——	43 ——	1 Sir John Shore.	34 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1790	Parliament opened, Jan. 21. J. Walter, publisher of the "Times," fined for libels on the dukes of York and Clarence, Feb. 3. First dissension in the House of Commons between the Foxites and Burkites, respecting the French Revolution 9. The trial of Warren Hastings proceeds languidly, 16. Resolutions of the London Common Council to support the Corporation and Test Acts, 25. Majority 180 against Fox's motion for their repeal, March 2; Flood's, for parliamentary reform, withdrawn, 4; the improved revennes of India stated to the Commons by Mr. Dundas, 31; Pitt's Budget, April 25. Misunderstanding with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, May 6. Parliament dissolved, June 12. Horne Tooke unsuccessful candidate for Westminster, July 2. Retirement of Wilkes from Middlesex. The fall of the Bastille commemorated by a large assemblage at the Crown and Anchor, lord Stanhope presiding, 14. Burke publishes his "Reflections on the French Revolution," and Thomas Paine his "Rights of Man." Death of the king's brother, Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland, æt. 45, leaving no issue, Sept. 18. The new parliament assembles; Addington speaker, Nov. 26; decides to proceed with the trial of Warren Hastings, Dec. 17. War commenced in the Mysore against Tippoo Saib. Execution of the marquis de Favras, the first judicially-condemned victim of the Revolution in France, Jan. 18; tumults in the southern provinces; France divided into eighty-three departments; the National Assembly completes the new constitution, to which the king and all the deputies swear fidelity, Feb. 4; monastic vows interdicted, 13; rights of primogeniture abolished, 24; municipality of Paris created, May 1; on the motion of M. de Talleyrand, bishop of Autun, uniformity of weights and measures established, 8; the assembly, though opposed by Mirabeau, asserts its right to make peace or war, 22; titles, armorial bearings and seigniorial distinctions abolished, June 19; the church organized as a civil institution, July 12; grand federation of the Champ de Mars, 14; Talleyrand celebrates high mass; justices of peace appointed, Aug. 5; trial by jury, 16; resignation of Necker, Sept. 4. all ecclesiastics and public functionaries required to swear fidelity to the nation, the law, and the king, Nov. 27; Louis, after long hesitation, assents to the civil constitution of the church, Dec. 26. Declaration of Independence by the Belgian provinces; congress of Brussels convened, June 4. The discontents of the Hungarians appeased by the restoration of their ancient privileges. Joseph maintains his edicts for religious toleration and the abolition of vassalage; he dies, Feb. 20, æt. 49; his brother, Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany, succeeds him in the hereditary States, and is elected emperor of Germany, Sept. 30; he resigns Tuscany to his second son, Ferdinand; his troops occupy Orsova, April 16, and advance against Widdin and Giurgevo; congress of Reichenbach, June 27. Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland agree to assist in suppressing the Belgian rebellion; the privileges of the States are restored; Brussels submits, Dec. 3. Negotiations for peace between Austria and Turkey commence at Szistova. Russia persists in the war; Suwarof storms Ismail, Dec. 22; horrid slaughter of the inhabitants, 26. Repnin crosses the Danube into Bulgaria. After several indecisive conflicts between the Swedish and Russian fleets, the former obtains a complete victory in Swenka Sound, July 10. The peace of Wärela follows. The States of Ohio and Tenessee founded in North America, Aug. 14. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17, æt. 85, of John Howard, æt. 66, of Adam Smith, æt. 67, of Dr. Robert Henry, æt. 72, of Dr. Wm. Cullen, æt. 78, of lord Heathfield, æt. 72, of Dr. Thos. Warton, poet-laureate, æt. 62, of general Roy, the ordnance surveyor, of the Austrian field-marshal, Gideon Ernest Laudon, æt. 74, of Dr. Antony Addington, the speaker's father, æt. 77, of Philip Yorke, second earl of Hardwicke, æt. 70, and of the Scotch heroine, Flora Macdonald. Birth of prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, now king of Belgium, Dec. 16, of the present Sir J. John Herschel, of Odillon Barrot, of Spring Rice now lord Mounteagle, of Father Matthew, of Edmund, now admiral Lyons, and of J. R. M'Culloch. Sir Joshua Reynolds resigns the presidency of the Royal Academy, Feb. 8. Galvanism discovered by Louis Galvani of Bologna. Wm. Pulteney institutes a professorship of Agriculture at Edinburgh, April 14. The Forth and Clyde canal opened, July 28. The trigonometrical survey of Kent made by general Roy. Mr. Pitt

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

High Steward of the University of Cambridge. William Wyndham Grenville created lord Grenville. Henry James Pye, poet-laureate; the omission of the New Year's Ode by his predecessor, facetiously celebrated by Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot). Scipio Ricci, bishop of Pistoja and Prato, deposed by the pope. Boswell's Life of Johnson published.

1791 Marriage of Frederic, duke of York, to Frederica, crown-princess of Prussia, Sept. 29. General Abercrombie defeats Tippoo Saib's army, and takes Cananore, Jan. 9. A Bill introduced in the House of Commons to relieve some of the Catholic disabilities; Fox, Pitt, and Burke agree in condemning all laws which attach penalties to opinions, Feb. 21. The government of Canada regulated by a new act, March 4; Mr. Walter of the "Times" pardoned and liberated, 9; naval armament in anticipation of a war to check the ambition of Russia; motion of Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade, 18. Burke quarrels with Fox, and joins the ministerial party, May 6. The colony of Sierra Leone protected by act of parliament, 12. Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 15. Fox's Libel Bill postponed till next session, 20. The claims for private property seized at the capture of St. Eustatia in 1782, allowed by the privy council, 26. The charges against Warren Hastings concluded by the managers, 30; he enters upon his defence, June 2. Dundas, secretary of state, 8. Parliament prorogued, 10. Meetings to celebrate the French revolution interrupted by popular violence; riots at Birmingham, July 14. Application of the nabob of Arcot to the Court of Chancery against the East India Company, 27; some of the Birmingham rioters capitally convicted, Aug. 25. The buckle-makers of Birmingham petition against the use of shoe-strings, Dec. 21. The emperor of Germany calls upon France to restore the feudal rights of which some princes of the empire had been deprived in Alsace; the National Assembly orders additional troops to be raised, Jan. 28. The emigrant princes collect forces at Coblentz and Worms; first ordination of constitutional bishops at Paris by Talleyrand, Feb. 25; threats of the pope, March 10. Death of Mirabeau, April 2, æt. 42, the first of the great men interred in the new church of St. Geneviève, called by the Assembly the Pantheon. M. Guillotin introduces the machine for decapitation, which bears his name, May 31. Flight of the king and royal family, June 20; they are stopped at Varennes and brought back to Paris, 25; his eldest brother escapes to Mons; order for all emigrants to return within two months, July 9. The remains of Voltaire conveyed to the Pantheon, 11. Second federation, 14; Bailly and La Fayette disperse a tumultuous assemblage, calling for the deposition of the king, 17. Treaty of Pilnitz between the emperor and the king of Prussia for the restoration of the royal authority in France, Aug. 27. The constitution remodelled, Sept. 3; accepted by the king, 13; Avignon and the Venaissin annexed to France; and the claims of the German princes in Alsace disallowed, 23. Last sitting of the National or Constituent Assembly, 30; the new constitution comes into operation; meeting of the Legislative Assembly, elected under the influence of the clubs, Oct. 1. Insurrections in La Vendée and Brittany; massacres at Avignon, Marseilles, and Aix; Petion mayor of Paris, Nov. 17. The emperor of Germany protests against the rejection of his demands, Dec. 3. Gustavus III. offers to lead a crusade against France. Rochambeau and Luckner appointed to command the armies of the north and of the Rhine, Dec. 16. Treaty of Sistova between Austria and Turkey concluded, Aug. 4. A new constitution adopted by the king and Diet of Poland, which gives offence to Katharine. Victory of Repnin over the Turks at Matschin. Death of Potemkin, Oct. 15, æt. 55. Plato Zubof, a new favourite, succeeds to his position. The States of Vermont and Kentucky founded by the American Union. Death of John Wesley, æt. 88, of Mozart, æt. 35, of Francis Grose, æt. 60, of Dr. Richard Price, æt. 68, of Thomas Thurlow, bishop of Durham, of George, third earl of Orford, of J. D. Michaelis, æt. 74, of Selina, countess of Huntingdon, æt. 84, and of Catharine Macaulay Graham, æt. 58. Birth of lord John Russel, of Theodore Körner, of Richard Lalor Sheil, and of H. H. Milman. Vancouver's voyage of discovery. Cowper's translation of Homer published. The Albion Mills, near Blackfriars Bridge, destroyed by fire, Mar. 3.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1792	Meeting of parliament, Jan. 31. Pitt's budget oration on the flourishing state of the country and the prospect of a durable peace, Feb. 17. The parliament house at Dublin destroyed by fire, 28. Tippoo Saib, totally defeated by lord Cornwallis and general Abercrombie, concludes a treaty of peace and gives his sons as hostages, March 19. The owners of property destroyed by the Birmingham rioters recover heavy damages from the county, April 5. Vote of the Commons for a gradual abolition of the slave trade, 26. Fox's act decides the power of juries in trials for libel, 30. The "Friends of the People" associate to obtain parliamentary reform. M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, requests the mediation of Great Britain, to avert from his country the hostilities of other States, May 2. Royal proclamation against the publications of various societies, and their correspondence with the French Assembly, 21. Mr. Whitbread's motion for inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates negatived; lord Thurlow resigns the great seal, which is put in commission; act for establishing police offices in the metropolis; parliament prorogued, June 15. Public meeting in London of the friends of Poland, Wm. Smith, M.P., in the chair, Aug. 2. Earl Gower, the British ambassador, recalled from Paris, 17. Ruinous speculations in canal-shares, which are suddenly depressed by the prospect of war. Lord Macartney departs on his embassy to China, Sept 26. Nearly 4000 emigrants, chiefly ecclesiastics, arrive in London from France, during this month. Three of the mutineers of the "Bounty" executed at Portsmouth, Oct. 29. Loyal association formed by John Reeves, Nov. 29; lord Edward Fitzgerald dismissed from the army; royal proclamation calling out the militia; meeting in Merchant-tailors' hall expressive of attachment to the British constitution; the original declaration deposited in the records of the Tower, Dec. 1; public alarm; the guards doubled, 6. Meeting of parliament three weeks before the appointed time, 13; secession of the alarmists from the whig party; the preparations for war approved by overwhelming majorities. Thomas Paine, now a member of the French National Convention, prosecuted before lord Kenyon, and found guilty of a libel in his "Rights of Man," 18. Lord Grenville introduces the Alien act, 19; during the debate, Burke, to heighten the effect of his oratory, produces a dagger, and throws it on the floor. Ministry of Roland and the Girondists in France; war declared against Austria, April 20. The French repulsed in their first invasion of Flanders, put to death their general Dillon; success of La Fayette at Maubeuge and of Luckner at Menin, June 20. Louis dismisses the Girondists; the Jacobins and republican party, under Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, become bolder. La Fayette, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, denounces the proceedings of the clubs and demands their dissolution 28. The Prussians invade France, the Assembly proclaims "the country in danger," July 11. Third federation in the Champ de Mars, 14. The volunteers of Marseilles arrive in Paris and introduce their patriotic hymn, composed by Rouget de l'Isle. The emperor and king of Prussia meet at Mentz. 23. Manifesto of the duke of Brunswick, 25. Declaration issued by the French princes at Bingen, Aug. 2. The Prussians at Thionville, 5. Frightful massacres commence in Paris, instigated by Danton, Tallien, Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Santerre, 10. The palace of the Tuileries stormed; Louis and his family conducted to the Temple. Decree of the Assembly for a National Convention, 13. Roland and some of the Girondists recalled to office, 14. La Fayette withdraws from France with some of his staff, 20; they are seized by the German outposts and imprisoned, first at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and lastly at Olmutz. Longwy and Verdun taken by the Prussians, 23. Atrocious outrages in Paris, Sept. 2, and succeeding days; murder of the princess Lamballe. The Prussians in Champagne, 14; Kellermann defeats them at Valmy, 20. Dumourier defeats Clairfait in Flanders. Opening of the National Convention, 21; the Jacobin majority occupy the highest benches and are styled "the Mountain;" vain efforts of the Girondists to restrain their violence. The king deposed and France declared a republic, 22; the executive power lodged in the committee of the constitution, of which Sieyes, Condorcet, Thomas Paine, Brissot, Barrère and Danton are members, 29. The king of Sardinia, having

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
	joined the league against France, loses Savoy and Nice. The Prussians commence their retreat, 30. The French general Custine takes Spires, Worms, and Ments. Victory of Dumourier at Jemappes, Nov. 6. He conquers Belgium and enters Brussels, 13. Savoy incorporated with France, as the 84th department, 21. Decree of the Convention for the trial of Louis XVI., Dec. 3. Death of the emperor Leopold II., March 1, æt. 45; his son, Francis II., inherits Austria and is elected emperor of Germany, July 14. John, prince of Brazil, Regent of Portugal. Assassination of Gustavus III., March 6, æt. 46; his son, Gustavus IV., succeeds, æt. 13; his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, regent. Katharine concludes the treaty of Jassy with the Turks, Jan. 9. Turns her armies against the Poles; the king of Prussia deserts them and joins her, to share the spoil. Washington founded, to be the seat of American government. Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, æt. 69, of Sir Richard Arkwright, æt. 59, of lord Rodney, æt. 75, of John earl of Bute, æt. 79, of Frederic earl of Guildford (lord North), æt. 59, of John Smeaton, æt. 69, of general Burgoyne, and of Paul Jones, æt. 50. Birth of Amelia Adelaide, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen and afterwards queen of Great Britain, Aug. 13; of John Lambton, afterwards earl of Durham, of Mastai Ferretti, afterwards pope Pius IX., of Percy Bysshe Shelley, and of Sir James Graham. Benjamin West president of the Royal Academy. Dugald Stewart's "Philosophy of the Human Mind" published, and Bruce's Travels. The factory at Lanark on the Clyde, established by David Dale. William Cobbett commences his career by publishing "Peter Porcupine," at Philadelphia.
1793	M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, ordered to leave London, Jan. 24. The king's message causes a warm debate in the Commons, 28. The English government refuses to negotiate, 30. War declared by the Convention, Feb. 1; by Great Britain, 11. Alexander Wedderburn, lord Loughborough and chancellor, Sir John Scott, attorney-general, Sir John Mitford, solicitor-general. Pacific propositions of Fox negatived, 18. First embarkation of troops for Holland, 26. Treaty of commerce with Russia, March 25. The duke of York, commander of the British forces, attends a military council at Antwerp to settle the plan of the campaign, April 8. The bank of England begins to issue £5 notes, 12. Tobago taken by the English, 14. Mercantile embarrassments relieved by an issue of exchequer bills, 25. Mr. Grey's motion for parliamentary reform supported by only 41 in a full house, May 6. Expulsion of Wm. Frend, fellow and tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. The British army assists in defeating the French at St. Amand, 8, and in the siege of Valenciennes, 23. Board of Agriculture appointed on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, 31. Dumourier arrives in London and is ordered to leave the kingdom, June 14. Surrender of Valenciennes, July 26. A "British Convention" meets at Edinburgh, Aug. 4. General Lake defeats the French at Lincelles, 18. Severe sentence of transportation for fourteen years passed on Mr. Muir, a young advocate of the Scotch bar, for lending a copy of Paine's "Rights of Man," 30. Sir John Shore succeeds marquis Cornwallis as governor-general of India, 6. Pondicherry taken from the French, 28. Toulon surrendered to lord Hood, 28. Defeat of the Duke of York at Dunkirk, Sept. 7. Lord Macartney arrives at Pekin, 14. Numerous prosecutions for political opinions; Mr. Palmer, Unitarian minister, sentenced at Perth to seven years' transportation, 17. English embassy dismissed from China, Oct. 7. St. Domingo occupied by the English, Oct. 12. Messrs. Robinson fined for selling Paine's "Rights of Man," Nov. 26. Mr. Winterbotham, a dissenting minister, sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined, for two sermons, 27. Marriage of the duke of Sussex to lady Augusta Murray, Dec. 5. Toulon evacuated by lord Hood, 19. The first ambassador from Turkey arrives in London, 20. Trial of Louis XVI. before the convention, Jan. 7; sentence of death, 20, executed, 21. Coalition of the principal European States against France. Civil war in La Vendée. Dumourier defeated at Neerwinden, abandons the Netherlands, March 18; declares against the Convention, 25; takes refuge in the Austrian camp, accompanied by Louis Philip, duke of Chartres, son of the duke of Orleans, April 4. Committee of Public Safety installed at Paris,

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A. D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1794	1209	6 Selim III.	20 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	7 Chas. IV.	3 Republic. Sept 22.	18 Maria Francesca, *her son* John *Regent* 3	9 Frederic William II.	2 Louis Eugene.	33 Frederic Augustus III.	17 Chas. Theodore.	3 Francis II.
1795	1210	7 —	21 —	8 —	4 —	19 — 4	10 —	1 Frederic Eugene.	33 —	18 —	4 —
1796	1211	8 —	22 —	9 —	5 —	20 — 5	11 —	2 —	34 —	19 —	5 —
1797	1212	9 —	23 —	10 —	6 —	21 — 6	1 Frederic William III.	1 Frederic II.	35 —	20 —	6 —

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1794	22 Victor Amadeus III.	5 Ferdinand III.	36 Ferdinand IV.	29 Christian VII.	3 Gustavus IV.	6 George Washington.	33 Katharine II.	44 William V. *statholder.*	2 Sir John Shore.	35 Geo. III. Oct. 25.
1795	23 ——	6 ——	37 ——	30 ——	4 ——	7 ——	34 ——	1 BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.	3 ——	36 —— m. Prince of Wales.
1796	1 Chas. Emanuel IV.	7 ——	38 ——	31 ——	5 ——	8 ——	1 Paul.	2 ——	4 ——	37 —— d. Princess Charlotte of Wales.
1797	2 ——	8 ——	39 ——	32 ——	6 ——	1 John Adams.	2 ——	3 ——	5 ——	38 —— m. Princess Royal

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1793 *continued.*	with absolute power, 6. Struggle of factions; the Girondists finally overpowered by the Jacobins, and the Reign of Terror commences, June 2. Revolt of the departments of the Gironde and Calvados, of Lyons and Marseilles; the Vendeans take Saumur and Angers; fail in their attack on Nantes, and retreat to the coast, 20. Another new constitution submitted by the Convention to the vote of the people, 24. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 14; she is guillotined, 17. Ments retaken by the Prussians, 22. The new constitution adopted by the nation, Aug. 10; but never carried into effect. The levy *en masse* ordered; military enthusiasm of the people. Carnot appointed conductor of the war, 16. General Custine executed for the loss of Mentz, 28. Clairfait takes le Quesnoy and Cambray, Sept. 10. Victory of the duke of Brunswick at Pirmasens, 14. Lyons taken by the republicans; vindictive barbarity of the conquerors; thousands butchered by the guillotine, drowning, and grape-shot, Oct. 8. Wurmser forces the lines of Weissemburg, 13. The prince of Coburg defeated by Jourdan at Wattignies, 15. Mock trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, 16, of Brissot and the Girondists, 31, of the duke of Orleans, Nov. 6, of Madame Roland, 8, of Bailly, 11; suicide of M. Roland. The Convention decrees the worship of the goddess of Reason, Nov. 10; introduces the new calendar, 24. The duke of Brunswick gains the battle of Kaiserslautern, 30. The churches of Paris shut up, Dec. 1, are soon reopened. Napoleon Bonaparte distinguishes himself at Toulon (æt. 24), and is appointed general of brigade, 19. The French recover the lines of Weissemburg, 27. Second partition of Poland. Washington re-elected president. Death of the earl of Mansfield, æt. 89, of Dr. Robertson, æt. 73, of John Hunter, æt. 65, of A. F. Büsching, æt. 69, of Henry Laurens, president of the first American congress, and of lord George Gordon, in Newgate, æt. 43. Birth of C. L. Eastlake and of J. F. La Harpe. Volta makes known his galvanic battery.
1794	Political prosecutions continue; Wm. Skirving sentenced in Scotland to 14 years' transportation, Jan. 6. Maurice Margarot to the same, 13. Parliament meets, 21. Increased armaments and new taxes voted, Feb. 2. Motion for a mitigation of the sentences on political offenders, negatived, 4. Hamilton Rowan condemned to two years' imprisonment and fined, 10. Volunteer corps raised, March. Joseph Gerald sentenced to 14 years' transportation, 13. Martinique taken by Sir Charles Grey, 16. The marriage of the duke of Sussex to lady Augusta Murray, declared void. The freedom of London voted to marquis Cornwallis on his return from India, and a pension of £5,000 a year settled on him by the Company. The sons of Tippoo Saib restored to him, 29. Thos. Walker of Manchester tried for high treason and acquitted, April 2. Guadaloupe taken, 22. Subsidies voted to Prussia, Holland, and other States, 28. Horne Tooke and others arrested on charges of constructive treason, May 10. A royal message denounces seditious societies, and parliament suspends the Habeas Corpus Act, 23. The British troops in Flanders harassed by repeated attacks; repulse the French at Espierres, 29; victory of lord Howe over the French fleet, June 1. Pascal Paoli, assisted by lord Hood, establishes the dominion of Great Britain in Corsica, 18. Royal visit to Portsmouth, 30. Lord Moira joins the duke of York in Flanders with a strong reinforcement, July 8. The seceding Whigs join the administration, 11. Burke retires from parliament and receives a pension. Destructive fire in Ratcliffe Highway, 21; and at Tiverton, Aug 3. Astley's amphitheatre burnt, Sept. 17. The duke of York defeated at Bois le Duc, 14, and at Boxtel, 17, retreats over the Meuse, 21, and takes post at Rheenen, behind the Waal, where he loses many men from fatigue and disease. The State trials for constructive treason commence; the attorney-general, Sir John Scott, opens his charge in a speech of nine hours; Erskine puts forth all his powers in defence of the accused, Oct. 22; acquittal of Hardy, Nov. 5; Horne Tooke arraigned, 16; Pitt and Sheridan examined for the defence; prisoner acquitted, 20. Treaty of commerce with the United States, 29. Thelwall acquitted, and the remaining prisoners discharged, Dec. 5. Lord Fitzwilliam appointed viceroy of Ireland, 10; earl Spencer first lord of the Admiralty, 17. Parliament opened, 30. A pacific amendment to the address, moved by Wilber-

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

forces, and supported by Mr. Baakes, negatived by a majority of 171. Negro slavery abolished by the National Convention, Feb. 4; revolt of the Blacks in St. Domingo under Toussaint L'Ouverture; ferocious hostilities in La Vendée; the royalist leader, La Roche Jaquelein, slain. The Spaniards are driven back from Roussilon; reign of Robespierre; atrocities of the Revolutionary tribunal; mission of Carrier, Tallien, and other Jacobins into the provinces; slaughter everywhere; Hebert, Anacharsis Cloots and others of the Cordeliers party, executed, March 24; Guillotin, who introduced the engine of death, suffers by it at Lyons, 28; Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine and others, April 5; victory of Massena in Piedmont, 7; Hoche expels the allies from Alsace. The emperor Francis takes Landrecy. 24. Pichegru invades Belgium. 26; Condorcet escapes, is captured, and ends his life by poison, æt. 51. Lavoisier sacrificed, æt. 51, May 8; Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., 10; Jourdan defeats the allies at Fleurus, June 26; the balloon-telegraph used in this battle; ascendancy of the French in Geneva, July 19; Robespierre denounced by Tallien, 27; beheaded, with 71 of his party, 28; end of the Reign of Terror; the Committee of Public Safety re-established, Aug. 24; the Jacobin Club suppressed, Nov. 11; the French cross the Pyrenees and invade Spain. Pichegru takes Condé and completes the conquest of Belgium, 30; Daendels crosses the Waal and invades Holland, Dec. 25. The king of Prussia having secured his subsidy from England, negotiates with France for peace, 27. Kosciusko animates the Poles to resist their oppressors; after a noble struggle, he is defeated, wounded, and made prisoner. Oct. 4. Suwarof takes Praga, and butchers the inhabitants, Nov. 5; fall of Poland. Death of Gibbon, æt. 57, of Sir Wm. Jones, æt. 48, of the marquis Camden, æt. 81, of James Bruce, æt. 64, of Geo. Colman, æt. 61, and of count Kaunitz, former chancellor of Austria. Birth of George Fitzclarence, afterwards earl of Munster, of Michael Faraday, of Edward Everett, the American, of Geo. Grote, of C. S. Lefevre, and of George Cruikshank. Robert Southey's "Joan of Arc" published. Opening of the new Drury Lane theatre, April 12.

1795 Marriage of the prince of Wales to his cousin, Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, April 8. Embargo on all Dutch ships in English ports, Jan. 19. The statholder and his family arrive in London, 26. London petition presented to the Commons against interference in the internal government of France. A parliament assembles in Corsica, Feb. 9. A severe winter closed by a rapid thaw and extensive floods, 10. Alliance with Russia, 18. Earl Fitzwilliam, thwarted in his measures for the relief of the Irish Catholics, resigns the viceroyship, 21; his successor, marquis Camden, arrives in Dublin, March 31. Liberal settlement made by the Commons on the prince and princess of Wales, to enable him to pay his debts. Victory of admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, March 14. The wreck of the British army reaches Bremen, and embarks there to return home, April 14. Warren Hastings acquitted, 23; the E. I. Company pay the expenses of his trial, more than £70,000, and settle on him a pension of £5,000 a year. Formation of Orange Clubs in Ireland, and the Society of United Irishmen, June. Lord Bridport defeats the French fleet off L'Orient, 22. Unfortunate expedition of emigrants to Quiberon bay, July 21. The Dutch settlement of Trincomalee in Ceylon surrenders to colonel Stewart, Aug. 26. An abundant harvest relieves the long-prevailing scarcity, 31. The Cape of Good Hope taken by admiral Elphinstone and general Craig, Sept. 31. Opening of parliament, Oct. 29. The king insulted by the populace clamouring for peace; Acts passed to prevent seditious meetings, Nov. Amsterdam taken and Holland conquered by Pichegru, Jan. 19. Peace between France and Tuscany, Feb. 9. Submission of Charette and part of La Vendée, 17; fruitless efforts of the Jacobins to regain the ascendancy, April 1. The king of Prussia abandons the coalition and concludes the treaty of Basle with the French republic, 5. The United Provinces remodel their government as the Batavian republic; alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, May 16; a second effort of the Jacobins repressed by the national guards, 20; the revolutionary tribunal abolished, 31; Louis Charles, son of Louis XVI., still confined in the Temple, dies, June 8, æt. 10; his eldest uncle takes the title of Louis XVIII.; liberation of his sister,

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1795 *continued.*	Maria Theresa, æt. 17, in exchange for the deputies whom Dumourier had betrayed into the hands of the Austrians, 30. Luxemburg surrenders to the French, 12. in Spain they take Bilbao and advance to Vittoria, July 17; their progress is stopped by a treaty of peace concluded at Basle, 22; the new constitution of the year III. approved by the Convention and submitted to the nation, Aug. 22. peace with the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, 28. Dusseldorf taken, Sept. 6; Manheim, 20. The elector of Hanover concludes peace with the French republic; the constitution accepted by the people, 23; suppression of all Clubs, 30. The Austrian Netherlands united to France and divided into nine departments, Oct. 1. rising of some of the sections of Paris put down by Bonaparte with his artillery, 4 and 5. Wurmser recovers Manheim; Clairfait defeats Jourdan at Höchst, 11. at Mentz, 29. Victory of Scherer over the Austrians at Loano, Nov. 23; armistice for three months. Inauguration of the new constitution, Oct. 28; a legislative chamber of 500; a council of Ancients of 250; and an Executive Directory of five, of whom Barras and Carnot are the most influential. Power of Godoy in Spain; he assumes the title of Prince of Peace. Final partition and extinction of Poland. Courland annexed to Russia. Death of Josiah Wedgwood, æt. 64. of Barthelemy, æt. 80, of Jas. Boswell, æt. 55, of Rob. Bakewell, æt. 69, of Dr. Kippis, æt. 72, of J. G. Zimmermann, æt. 72, of Wm. Smellie, æt. 55, and of Aid. Sawbridge. Birth of Thos. Arnold, afterwards master of Rugby school, of T. N. Talfourd, afterwards judge, and of Jas. Polk, afterwards American president. Return of Vancouver from his voyage, Sept. 13. Mungo Park sets out to explore Africa, May 22. Brothers, the pretended prophet, sent to a lunatic asylum.
1796	Birth of the princess Charlotte of Wales, Jan. 7. Wm. Stone tried for high treason and acquitted, 28. The king insulted by the populace on his return from Drury Lane theatre, Feb. 1. Amboyna taken, 16. Irish Insurrection Act passed, March 10. Demerara taken by gen. White, April 22. Separation of the prince and princess of Wales, 30. Parliament prorogued, May 19; dissolved, 21. Insurrection in Corsica, June 8. The isle of Elba taken by commodore Nelson, Aug. 9. Capture of a Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, by admiral Elphinstone, 17; the king, on opening the new parliament, announces his intention to treat for peace, Oct. 6. War with Spain, 11. Lord Malmesbury sent to Paris, 13. The British abandon Corsica, 22. The duke of Portland's circular excites apprehensions of an invasion, Nov. 5. Loyalty Loan subscribed, Dec. 1. Debate of the Commons on advances of money made to the emperor without the sanction of parliament, 7. A French expedition sails for Ireland, 18; dispersed by a storm. Lord Malmesbury's proposed basis of a peace rejected, 19; seven French ships arrive in Bantry bay and make their way back to Brest, 26; lord Malmesbury returns to London, 29. Bonaparte, æt. 27, appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy, Feb. 23; marries Josephine Tascher, widow of viscount Beauharnais, March 8; assignats superseded by "mandats territoriaux," 18. Hoche terminates the war in Vendée; death of Charette, 29; Bonaparte's first victory at Montenotte, April 11, at Millessimo, 14, Mondovi, 22; conspiracy of Babeuf, May 10; battle of Lodi, 11; peace with Sardinia, June 8; Kleber defeats the Austrians at Altenkirchen, 4; Massena occupies Verona, Ferrara, and Bologna, 19; treaty with the pope; Moreau crosses the Rhine, 24; takes Kehl, July 1. The archduke Charles falls back on the Danube; Wirtemberg and Baden make peace; victory of Bonaparte at Castiglione, Aug. 5: the archduke Charles defeated by Moreau at Neresheim, 10; defeats Bernadotte at Neumarck, 23; and Jourdan at Würzburg, Sept. 3; the young French general Marceau slain; Jourdan falls back to the Lahn; victory of Bonaparte at Roveredo, 4; Wurmser shuts himself up in Mantua, 19; peace with Naples, Oct. 10; the Cispadane republic constituted, 16; skilful retreat of Moreau to Hüningen, 26; the archduke Charles lays siege to Kehl; victory of Bonaparte over Alvinzi at Arcola, Nov. 15, 16, 17. Alliance of France with Tippoo Saib and with Spain, Aug. 19. Death of Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, Oct. 16, æt. 49; his son, Charles Emanuel, succeeds. Visit of Gustavus IV. to Petersburg; he refuses the matrimonial alliance offered to him. Death of the empress Katharine, Nov. 17, æt. 67; her son and successor, Paul, recalls to court the still surviving friends of his father; birth of his son Nicholas, July 2; gives

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

liberty to Kosciusko and the imprisoned Poles. Washington announces to the American States his intention of retiring into private life. Death of Robert Burns, æt. 37, of Raynal, æt. 84, of Jas. Macpherson, æt. 59, of Samuel Whitbread, æt. 76, of Dr. Thomas Reid, æt. 87, of Sir Hugh Palliser, governor of Greenwich Hospital, æt. 75, and of Gerald and Skirving, two of the exiled reformers. The telegraph erected on the Admiralty, London. Pretended discovery of Shakspear papers by Ireland; his play of "Vortigern" produced at Drury Lane theatre. Halhed's MSS. purchased by the British Museum. German literature excites attention in England; translations of Bürger's "Leonora" appear by Wm. Taylor, Walter Scott, and others. Popularity of Kotzebue's plays and Schiller's tragedies.

1797 Marriage of the princess royal to Frederic, duke, afterwards king, of Wirtemberg, May 18. Victory of Sir John Jervis and Nelson over the Spanish fleet off Cape St Vincent, Feb. 14. Trinidad taken by Sir R. Abercrombie, 21. Scarcity of specie; many country banks stop payment. A body of French landed in Pembrokeshire, made prisoners by the country people, 22. The Bank of England restricted from cash payments by an order in council, 26; parliamentary inquiry, 28; report, March 2, followed by Restriction Act; issue of one pound notes, 4; of Spanish dollars, 10. Mutiny in the fleet at Spithead, April 6; appeased by lord Howe, 26; mutiny at the Nore, May 22. 3 per cent. consols, 46. Kosciusko arrives in London, 30. The mutineers return to their duty, giving up Richard Parker and other ringleaders, June 12; execution of Parker, 30. Lord Malmesbury negotiates at Lisle, July 1. Close of the parliamentary session, 20. Nelson's unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz, 24. Return of lord Malmesbury, Sept. 20. Lord Mornington created baron (afterwards marquis) Wellesley, and governor-general of India, Oct. 10. Victory of admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, 11. Parliament assembles, Nov. 2; secession of Fox and his friends. Coinage of seven-shilling pieces, Dec. 2. Lebeau, one of the French Directory, places himself at the head of the Theophilanthropists. Kehl surrendered, Jan. 9; victory of Bonaparte at Rivoli, 14; capitulation of Mantua, Feb. 2; of Ancona, 9; the States of the church conquered, 17; treaty of peace concluded with the pope at Tolentino; Avignon and the Venaissin ceded to France, 19; the archduke Charles takes the command in Italy; is defeated by Bonaparte on the Tagliamento, March 16; Trieste occupied by the French, 24; Klagenfurt, 29; Hoche crosses the Rhine at Neuwied, April 17, and Moreau near Strasburg, 20: their progress is stopped by the preliminaries of peace, at Leoben, 18; Venice conquered, May 12; Genoa, 22; the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics formed; Barthelemy takes the place of Letourneur as Director; execution of Babeuf, 25; commotions at Paris, Sept. 4; Augereau establishes the ascendancy of the moderate party; deportation of the violent to Cayenne; death of Hoche at Wetzlar, 18, æt. 29; definitive treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17. Venice given up to Austria; the Ionian isles to France; La Fayette and his companions released from Olmutz; return of Bonaparte to Paris, Dec. 5. Congress of Rastadt meets to arrange a treaty with the German empire, 9. Commotions at Rome; the French general Duphot killed; Joseph Bonaparte, ambassador there, restores order, 26 Death of Fred. Wm. II., king of Prussia, Nov. 16, æt 53; he is succeeded by his son. First hostilities between the pasha of Bagdad and the Wahabys. Death of Burke, æt. 67, of Wilkes, æt. 70, of Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, æt. 79, of Wm. Mason, æt. 72, of Dr. Wm. Enfield, æt. 57, of lord Amherst, æt. 81, of prince Ferd. of Brunswick, æt. 76, of capt. Stedman, historian of Surinam, æt. 52, of Chas. Macklin, the actor, æt. 98, of Mary Godwin (Wolstonecraft), æt. 38, and of Peter Thelluson, whose will causes the legislature to limit accumulation of property after the testator's death. Birth of Mary Godwin (afterwards Shelley), of Charles Lyell, and of Connop Thirlwall, now bishop of St. David's. Sir John Shore created lord Teignmouth. Count Rumford institutes his prize for discoveries in the nature of heat and light. Fall of a part of Stonehenge. Francis and Firmin Didot obtain patents in France for stereotype printing. The first newspaper printed at Constantinople. The "Anti-Jacobin" commenced by George Canning and his friends. Retirement of Miss Farren from the stage, April 1.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Ger- many.
1798	1213	10 Selim III.	24 Pius VI. Feb. 15.	11 Chas. IV.	7 Republic. Sept. 22.	22 Maria Francesca, *her son* John *Regent.* 7	2 Frederic Wm. III.	2 Frederic II.	36 Frederic Augustus III.	21 Chas. Theodore.	7 Francis II.
1799	1214	11 —	25 — d. Aug. 29.	12 —	8 — Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul.	23 — 8	3 —	3 —	37 —	1 Maximilian Joseph II.	8 —
1800	1215	12 —	1 Pius VII. Mar. 13.	13 —	9 —	24 — 9	4 —	4 —	38 —	2 —	9 —
1801	1216 1217	13 —	2 —	14 —	10 —	25 — 10	5 —	5 —	39 —	3 —	10 —

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Reputation Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	American Presidents.	Russia.	Batavian Republic.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1798	3 Chas. Emanuel IV.	9 Ferdinand III.	40 Ferdinand IV.	33 Christian VII.	7 Gustavus IV.	2 John Adams.	3 Paul	4 ——	1 Lord Wellesley.	39 George III. Oct. 25.
1799	4 ——	10 ——	41 ——	34 ——	8 ——	3 ——	4 ——	5 ——	2 ——	40 ——
1800	5 ——	11 ——	42 ——	35 ——	9 ——	4 ——	5 ——	6 ——	3 ——	41 ——
		Etruria.								
1801	6 ——	1 Louis	43 ——	36 ——	10 ——	1 Thos. Jefferson.	1 Alexander.	7 ——	4 ——	42 ——

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1798	Silver tokens issued by the Bank, Jan. 1. The Assessed Taxes trebled, 4. "The Majesty of the People," a toast given by the duke of Norfolk, for which he is dismissed from his posts in Yorkshire. A voluntary subscription of more than £1,500,000 raised for the defence of the country, supposed to be in danger of invasion, Feb. 6. Earl Moira, in the Irish House of Lords, recommends a conciliatory policy, 19; his advice disregarded; cruel proceedings of the government; numerous arrests; the people prepare for rebellion; O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others apprehended at Margate, March 1. Redemption of the land-tax, April 2. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave-trade negatived by a majority of four, 3. The duke of York commander-in-chief, 5. The committee of the London Corresponding Society arrested, 20. Lord Wellesley assumes the government of India, May 17. Expedition to Ostend under general Coote and capt. Home Popham; the sluices and canal destroyed, 19. O'Coigley executed on Penenden heath; his fellow-prisoners acquitted, 21. Arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald and the brothers Sheares. Dublin declared in a state of insurrection. Lady Edward Fitzgerald ordered to quit the kingdom; the rebels repulsed at Carlow and Naas, 24; take Wexford and Enniscorthy. Fox struck out from the list of privy-councillors, for repeating the duke of Norfolk's toast, 25. Havre de Grace bombarded by Sir R. Strahan. Duel between Pitt and Tierney, 27. The British quit St. Domingo, 28. Lord Edward Fitzgerald dies of his wounds, June 3; execution of Sir Edward Crosbie and others, 4; general Nugent defeats the rebels at Ballynahinch, and puts down the insurrection in Ulster, 12; marquis Cornwallis appointed viceroy of Ireland, 20; battle of Vinegar hill; general Lake recovers Wexford, 21. Parliament prorogued, 29. Prosecution of Johnson, Flower, and others for selling Gilbert Wakefield's answer to the bishop of Llandaff, July 17. Execution of the Sheares and others, 19; the lord-lieutenant publishes an amnesty, and discourages the violence of the Orangemen. Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1: Nelson created a peer, Oct. 6. Landing of general Humbert with a French force at Killala in Ireland, Aug. 22; they surrender to general Lake, Sept. 8. Sir J. B. Warren captures a French fleet conveying more troops to Ireland, Oct. 12; Theobald Wolfe Toone, taken in one of these ships, is tried by a court-martial, and kills himself. Minorca surrenders to general Stuart, Nov. 15. Malta blockaded, and Gozo taken by a part of Nelson's fleet. Opening of parliament, 20. Napper Tandy arrested at Hamburg, 24. Income-tax introduced. Dec. 4. Treaty with Russia. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act renewed, 19. Dissensions in Switzerland furnish a pretext for the entrance of a French army, Jan. 17. General Berthier takes possession of Rome, Feb. 15; the pope is expelled and a republic established; Berne capitulates to Brune, April 12; the ancient Swiss confederacy abolished, and the Helvetian republic proclaimed. Geneva incorporated with France, 26; mission of Talleyrand to Constantinople. Bonaparte sails from Toulon on his Egyptian expedition, May 19; takes Malta, June 12; Alexandria, July 2; battle of the Pyramids, 21; Cairo taken, 22. The works of art brought from conquered States, collected in the Louvre. Commencement of a new coalition. Turkey declares war against France, Sept. 11; a Neapolitan army drives the French from Rome, Nov. 26; is defeated by Macdonald at Civita Castellana, Dec. 4; the French occupy Piedmont, and Charles Emanuel retires into Sardinia, 9; Championnet recovers Rome, 15; invasion of Naples; the emperor Paul is elected grand-master of the knights of Malta, joins the coalition, and enters into a treaty with Turkey, 23. The American States resist the right claimed by France of seizing British subjects and manufactures in neutral ships; Washington is called from his retirement to organize their means of defence. Death of Stanislas, late king of Poland, at Petersburg, Feb. 12, æt. 66, of Thos. Pennant, æt. 72, of capt. George Vancouver, of Galvani, æt. 61, of J. H. Eckhel, Director of the Vienna Cabinet of Medals, æt. 61, of Christian Frederic Schwartz, the missionary, æt. 72, of J. Z. Holwell, one of the survivors of the Calcutta massacre, æt. 87, of John Palmer, the actor, æt. 53, while performing at Liverpool, and of Thomas Muir, æt. 33, having escaped from Sydney and found an asylum at Chantilly, near Paris. Birth of Don Pedro of Portugal, afterwards emperor of Brazil, of Adolphe Thiers, of J. Fenimore

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Cooper, of Henry Labouchere, and Thomas Hood. Herschel discovers four more satellites of the new planet. Gas-lights introduced by Watt and Boulton. The life-boat invented by Greathead. Andrew Bell and Joseph Lancaster introduce their systems of education. The disputed will of Sir Geo. Downing decided in favour of the university of Cambridge, June 9. Sir Wm. Scott appointed judge of the Admiralty court, Dec. 27. Sotheby's translation of Wieland's "Oberon" published.
1799	Mission of Sir Sidney Smith to Constantinople, Jan. 2. Assassination of the British envoys at Benares by Vizir Ali, 14. A royal message to parliament recommends the union between Great Britain and Ireland, 22; resolutions adopted by both Houses, form the basis of the measure, 31. Gilbert Wakefield sentenced to two years' confinement in Dorchester jail for his pamphlet, Feb 21. Severe frost for many weeks; travelling impeded by deep snow. Sir Sidney Smith captures the French flotilla at Acre, and conducts the defence of the fortress, March 18. Lord Thanet and R. Ferguson fined and imprisoned for attempting to rescue O'Connor, April 15. Prince Edward created duke of Kent, and prince Ernest duke of Cumberland, 23. Seringapatam taken; death of Tippoo Saib; conquest of Mysore, May 4. The editor and others connected with the "Courier," fined and imprisoned for animadversions on the emperor Paul, 30. Parliament prorogued, July 12. Sir R. Abercrombie lands with a British army at the Helder, Aug. 27; surrender of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, 30; defeat of general Brune, Sept 10; the duke of York arrives with a reinforcement of Russians and takes the command, 13; he is defeated by Brune at Bergen near Alkmaar, 19; again, Oct. 6; evacuates Holland, 20. Parliament assembles, Sept. 24. Commodore Trowbridge blockades Civita Vecchia; the city of Rome is surrendered to him by the French garrison, 27; capture of Spanish galleons richly laden, Oct. 16. Lord Wellesley created a marquis, Dec. 2. Offer of peace made from France, rejected by lord Grenville, 25. Marriage of Louis Antony, duke d'Angoulême, eldest son of the count d'Artois (Charles X.), to his cousin, Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI., at Mittau in Courland, the residence assigned to their uncle (Louis XVIII.) by the emperor Paul, June 10; the city of Naples taken by Championnet, Jan. 26. The Parthenopean republic established. Bonaparte commences his march towards Syria, Feb. 4; gains the battle of El Arisch, 8; the Turks, assisted by a Russian fleet, take the Ionian Isles, March 1. The French under Jourdan and Bernadotte cross the Rhine, and the archduke Charles the Lech, 4; declaration of war by the Directory against Austria and Tuscany, 22; Bonaparte having taken Gaza and Jaffa, lays siege to Acre, 18; the archduke defeats Jourdan at Stockach, 22, and drives him back to the Rhine; the French under Scherer defeated by general Kray in a series of battles, near Verona, 28—30; at Magnano, April 5. The congress of Rastadt breaks up, 8, assassination of the French ministers, 28; Suwarof arrives in Italy, 14; defeats Moreau at Cassano, 27; Milan taken by the allies, 28; Bonaparte repulsed by Sir Sydney Smith, raises the siege of Acre, and returns into Egypt, May 20. Victory of Suwarof on the Adda, 27; Macdonald abandons Naples, June 5; is defeated by Suwarof on the Trebbia, 17; discord in the Directory, 18; Talleyrand retires from the office of foreign affairs; the government disorganized and distracted; cardinal Ruffo enters Naples and inflicts a barbarous vengeance on the French party, 20. A Turkish army lands at Aboukir, and is routed by Bonaparte, July 24; battle of Novi; the French general Joubert defeated and slain, Aug. 15; another Russian army, under Korsakof, arrives in Switzerland, 17; Bonaparte gives up the command in Egypt to Kleber and embarks for France, 24. Death of Pius VI., a prisoner at Valence in France, 29, æt. 82. Suwarof marches into Switzerland, Sept. 8. The archduke Charles compels the French to abandon the siege of Philipsburg, 12. Masse na defeats Korsakof at Zürich, 25. The emperor Paul recalls his forces; Suwarof leaves Switzerland, Oct. 5. Landing of Bonaparte at Fréjus, 8, enthusiastically welcomed at Paris; Siéyes and Fouché concert with him a change of government; effected by military force, Nov. 9. Ancona taken by the Austrians, 13, Coni, Dec. 4; new constitution, 13; Bonaparte first consul, Camba-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1799 *continued.*	cères second, and Le Brun third; Talleyrand minister for foreign affairs, Carnot for war, and Fouché for police; Sièyes rewarded by an estate. Mental derangement of the queen of Portugal; her son John, Regent since 1792, assumes sovereign power. Death of Washington, at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, æt. 67, of Kien Long, emperor of China, æt. 90, having reigned 64 years, of James Burnet, lord Monboddo, æt. 85, of Spallanzani, æt. 70, of Marmontel, æt. 79, of Etienne Mongolfier, of John Tweddell, at Athens, æt. 30, of Richard, earl Howe, æt. 74, of Wm. Melmoth, æt. 89, of John Bacon, the sculptor, æt. 59, of Cornelius de Pauw, æt. 60, of Beaumarchais, æt. 67, of Wm. Curtis, the botanist, æt. 53, of Dr. Towers, æt. 62, and of Wm. Seward, æt. 52. Birth of Joseph Francis Oscar, now king of Sweden, July 4, and of E. G. S. Stanley, the present earl of Derby. The Royal Institution founded. Vaccination (*see* 1776) publicly introduced by Dr. Jenner. The entire skeleton of a mammoth found on the bank of the Oby, near the Frozen Ocean, Aug 2. A subterranean forest discovered on the coast of Lincolnshire. Transit of Mercury, May 7. Sugar extracted from the beet-root by the Prussian chemist, Achard. La Place commences the publication of his "Mécanique Céleste," and George Cuvier his "Comparative Anatomy."
1800	The Union, opposed in the Irish House of Commons by Grattan, Curran, and Plunket, is approved by a majority of 42, Jan. 15; lord Castlereagh, secretary, active in promoting the measure. The Lords, by 79 to 6, and the Commons, by 260 to 64, approve the rejection of the French overtures, 22. Sir Sidney Smith, in concert with the grand vizir, concludes a treaty with general Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 24. General distress and riots in many places, caused by the high price of bread. A common hall in London, on the motion of Mr. Waithman, petitions for peace, Feb. 19. The British government refuses to ratify the Egyptian treaty, March 20; final agreement of the Irish parliament to the Union, 27. Lord Keith blockades Genoa, Apr. 5. Hatfield fires at the king in Drury-lane theatre, May 11. The Act of Union receives the royal assent, July 2. Capture of a Danish frigate and convoy by a British squadron, 25. Parliament prorogued, 29. Close of the last Irish parliament, Aug. 2. Failure of an attack on Ferrol, by Sir Edw. Pellew and Sir Jas. Pulteney, 25. Manifesto of the emperor Paul against the seizure of neutral ships by British cruisers, 29. Surrender of Malta to the British, Sept. 5; the emperor Paul claims the island as grand master, and seizes all British property in Russia, Nov. 7. Opening of parliament, 9. Revival of the Armed Neutrality by the Northern powers, Dec. 15. Close of the session, preparatory to the meeting of the first United parliament, 31. Pursuant to the Act of 1751, this not being leap-year, the difference between the Old and New Styles becomes twelve days, from March 1. Dispute respecting the close of the century; Lalande decides that Dec. 31, 1800, is the last day of the 18th century. Final pacification of La Vendée by the treaty of Luçon, Jan. 17. Marriage of Joachim Murat to Bonaparte's sister, Caroline, 20. Kleber defeats the grand vizir at Heliopolis, March 20, drives him into Syria, and restores the French dominion in Egypt. Massena, defeated by Melas, at Voltri, Apr. 18, retires into Genoa. The archduke Charles resigns the command of the Austrian army; marshal Kray succeeds him; Moreau crosses the Rhine, 25; conquers at Engen, May 3; at Möskirch, 5; at Biberach, 9. Melas takes Nice, and threatens to cross the Var, 11. Bonaparte having collected his army of reserve at Dijon, leaves Paris to take the command; passage over the Great St. Bernard, 23; entry into Milan, June 2; the Cisalpine Republic restored, 4; Massena surrenders Genoa, 5; Melas falls back; is checked by Lasnes at Montebello, 9; battle of Marengo, 14; Desaix slain, æt. 32; armistice, 16; Genoa and all the fortresses of Piedmont and Lombardy given up to Bonaparte; assassination of Kleber; Menou takes the command in Egypt, 14; Moreau enters Münich, July 2; armistice of Parsdorf, 15; prolonged by the convention of Hohenlinden, Sept. 20. The differences between France and the American States adjusted by treaty, 30. The French take possession of Tuscany, Oct. 15. Hostilities renewed in Germany and Italy, Nov. 28; battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; Moreau crosses the Inn, 14; takes Salzburg, 15; defeats the archduke John on the Traun, 18; a new armistice concluded at Steyer, 25.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	conspiracy against Bonaparte detected, Oct. 10; attempt to kill him by an infernal machine, Dec. 24. Conclave at Venice; cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte elected pope Pius VII., March 13. The republic of the Ionian Isles formed; their constitution drawn up by Capo d'Istria. First meeting of the American congress at Washington. Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, the chimney-sweeper's friend, æt. 80, of Dr. Jos. Warton, æt. 78, of Wm. Cowper, æt. 69, of Mallet du Pan, æt. 52, of Sir George Staunton, of Dr. Hugh Blair, æt. 83, and of the Russian Suwarof, æt. 70. Birth of Thomas Babington Macaulay, of Franklin Pearce, now president of the United States, of his predecessor, Millard Fillmore, and of George Bancroft. First meeting of the Royal Institution, March 11; Humphrey Davy professor of chemistry. Downing College, Cambridge, founded and chartered. Russell and Tavistock Squares, London, commenced. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, completed. Earl Stanhope introduces his improved printing-press.
1801	Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1. George III. renounces the title of "king of France," and removes the quartering of the lilies from the royal arms, 3. An embargo laid on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels, 14. The E.I. Company grant a pension of £5000 a year to marquis Wellesley, 15. The first imperial parliament of the United Kingdom assembles, 22. The French government refuses to clothe or maintain the French prisoners in England, 31. Lord Grenville announces that ministers had tendered their resignation, Feb. 10; a return of the king's malady delays the intended change, 16. Liberation of the prisoners confined by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, March 2; martial law continued in Ireland, 12; recovery of the king, and appointment of the Addington ministry, 17. Sir Ralph Abercrombie lands with his army in Egypt, 8; battle of Alexandria, 21; death of Abercrombie, æt. 63; general Hutchinson takes the command, and completes the victory. The shareholders of the Bank of England receive a bonus of Five, in addition to the annual dividend of Seven, per cent., 19. Prussia joins the Northern Confederacy. The Danes occupy Hamburg and Lubeck, and exclude English vessels from the Elbe; pacific conferences begin between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto. The emperor Paul murdered, March 23, æt. 47; his son, Alexander, liberates the English ships and their crews, and writes to the king, proposing a reconciliation. Sir Thos. Duckworth captures the Danish and Swedish West India islands, 30. Attack on Copenhagen by Nelson, Apr. 2; truce concluded; the Prussians occupy Hanover and Bremen, 3. The Habeas Corpus Act again suspended; Acts against seditious meetings and of indemnity for ministers, passed, 14; capture of St. Eustatia, 21; Horne Tooke returned to parliament for Old Sarum, May 1; is allowed to sit, but an Act is passed to exclude in future from the House of Commons all persons in holy orders, 17. The Danes evacuate Hamburg and Lubeck, 23; the embargo taken off Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in Great Britain, June 1; treaty, concluded by lord St. Helen's at Petersburg, dissolves the Armed Neutrality, 17. Cairo surrendered to the English, and treaty signed for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 27. Close of the parliamentary session, July 2. Sir Jas. Saumarez defeats the French and Spaniards in successive engagements, 6—13; Madeira taken by col. Clinton, 24; Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla, Aug. 4, 15, 16; preliminaries of peace signed by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, Oct. 1; general Lauriston brings the ratification, 10. Meeting of parliament, 29; discussion of the treaty of peace; Grenville and Windham opposition, Nov. 3. Deportation of 130 republicans, accused of being concerned in the infernal machine plot, Jan. 4; armistice of Treviso, 16. Peace of Luneville, between Austria and France, Feb. 9. Spain declares war against Portugal, 22; the king of Naples, by the treaty of Florence, consents to exclude the English from all his ports, March 12; treaty between France and Spain; Tuscany taken from Ferdinand III. and given to Louis, son of the duke of Parma, with the title of king of Etruria, 21. Concordat between France and the pope; the Catholic church restored, but under the control of the State, July 15. The regent of Portugal submits to France and Spain, and by the treaty of Badajos agrees to shut his ports against the English, Sept. 29. French treaty with Russia, Oct. 4; with Turkey, 9. New constitutions adopted by the Ba-

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Germany.
1802	1217 1218	14 Selim III.	3 Pius VII. Mar. 13.	15 Chas. IV.	11 Republic. Sept. 22. Napoleon Bonaparte First Consul.	26 Maria Francesca, her son John, *Regent* 11	6 Frederic William III.	6 Frederick I.	40 Frederic Augustus III.	4 Maximilian Joseph II.	11 Francis II.
1803	1218 1219	15 ——	4——	16——	12 ——	27——12	7——	7——	41——	5——	12 ——
1804	1219 1220	16 ——	5——	17——	1 Napoleon *Emperor.*	28——13	8——	8——	42——	6——	13 —— *Emperor of Austria* 1 Francis I.
1805	1220 1221	17 ——	6——	18——	2 —— *king of Italy.*	29——14	9——	9——	43——	7——	2 ——
1806	1221 1222	18 ——	7——	19——	3 ——	30——15	10——	10——	44——	8——	3 ——

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	ETRURIA.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	RUSSIA.	BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1802	1 Victor Emanuel.	2 Louis	44 Ferdinand IV.	37 Christian VII.	11 Gustavus IV.	2 Thos. Jefferson.	2 Alexander.	8 ——	5 Lord Wellesley.	43 Geo. III. Oct. 25.
1803	2 ——	1 Chas. Louis	45 ——	38 ——	12 ——	3 ——	3 ——	9 ——	6 ——	44 ——
1804	3 ——	2 ——	46 ——	39 ——	13 ——	4 ——	4 ——	10 ——	7 ——	45 ——
1805	4 ——	3 ——	47 ——	40 ——	14 ——	5 *Re-elected.*	5 ——	11 —— Schimmelpenninck *Pensionary.*	1 Marquis Cornwallis. 1 Sir Geo. Barlow.	46 —— *d* duke of Gloucester.
								HOLLAND.		
1806	5 ——	4 ——	1 Joseph Napoleon.	41 ——	15 ——	6 ——	6 ——	1 Louis Napoleon *king.*	2 ——	47 ——

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1801 *continued.*	tavian and Helvetian republics. Thomas Jefferson elected president of the U. S. after a warm contest with Burr. The planet, or asteroid, Ceres, discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1. Capt. Flinders explores the southern coast of New Holland. First attempt to navigate a steam-boat on the Thames, and to construct a tunnel beneath the bed of the river. Death of Gilbert Wakefield, soon after his liberation from Dorchester jail, æt. 46, of John Caspar Lavater, æt. 60, and of Robert Orme, æt. 73. Birth of lord Ashley, now earl of Shaftesbury, of Villiers, now earl of Clarendon, of Fox Maule, now lord Panmure, of Rich. Cobden, of J. A. Roebuck, and of the late marshal St. Arnaud. Lord Loughborough created earl of Rosslyn, resigns the chancellorship; is succeeded by Sir John Scott as lord Eldon, and Sir Edward Law attorney-general. Sir William Grant master of the Rolls. Nelson allowed to take the title of duke of Bronte. Cobbett leaves America; publishes in London his "Porcupine," and soon afterwards his "Weekly Register."
1802	Mutiny in Bantry bay: six of the ringleaders executed, Jan. 15. Execution of governor Wall for murder, 28. Sir John Mitford, created baron Redesdale and chancellor of Ireland; he is succeeded as speaker of the Commons by Charles Abbott, Feb. 10. Death of Francis, duke of Bedford, March 2, æt. 57; Fox's oration in praise of him, 16. The duke of Kent appointed governor of Gibraltar, 24. Definitive treaty of peace signed at Amiens, 27. The Commons vote £900,000 to pay the debts of the civil list, 29; reject the claim of the prince of Wales to the arrears of his revenue from the duchy of Cornwall, 31. Death of lord Keynon, Apr. 2. æt. 69. Income tax repealed, 5; Bank Restriction Act renewed, 9; Sir F. Burdett's motion for inquiry into the conduct of the late ministry negatived by 207 to 89, 12. Sir Edw. Law, created lord Ellenborough, succeeds lord Kenyon as chief justice, 13; Spencer Perceval attorney-general. Peace proclaimed in London, 29; the treaty approved by the Lords, 122 to 16, lord Grenville dissentient, and by the Commons, 276 to 20, Mr. Windham opposing. May 13. Fire at Woolwich, 20. Bill for the abolition of bull-baiting thrown out by the Commons, 24; Canning's motion against the importation of slaves into Trinidad negatived, 27; vote of £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, and £1200 to Greathead, June 3; parliament prorogued, 28; dissolved, 29; the opponents of the peace unpopular; Windham and others unseated, July. Newspaper war; those of England prohibited in France, Aug. 25. Reception of Mr. Fox at the Tuileries, Sept. 3. Andreossy, the French ambassador, arrives in London, Nov. 6. The new parliament assembles, 16. Despard's plot, 19; he and the other conspirators are committed, 29. Treaty of Bassein, in India, with the Peishwa, Dec. 31. Marriage of Louis Bonaparte to Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine, Jan. 9. The Italian republic succeeds the Cisalpine, and elects Bonaparte president, 26; the Concordat adopted by the legislative body, Apr 8; inaugurated in the church of Notre Dame, 18. System of public instruction in France organized, May 1; the Legion of Honour created, 19. Toussaint l'Ouverture is made prisoner in Haiti by general Leclerc, and sent to France: Bonaparte elected consul for ten years, May 6, for life, Aug. 2; other changes in the constitution tending to monarchy, 4. Piedmont annexed to France, Sept. 11. A French army occupies Switzerland, Oct. 21; after the submission of Pesalines, Leclerc and many of his army die of the yellow fever; the insurrection is renewed in Haiti, Nov. 2. Charles Emanuel IV. resigns the crown of Sardinia to his brother, Victor Emanuel, June 4. Commotions in the Ionian Islands. The planet, or asteriod, Pallas, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 28. Death of Dr. Geddes, æt. 65, of Joseph Strutt, æt. 53, of col. Barré, of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, æt. 81, of the earl of Clare, æt 53, of Dr. Moore, æt. 72, of Samuel Arnold, Mus. D. æt. 63, and of M. De Calonne, æt. 68. Birth of Miguel, son of the regent of Portugal, of lord George Bentinck, of the present earl Grey, of Victor Hugo, of Cavaignac, afterwards French general, and of the present cardinal Wiseman. The first No. of the "Edinburgh Review" published, Oct. 1; Chateaubriand's "Génie du Christianisme," and Madame De Staël's "Delphine." M. Garnerin descends in a parachute, Sept. 21.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1803	The Royal Jennerian Institution founded, Jan. 29. Bank Restriction continued, Feb. 7. Conviction of col. Despard and his associates, 9; execution, 21. Provision made for paying the debts of the prince of Wales, 16. Peltier eloquently defended by Mr. Mackintosh, but convicted of a libel on Bonaparte, 21. Royal message to parliament announcing preparations for renewing the war with France, March 7; scene at the Tuileries; Bonaparte tells lord Whitworth that Great Britain cannot, single-handed, resist him, 13; lord Whitworth leaves Paris, May 12, and general Andreossi, London, 16; embargo on French and Batavian ships, 17. English declaration of war, 18; British residents and travellers in France detained by Bonaparte, 22. The war approved by the Lords and Commons, 23; Hanover declared neutral by the king, 28; is surrendered to the French general Mortier, June 3; the Elbe and Weser are closed against the English and blockaded by them; great distress ensues at Hamburg; war with the Batavian republic, 7; property-tax renewed, 13; Bonaparte threatens invasion; plan for an army of reserve submitted to parliament, 18; national enthusiasm for self-defence; universal arming of volunteers; St. Lucia taken by the English, 22; Tobago, 30. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Hobhouse join the Addington ministry. Application of the prince of Wales for military employment refused, July 21. Tumultuary insurrection at Dublin; lord Kilwarden and his nephew killed; apprehension of Emmet and other leaders, 23. Patriotic meetings at the Royal Exchange, 26; at Hackney, Aug. 2. St. Pierre and Miquelon taken by the English, 3. Parliament prorogued, 12. Mahratta war: commencement of Wellington's military career: as Sir Arthur Wellesley, he takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; gains the victory of Assaye, Sept. 23. Robert Emmet executed, 19. Demerara and Berbice surrender to general Grinfield and commodore Hood, 25. Agra taken by general Lake, Oct. 17. Delhi conquered, and the Great Mogul is pensioned by the E. I. Company. Volunteers reviewed by the king in Hyde Park, 26, 28. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 22. General Rochambeau, driven out of Haiti by Dessalines, Christophe, and Petion, is taken, with the remains of his army, by admiral Duckworth, 30. Victories of Sir A. Wellesley over Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Argaum, Nov., and at Gawulgurh, Dec. 14, followed by a treaty of peace, 30. The volunteers of Great Britain amount to 379,945 men. A new constitution given to Switzerland by Bonaparte's Act of Mediation: nineteen cantons, a federal Diet, and a Landammann for chief magistrate, Feb. 19. Censorship of the press in France, Sept. 27. Secularization of the ecclesiastical States in Germany; Salzburg given, with the electoral dignity, to Ferdinand, the dispossessed duke of Tuscany. The dukes of Baden and Wirtemberg, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, created electors: only eight of the ancient imperial cities retain their independence. Louisiana sold by France to the United States. Death of Louis, the new king of Etruria, Oct. 9, æt. 29; his widow, Maria Louisa, governs as regent for their son, Charles Louis, æt. 4. The troubles of the Ionian Islands settled by a new constitution. The emperor Alexander appoints the duke de Richelieu governor of Odessa. The Wahabys take Mecca and attack Djidda. Death of Francis, duke of Bridgewater, æt. 77, of La Harpe, æt. 85, of Klopstock, æt. 76, of Herder, æt. 62, of Alfieri, æt. 54, of Sir William Hamilton, æt. 73, of Wm. Woodfall, æt. 58, of John Hoole, the translator of Tasso, æt. 76, of Jas. Beattie, æt. 68, of Dr. Ralph Griffiths, editor of the "Monthly Review," æt. 83, of Joseph Ritson, æt. 51, and of Henry Swinburne. Birth of Edwin Landseer, of R. W. Emerson, of Wm. Smith O'Brien, of Robert Stephenson, civil engineer, and of Etienne Arago. Sir James Mackintosh recorder of Bombay. Cranioloy promulgated by Dr. Gall. Malthus publishes his Essay on Population, and Brougham his "Colonial Policy." The British and Foreign Bible Society founded by lord Teignmouth. The skeleton of a mammoth discovered at Harwich. The Caledonian canal commenced, May 1. Fulton tries his steam-boat on the Seine, Aug. 9. The first printing press in New South Wales established at Sydney by George Howe. Col. Montgomery killed in a duel, by capt. Macnamara, April 6. Embezzlement of Exchequer bills by the Bank-clerk, Aslett, April 28. Execution of the notorious swindler John Hatfield, Sept. 3. Astley's amphitheatre burnt, Sept. 2. The Lyceum, London, lighted by Winsor, with coal-gas.

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1804	The king's malady returns, Feb. 14. Capt. Dance repulses the French admiral Linois's attack on the homeward-bound East India fleet, 15. Progressive recovery of the king, March 14. Pitt and Fox unite in opposing the Addington ministry, April 16; Pitt authorized by the king to form a new administration, May 7; sacrifices the cause of Catholic emancipation, and resumes his former offices, 12; Fox excluded by the king. George Canning treasurer of the navy; Wm. Huskisson a secretary of the treasury; Wm. Cobbett convicted of a libel on the Irish government, 26. Alteration of the corn-laws introduced by Mr. Western, June 20. Wilberforce's Slave-trade Bill read a third time in the Commons, 28; thrown out by the Lords. Parliament prorogued, July 31. Bonus of five per cent. on Bank shares, Sept. 20. Naval fête to the king at Weymouth, 29. Failure of the catamaran attack on the Boulogne flotilla, Oct. 2; capture of Spanish frigates with their cargoes of treasure, 5; Sir George Rumbold seized by a French detachment at Hamburg, 25. Conciliatory interview between the king and prince of Wales, Nov. 12. Holkar defeated by general Fraser, near Deeg, 15; by general Lake at Furruckabad, 17; the armed force of the United Kingdom, nearly 700,000 men. Spanish declaration of war, Dec. 12. Pichegru, Moreau, and others accused of a conspiracy and arrested at Paris, Feb. 15. The duke d'Enghien seized by French soldiers at Ettenheim in the duchy of Baden, March 15; murdered by a mock-trial at Vincennes, 20, æt. 32; Pichegru found strangled in his prison, April 5. The emperor Alexander and the king of Sweden urge the German States to demand satisfaction for the violation of the territory of Baden, May 7. The Code Napoleon adopted: Bonaparte proclaimed emperor by the title of Napoleon I., 18. The emperor Alexander demands the evacuation of Hanover and Naples, and compensation for the king of Sardinia, July 21; his ambassador, M. d'Oubril, leaves Paris, Aug. 28. The empire of France made hereditary in the family of Napoleon, Nov. 6; he and Josephine are crowned by the pope, Dec. 2. Francis II. annuls the elective title of emperor of Germany, and as Francis I. decrees that of emperor of Austria to be hereditary in his family, Aug. 11. The American vice-president Burr kills general Hamilton in a duel. Dessalines assumes the title of James I., emperor of Haiti. Medina taken by the Wahabys; Saoud despoils the tomb of Mahomet; Aboo Nokta plunders the towns of Yemen. Professor Harding, Göttingen, discovers the planet or asteroid, Juno, Sept. 6. Granville Sharpe founds the "Bible Society." The "Frugality Bank" of Tottenham, instituted by Priscilla Wakefield, gives rise to Savings' Banks. Death of Dr. Priestley, at Northumberland in Pennsylvania, æt. 71; of lord Camelford, killed in a duel by capt. Best, æt. 29, of Necker, æt. 72, of lord Duncan, æt. 73, of R. Potter, translator of Æschylus, æt. 83, of Jacob Bryant, æt. 89, of Emanuel Kant, æt. 80, of Pepper Arden, lord Alvanley, æt. 59, of Dr. Percival, æt. 64, of Geo. Morland, æt. 40, of ald. Boydell, æt. 85, and of C. Bannister the actor, æt. 63. Massey *v.* the marquis of Headfort damages, £10,000. Trial of the Gordons for the abduction of Mrs. Lee. Aslett the Bank-clerk, condemned and reprieved. First appearance of the young Roscius, Betty.
1805	The emperor Napoleon addresses a letter to the king with proposals of peace which are declined, Jan. 2. Mr. Addington, created viscount Sidmouth, with some of his friends, joins the administration, 11. Parliament meets, 15. Opening of the London Docks, 30. The combined French and Spanish fleets fail in an attack on Dominica, Feb. 2. Dr. Chas. Manners Sutton archbishop of Canterbury, 23; Dr. Henry Bathurst Bishop of Norwich, Mar. 9. The sheriffs of London, Scholey and Domville, committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, for partiality to Sir Francis Burdett in the Middlesex election, 11. Defeat of Holkar, by lord Lake, at Bhurtpore, Apr. 2. Trotter's peculations discovered. Charges against lord Melville brought forward by Mr. Whitbread, carried by the Speaker's casting vote, 6. Treaty of Petersburg prepares the third coalition against France, 11. Death of William, marquis of Lansdowne, May 7, æt. 69. Catholic petition presented to the Lords by lord Grenville, rejected by 178 to 49, 10: by Fox to the Commons, supported by Grattan, rejected by 336 to 124, 13. Lord Melville defends himself at the bar of the Commons

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	June 11; is impeached, 25. Hamilton Rowan arraigned for treason, pleads the king's pardon, July 1. Lords Sidmouth and Buckingham resign, 10: parliament prorogued, 12. Sir Robert Calder intercepts the French and Spanish fleets, and takes two of their ships, 22. Marquis Cornwallis succeeds marquis Wellesley in India, and begins a more pacific policy, 29. Death of the king's brother, Wm. Henry, duke of Gloucester, Aug. 25, æt. 63. Marquis Cornwallis dies at Ghazipore, Oct. 5, æt. 67; Sir Geo. Barlow administers the Indian government. Battle of Trafalgar, 21; death of Nelson, æt. 47; destruction of the French and Spanish fleets; admiral Gravina killed; Villeneuve puts an end to his own life; Collingwood succeeds Nelson; four ships that escape are taken off Ferrol by Sir Richard Strachan, Nov. 4; Sir R. Calder reprimanded for not having made his victory of July 22 more complete, Dec. 23. Treaties of peace with Scindiah and Holkar, 24. New constitution of the Batavian Republic; Schimmelpenninck pensionary, March 15. The Italian Republic made kingdom of Italy, Napoleon king, 18; crowned at Milan, May 26; Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy. The Ligurian Republic annexed to France, June 4. Lucca erected into a principality, and given, with Tuscany and Piombino, to Napoleon's sister, Elise, and her husband, Bacciocchi, 23. The emperor at Boulogne repeats his boastful threats of invading and crushing England, Aug. 4; breaks up his camp, 27; Austria joins the coalition. General Mack crosses the Inn and invades Bavaria, Sept. 8. Treaty of neutrality with Naples, 21. Napoleon leaves Paris, Sept. 24; advances into Germany; violates the neutral territory of Anspach, Oct. 3; crosses the Danube, 6. Mack at Ulm; a division of his army is beaten at Wertingen; another at Gunzburg, 9; Augsburg taken by the French, 10; Munich, 12; victory of Ney at Elchingen, 14; Mack surrenders his army and fortresses, 20; Napoleon enters Vienna, Nov. 12. The Russians join the Austrian army of reserve in Moravia. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2. Armistice, 6. Negociations at Presburg. Hanover given up to Prussia, 15. Treaty of Presburg, 26. The emperor of Austria deprived of all his Italian dominions, of the Tyrol, and other provinces in Germany. The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg take the titles of kings; an English and Russian army having landed in Naples, Napoleon declares that Ferdinand IV. "has ceased to reign." By a decree of Sept. 9, the Gregorian calendar is to be used again in France, from Jan. 1, 1806. Jefferson re-elected president of the American States. The Wahabys possess the greater part of Arabia, and make incursions into Mesopotamia. Salisbury plain, and many other waste lands in England, brought into cultivation. Martello towers erected for the defence of the coast. The aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, in the vale of Llangollen, completed by Mr. Telford. The British and London Institutions founded. A machine for sweeping chimneys invented by Smart. Death of Paley, æt. 62, of Schiller, æt. 46, of professor John Frederic Gmelin, æt. 57, of Anquetil du Perron, æt. 74, of lord Rosslyn, æt. 72, of Dr. Bisset, æt. 46, of Chappe, inventor of the telegraph, æt. 42, of Mungo Park, æt. 34, of Henry Samson Woodfall, æt. 66, and of John Almon, æt. 68. Birth of Edw. Lytton Bulwer, now Sir E. B. Lytton, of lord Mahon, of B. D'Israeli, of Samuel Wilberforce, now bishop of Oxford, of Wm. H. Ainsworth, and of G. Sand. Jerome Bonaparte, having married Miss Paterson, an American lady, she is not allowed by Napoleon to enter France. Mde. De Staël visits Italy, and writes "Corinne." The Circus (now the Surrey theatre) burnt, Aug. 12. Philips and Lee, of Manchester, light their factory with gas.
1806	The Cape of Good Hope surrenders to Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, Jan. 8. Public funeral of lord Nelson, 9. Meeting of parliament, 12. Capture of a French squadron by Sir J. Duckworth, 20. Death of William Pitt, 23, æt. 47; vote of the Commons for his interment in Westminster Abbey at the national expense, 27; grant for the payment of his debts, Feb. 3. New administration formed, of "All the Talents," 5. Fox foreign secretary; lord Grenville first lord of the treasury; lord Henry Petty (the present marquis of Lansdowne) chancellor of the exchequer, and Erskine lord chancellor. Monument to Wm. Pitt voted by the common council of London, 6. Note from Fox to Talleyrand, on an offer made to assassinate Napoleon, 20. Funeral of Pitt, 22. Trial of general Picton,

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Aus tria
1807	1222 1223	1 Mustafa IV.	8 Pius VII. Mar. 13.	30 Chas. IV.	4 Napoleon, *emperor, and king of Italy.*	31 Maria Francesca, Pr. John *Regentis.*	11 Frederic Wm. III.	11 Frederic II., *king.*	45 Frederic Aug. III., *king.*	9 Maximilian Joseph II., *king.*	4 Francis I
1808	1223 1224	1 Mahmud II.	9 ——	1 Joseph Napoleon.	5 ——	32 —— 17	12 ——	12 ——	46 ——	10 ——	5 —
1809	1224 1225	2 ——	10 ——	2 ——	6 ——	33 —— 18	13 ——	13 ——	47 ——	11 ——	6 —
1810	1225 1226	3 ——	11 ——	3 ——	7 ——	34 —— 19	14 ——	14 ——	48 ——	12 ——	7 —

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	ETRURIA.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1807	6 Victor Emanuel I.	United to the kingdom of Italy.	2 Joseph Napoleon.	42 Christian VII.	16 Gustavus IV.	7 Alexander.	2 Louis Napoleon, *king*.	7 Thos. Jefferson.	1 Lord Minto.	48 George III. Oct. 25.
1808	7 ——	... ...	1 Joachim Murat.	1 Frederic VI.	17 ——	8 ——	3 ——	8 ——	2 ——	49 ——
1809	8 ——	... ...	2 ——	2 ——	1 Chas. XIII.	9 ——	4 ——	1 James Madison.	3 ——	50 ——
1810	9 ——	... ...	3 ——	3 ——	2 ——	10 ——	5 ——	2 ——	4 ——	51 —— d princess Amelia

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1806 *continued.*	for having allowed torture in Trinidad, 24. Debates in parliament on the introduction of chief justice Ellenborough to a seat in the cabinet, Mar. 3. Admiral Linois and his ships taken by Sir J. B. Warren, 13. Pacific overture from Talleyrand to Fox, 26. The king of Prussia occupies Hanover, Apr. 1. Mr. Windham proposes a new system for the army, 3. War declared against Prussia. Charges against marquis Wellesley by Mr. Paul, 24. Trial of lord Melville, 29. The late lord Nelson's brother created an earl, with a parliamentary grant, May 12. "Delicate investigation" of charges made against the princess of Wales, 22. Abolition of the slave-trade voted by the Lords, on the motion of lord Grenville, and by the Commons, on the motion of Charles James Fox, June 10. Lord Melville acquitted, 12. Buenos Ayres taken by Sir Home Popham, 27; mutiny of the sepoys at Vellore, July 10. Victory of Maida over the French general, Regnier, gained by British troops, under general Stuart, landed in Calabria, 4. Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards, Aug. 12. Death of Fox, Sept. 13. æt. 58. The negotiations with France, conducted by lord Lauderdale, are brought to a close; Stock Exchange exultation, Oct. 6. Boulogne attacked with Congreve rockets. Lord Howick foreign secretary, 8. The remains of Fox deposited in Westminster Abbey, 10. Dissolution of parliament, 24. The new parliament meets, Dec. 15. Treaty of commerce with the United States, 31. Eugene Beauharnais marries the princess Augusta of Bavaria, Jan. 14. The king of Naples retires into Sicily, protected by a British fleet and army, 15. Napoleon returns to Paris, 20. The column on the Place Vendôme, the Arc de l'Etoile, and many other public works, constructed. Mollier minister of Finance. Joseph Bonaparte seated on the throne of Naples, Feb. 15. Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Mar. 4. Guastalla given to Napoleon's sister, Pauline, and her husband, prince Borghese, who sells it to the kingdom of Italy. Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, Bernadotte, of Ponte Corvo, and Berthier, of Neufchatel. Murat, grand duke of Berg, 15. Louis Napoleon king of Holland, June 5. Confederation of the Rhine, Napoleon protector, July 12. Jewish Sanhedrim at Paris, Aug. 12. Palm, the bookseller of Nüremberg, shot by order of Napoleon, 26. Fourth coalition against France. The king of Prussia demands that the French troops should retire within the Rhine; sets out to join his army, Sept. 21. Napoleon leaves Paris, 26; first hostile encounter at Schleitz, Oct 9. Battles of Anerstadt and Jena, 14. Napoleon enters Potsdam, 25; Berlin, 28; prince Hohenlohe lays down his arms, Nov. 6; Blücher surrenders at Lübeck, 7; Magdeburg taken, 8. The duke of Brunswick dies, at Altona, of the wounds which he received at Jena, 10; Napoleon refuses to let him be interred in the ancestral vault of his family. The French occupy Hanover, 14. Mortier takes possession of Hamburg, and confiscates all British property, 19. Napoleon issues his Berlin decree for the Blockade of England, 21; enters Poland, 28; concludes a treaty with the elector of Saxony, to whom he gives additional territories and the title of king, Dec. 11; received with enthusiasm at Warsaw, 15. Arrival of the Russian army. Battle of Pultusk, 26. War between Russia and Turkey. Mehemet Ali aspires to independence in Egypt. Dessalines assassinated by Christophe and Petion; they dispute between themselves the empire of Haiti, and establish separate governments. Death of William V., prince of Orange, the expelled statholder of Holland, æt. 58, of John Christopher Adelung, æt. 72, of lord Thurlow, æt. 74, of bishop Horsley, æt. 73, of lord Macartney, æt. 69, and of Henry Kirke White, æt. 21. Birth of Louis Kossuth. The sarcophagus of Alexander the Great brought from Egypt by Dr. Edw. Clarke. The fossil remains of a crocodile discovered at Doddridge, in Gloucestershire. The loom invented by Jacquard, a mechanic of Lyons, purchased of him by an imperial decree, for the public use. Fulton's steam-boats ply on the river Hudson, at New York. The East India Docks opened, Aug. 4. Execution of Richard Patch for the murder of his partner, Apr. 8.
1807	An order of council prohibits all trade between ports occupied by the French, Jan. 7. Lord Minto appointed governor-general of India. The island of Curaçoa taken from the Dutch. Sir Samuel Romilly introduces his Freehold Estates Bill, 28. Montevideo taken by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Feb. 2. Bill for the

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Abolition of the Slave-trade read a second time in the House of Lords, 5. Sir J. Duckworth passes the Dardanelles with his fleet, 19. Mr. Whitbread proposes measures for popular education and the amendment of the Poor Laws. The British fleet returns through the Dardanelles, March 1. Lord Howick brings in a Bill, enabling Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy, 5. Sir Home Popham reprimanded for having withdrawn forces, without orders, from the Cape of Good Hope, to attack Buenos Ayres, 6. The king objects to lord Howick's Bill; it is postponed, 18. British troops under general Fraser land in Egypt, and take Alexandria, 20. The royal assent given to the Act for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, 25. Dismissal of ministers; the duke of Portland, first lord of the Treasury; Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the Exchequer; Eldon, lord-chancellor; Canning, Foreign secretary; and Castlereagh for the Colonies; Sir Arthur Wellesley, Irish secretary. Parliamentary explanations of lords Grenville and Howick, 26. Address of the London corporation, thanking the king for his care of the Protestant religion, April 22. Parliament dissolved, 29. Repulse of the British by the Turks at Rosetta, May 21. Encounter between the Leopard and Chesapeake, June 21. Opening of the new parliament, 26; ministerial majority in the Lords, 160 to 67, in the Commons, 350 to 155. Proclamation of president Jefferson closing American harbours against British ships of war, July 2. Defeat of general Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres, 5. Parliament prorogued, Aug. 14. Expedition against Copenhagen; bombardment commences, Sept. 2; surrender of the city and fleet, 5. The British evacuate Egypt, 23. Heligoland taken from the Danes. The emperor Alexander breaks off all intercourse with Great Britain, and lays an embargo on British ships, 28. Louis XVIII. leaves Russia and takes up his residence at Gosfield hall in Essex, Oct. 30. Milan decree against English commerce, Nov. 11; retorted by another Order of Council, 21. The Danish West India islands taken by Sir Alex. Cochrane, Dec. 22. Madeira given up to commodore Hood and general Beresford, 24. Breslau submits to the French, Jan. 7. Silesia conquered; battle of Mohrungen, 25; of Eylau, Feb. 8; surrender of Dantzic, May 26; battle of Friedland, June 14; Königsberg occupied, 16. Napoleon at Tilsit, 22; interview with Alexander; treaty of Tilsit, July 8. Alexander joins the "Continental System." Hanover, Hesse Cassel and the adjacent countries, constituted the kingdom of Westphalia, for Jerome Bonaparte. The grand duchy of Warsaw given to the king of Saxony. Secret agreement that Finland, Moldavia, and Wallachia are to be annexed to Russia. The French occupy Swedish Pomerania, July 13; Ragusa, Aug 14. A large French army admitted into Spain to act against Portugal, Oct. 17. The prince regent of Portugal and the royal family embark for Brazil, 27; Junot enters Lisbon, 30; the best troops of Spain, under the marquis Romana, are sent into the north of Europe. Napoleon goes to Italy, after a short stay at Paris, Nov. 16. Cession of Etruria to the kingdom of Italy, Dec. 12. Revolt of the Janizaries; sultan Selim deposed, and his nephew, Mustafa IV., placed on the throne. Death of Anne Amelia, duchess of Saxe Weimar, the patroness of German literature, æt. 68, of Henry Benedict, cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts, æt. 82, of Markham, archbishop of York, æt. 90, of Pascal Paoli, æt. 82, of Abraham Newland, Bank cashier, æt. 77, of the duke of Richmond, æt. 73, of Lalande, æt. 75, of John Bernoulli, æt. 63, of John Opie, æt. 45, of De Loime, æt. 62, of the Abbé Edgeworth, æt. 62, of Dr. Willis, and of marquis Townshend, æt. 83. The planet or asteroid, Vesta, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 29. Winsor's experiment with gas-lights on the wall of Carlton gardens, June 4; in Golden Lane, Aug. 16. Byron publishes his "Hours of Idleness," and Sismonde de Sismondi his Italian History. Mde. De Stäel ordered to leave France. The chapel of Henry VII. repaired. Execution of Holloway and Haggerty.

1808 Meeting of parliament, Jan. 21. Inquiry into the attack on Copenhagen refused by the Commons, 253 against 108, Feb. 3; by the Lords, 127 to 73, Feb. 8. Debate of the Commons on the marquis Wellesley's Indian administration; lord Folkstone's vote of censure rejected, and thanks given, by 180 to 20, March 9. General Whitelocke dismissed the service, 20. Lord Castlereagh's plan for re-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1808 *continued.*	cruiting the army and raising a local militia, adopted, April 23. Sir John Moore sent with an army to assist the king of Sweden; returns without having landed his troops. Manufacturing districts petition for peace. Riot of distressed weavers at Manchester, May 24. A Spanish deputation arrives from Gijon, to request the assistance of Great Britain against the aggressions of France, 30; lord Collingwood co-operates with the Spanish patriots and captures the French fleet at Cadiz, June 4. Treaty with Spain and release of the prisoners, July 4. Public dinner to the Spanish deputies at the London tavern, Aug. 4; great enthusiasm in England. Sir Arthur Wellesley sent with an army, lands in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimiera, 21. Admiral Keats brings the marquis de Romana and his troops from the Baltic to be conveyed to Spain, 24. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, having arrived in Portugal, takes the command, and concludes the convention of Cintra. The French evacuate the country, 30. A Russian fleet in the Tagus surrenders to Sir Chas. Cotton, Sept. 3. The emperors Alexander and Napoleon offer to treat for peace, which England refuses, unless the king of Sweden and the Spanish patriots be admitted as parties to the negotiation, Oct. 12. Popular dissatisfaction with the Convention of Cintra; meeting in Westminster, 20. British troops land at Corunna, 25. Court of Inquiry respecting the Convention meets at Chelsea, Nov. 17. Alexander Davison convicted of peculation and imprisoned, Dec. 8. Flushing, Wesel, and other frontier fortresses annexed to France, Jan. 23. The Russians invade Finland, Feb. 21. A new French nobility organized, March 1; intrigues of Napoleon in Spain; Murat enters with an army, 10; insurrection at Aranjuez, 17; Manuel Godoy dismissed. Charles IV. abdicates in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19. Murat occupies Madrid, 23. Rome and the States of the Church seized by the French. April 2. The royal family of Spain persuaded to meet Napoleon at Bayonne, 30; they resign their rights; Charles and the queen are sent to Fontainebleau, and Ferdinand to Valençay. Joseph Bonaparte gives up the crown of Naples to Joachim Murat, and is created king of Spain. The Russians take Abo, Sweaborg, and all the strong places in Finland. Insurrection at Madrid; suppressed by Murat with great slaughter, May 2; general rising in Spain against the French; the Junta of Seville assumes the government in the name of Ferdinand VII. Joseph Bonaparte enters Spain with another army, July 9. Bessiéres defeats the patriots at Medina del Rio Seco, 14; surrender of general Dupont and his army to Castaños at Baylen, 20; Joseph abandons Madrid and takes the crown jewels with him to Burgos, Aug. 1; heroic defence of Saragossa by Palafox, 15. Meeting of Alexander and Napoleon at Erfurt, Sept. 27. Napoleon proceeds to Spain with a numerous veteran army, Nov. 7; at Burgos, 10; at Espinosa, 12; at Tudela, 23; enters Madrid, Dec. 4; abolishes the Inquisition and suppresses two-thirds of the monasteries; leaves Madrid, 22. Truce in Finland, Nov. 20. Death of Christian VII., king of Denmark, March 12, æt. 59; succeeded by his son, Frederic VI. Another revolution at Constantinople; Selim III. put to death; Mustafa IV. dethroned, and his brother, Mahmud II. made sultan. Death of Charles, first earl of Liverpool, æt. 81, of Richard Person, æt. 49, of Hurd, bishop of Worcester, æt. 88, of Dr. Beddoes, æt. 48, of Dr. Hawes, founder of the Humane Society, æt. 72, of Angelica Kaufmann, æt. 68, of Clara Reeve, æt. 70, of Mde. Cottin, of lord Lake, of Dr. John Whitaker, æt. 73, of Theophilus Lindsey, æt. 85, of Guy Carleton, lord Dorchester, æt. 84, of Sir Henry Grey, and of John Home, æt. 86. Birth of Louis Napoleon, son of the king of Holland, and now emperor of France. Humphrey Davy decomposes fixed alkalies by means of galvanism. Napoleon visits Wieland and Goethe at Weimar; the latter accepts from him the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Covent Garden theatre burnt, Sept. 20; first stone of a new edifice laid by the prince of Wales, Dec. 31. Major Campbell hanged at Armagh, for having killed capt. Boyd in a duel, Oct. 2.
1809	Retreat of the British army from Salamanca; battle of Corunna, Jan. 14; the French repulsed; death of Sir John Moore, æt. 43; his troops embark. Parliament meets, 19. Col. Wardle brings forward his charges against the duke of York, 27. Examination of Mary Ann Clarke. Martinique taken from the

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

French, Feb. 23. The duke of York resigns his office of Commander-in-Chief, which is given to Sir David Dundas, March 25. Destruction of a French fleet in Basque Roads by lords Gambier and Cochrane, April 12. Sir Arthur Wellesley takes the command of the British army, at Lisbon and general Beresford of the Portuguese, 22. Charges against lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, of having trafficked in parliamentary seats, dismissed by the Commons, 25. Valentine Jones convicted of frauds in his public office, May 26. Parliament prorogued, June 21. Battle of Talavera, July 28; Sir A. Wellesley defeats Victor; three fresh armies coming on his rear, compel him to fall back on Portugal; expedition to Walcheren; landing, Aug. 10; surrender of Flushing, 15; Sir Arthur Wellesley created viscount Wellington, 26. Duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, Sept. 21. The Ionian islands taken by lord Collingwood, Oct. 1. The commencement of the 50th year of the king's reign celebrated by a jubilee, 25. Death of the duke of Portland, 30, æt. 71. Perceval, prime minister; marquis Wellesley, foreign secretary; viscount Palmerston, war secretary, Robert Peel an under secretary; lord Grenville elected chancellor of Oxford, Dec. 11. Half the army in Walcheren having been carried off by disease, the works of Flushing are destroyed, and the island abandoned, 25. Joseph Bonaparte returns to Madrid, Jan. 22. Napoleon arrives at Paris, 23; Soult takes Ferrol, 27; Palafox surrenders Saragossa, Feb. 21. Ciudad Real submits to Sebastiani, March 27; Oporto to Soult, 29. War renewed by Austria. Revolt of Hofer in the Tyrol, April 8. The archduke Charles passes the Inn, 9. Napoleon at Ingolstadt, 18, takes Landshut, 21; battle of Eckmühl by Davoust, 22; Ratisbon taken, 23. Vienna bombarded, May 10; capitulates, 13; decree for annexing Rome to France, 17. The viceroy Eugene enters Triest, 18, and Lefebvre, Inspruck, 19. Battles of Aspern and Essling, 21, 22; marshal Lasnes killed. Eugene defeats Jellachich, 25; joins the main army, 27; Marmont arrives from Dalmatia, June 3. The pope excommunicates Napoleon, 10, and is carried off a prisoner to Savona, July 6. Battle of Wagram, 6; armistice, 11. Napoleon dispenses titles and domains to his generals, and pensions to the wounded and widows of the slain, Aug. 15. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 11. Mortier defeats the Spaniards at Ocana, Nov. 19. Cordova and Seville fall. Divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, Dec. 16. Gustavus IV., deposed by the Swedes, retires into Switzerland, March 13; his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, appointed king, Charles XIII., June 5. West Bothnia and the isles of Aland conquered by the Russians; peace of Fredericshamm, Sept. 17. The nobles of Russia, impoverished by the stoppage of their trade with England, and the empress-mother influence Alexander against Napoleon; his contingent arrives too late to assist in the Austrian war; his army is defeated by the Turks near Silistria, and compelled to evacuate Bulgaria, Sept. 26. James Madison elected president of the U. S.; his negotiations with Great Britain come to no satisfactory conclusion. Ras el Kheyme, a piratical station of the Wahabys on the Persian Gulf, is destroyed by an English expedition from Bombay; Abou Nokta, one of their chiefs, is surprised and slain by the Turk Sherif Hamoud. Death of John, marquis of Lansdowne, æt. 44; his brother, the present marquis, inherits the title. Death of Thomas Paine, æt. 72, of Matthew Boulton, æt. 81, of Haydn, æt. 76, of Sir Fred. Morton Eden, and of Miss Anna Seward, æt. 62. Birth of Mendelsohn, the composer, of Maszini, of Wm. Gladstone, and of Canrobert, the French general. Statue of the duke of Bedford erected in Russell Square. Tunnel of the Huddersfield canal completed. Capt. Manby invents his apparatus for saving wrecked mariners. Merino sheep brought into England by the king. The first No. of the Quarterly Review published, April. Prof. Herbert Marsh revives the Divinity Lectures at Cambridge. Fire at Christ Church College, Oxford, March 3. Drury Lane theatre burnt, Feb. 24. The new Covent Garden Theatre opened, Sept. 17; O. P. resistance to the advanced prices of admission.

1810 Guineas sold at 22*s.* 6*d.*, Jan. 3. Parliament opened, 23. Lord Porchester's motion for inquiry into the Walcheren expedition, carried by 195 to 186, 26. Guadaloupe taken by gen. Beckwith and admiral Cochrane, Feb. 5. Capt. Lake dis-

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1811	1226 1227	4 Mahmud II.	12 Pius VII. Mar. 13	4 Joseph Napoleon.	8 Napoleon, *emperor, and king of Italy.*	35 Maria Francesca. Pr. John *Regent.* 20	15 Frederic Wm. III.	15 Frederic II.	49 Frederic Augustus III	13 Maximillian Joseph II.	8 Francis I.
1812	1227 1228	5 ——	18 ——	5 ——	9 ——	36 —— 21	16 ——	16 ——	50 ——	14 ——	9 ——
1813	1228 1229	6 ——	14 ——	6 ——	10 ——	37 —— 22	17 ——	17 ——	51 ——	15 ——	10 ——

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1811	10 Victor Emanuel I.	4 Joachim Murat.	4 Frederic VI.	3 Chas. XIII.	11 Alexander.	Annexed to France.	3 James Madison.	5 Lord Minto.	52 Geo. III. Oct. 25, Prince of Wales, *regent.* 1
1812	11 —	5 —	5 —	4 —	12 —	... ...	4 —	6 —	53 — 2
1813	12 —	6 —	6 —	5 —	13 —	... ...	5 *re-elected.*	1 Lord Moira.	54 — 3 *d.* Augusta, duchess of Brunswick.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1810 *continued.*	missed the service for having left a sailor on the desert island of Sombrero, 7 Amboyna surrenders to an expedition from Madras, 17; strangers excluded during the Walcheren inquiry, 21; popular excitement. John Gale Jones committed to Newgate by the Commons. Mr. Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle, pleads his own cause against an indictment for libel, and is acquitted. Lord Chatham, censured by the Commons for his conduct in the Walcheren expedition, resigns the Master-generalship of the Ordnance, March 2. Lord Porchester's resolutions negatived, 21. Sir F. Burdett's letter, 24; he is committed to the Tower by the Commons. Riots in London, April 6. Meeting and petition of Westminster, 17. Mr. Brand's motion for parliamentary reform negatived by 234 to 115, May 21. The duke of Cumberland attacked and wounded; death of his Italian valet Sellis, 31. Parliament closes, June 21. Sir F. Burdett liberated, avoids the procession prepared for him. Wm. Cobbett fined and imprisoned for a libel on the flogging of soldiers, July 2. The islands of Bourbon and Mauritius taken by col. Keats and adm. Bowley, 3. General Coxe surrenders Almeida to Massena, Aug. 27. O'Connell, at a meeting in Dublin, moves for a repeal of the Union, Sept. 1. Sir John Stuart repels an invasion of Sicily from Naples, Sept. 17. Lord Wellington repulses Massena at Busaco, 27; occupies the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 9. The London corporation order a statue of Geo. III. to be placed in the council-chamber, 31. The last access of the king's malady officially notified to the lord-mayor, Nov. 1. Parliament meets. Death of Amelia, the king's youngest daughter, 2, æt. 27. The late king of Sweden arrives in London, 12. Massena commences his retreat from Santarem, 14. Lucien Bonaparte and his family land at Plymouth, Dec. 18. The ministerial resolutions adopted by the Lords and Commons, as the basis of an Act to appoint the prince of Wales regent, 20. The church service of plate stolen from St. Paul's cathedral, 24. Napoleon's continental system causes great commercial embarrassment and reverses as well in other countries as in England, during the last months of this year; many eminent merchants commit suicide, among them Abraham Goldsmid and Francis Baring. The once wealthy Paul Benfield dies at Paris, in the deepest indigence. The Spanish Junta retreats to Cadiz and convokes the Cortes, Feb. 1. The papal States incorporated with France, and Rome called the second city of the empire, 17. The king of Holland is obliged to interdict all communication between his subjects and Great Britain, March 16. Marriage of Napoleon to the arch-duchess Maria Louisa, at St. Cloud, April 1. Victor besieges Cadiz; Suchet takes Lerida, May 14. Dutch Brabant and Zealand united to France, 15. Fouché dismissed, and Savary, duke of Rovigo, made minister of police, June 3. Abdication of Louis Napoleon, July 2. Holland annexed to France, and Amsterdam declared the third city of the empire, 9. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by Ney, 10. Decree for the burning of all English manufactures, Aug. 18. The Cortes assemble at Cadiz, Sept. 24. The Abbé Maury appointed archbishop of Paris, in defiance of the pope, Oct. 14. The Valais added to France, Nov. 12. All maritime Germany, from Holland to the Elbe, with the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, included in the empire, Dec. 13. Death of Louisa Amelia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, queen of Prussia, July 19, æt. 34. Charles Augustus, crown-prince of Sweden, dies suddenly, May 28; count Fersen, suspected of having caused his death, is murdered by the populace, June 20. The French marshal Bernadotte, with the consent of Napoleon, is chosen heir to the crown, Aug. 21; he takes the name of Charles John, and becomes a Protestant. Sweden is compelled to declare war against Great Britain, Nov. 17. The Russians take the Turkish fortresses on the Danube, and advance to the Balkan. Alexander breaks up the continental system; admits colonial produce and excludes French manufactures, Dec. 31. Revolt of the Spanish colonies in America. Death of lord Collingwood, æt. 60, of Sir Francis Baring, æt. 74, of Wm. Windham, æt. 60, of Henry Cavendish, æt. 79, of Caleb Whiteford, æt. 76, and of the chevalier D'Eon, æt. 82. Birth of Ferdinand, the present king of Naples, Jan. 12, and of Alfred Tennyson, now poet-laureate. Lyon Levy throws himself from the Monument, Jan. 18.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1811	Lucien Bonaparte settles at Ludlow, in Shropshire, Jan. 3. The Regency Act passed. The executive power assumed by the prince of Wales. The custody of the king's person committed to the queen, Feb. 5. Exchequer bills advanced to relieve commercial distress, March 1. Proclamation against the Catholic committee in Ireland, 3. Battle of Barossa; Victor defeated by Sir Thomas Graham, 5. Massena retreats to the Mondego. The duke of Gloucester elected chancellor of Cambridge, 26. The British garrison of Anholt, 150 men, repulse an attempt of 4000 Danes to recover the island, 27. Nelson's monument in Guildhall completed, Apr. 27. Capt. Barrie destroys a French squadron in Lazone Bay, May 1. Wellington pursues Massena, and defeats him at Fuentes d'Onore, 6; takes Almeida, 10. Guineas publicly sold for a pound note and seven shillings; Mr. Horner moves for a resumption of cash payments; Mr. Vansittart carries, by a large majority, his counter-resolutions, declaring gold and paper money to be of equal value, 13. Lord Sidmouth's Dissenters' Bill opposed by lord Holland, and withdrawn, 9. Battle of Albuera; Soult defeated by Beresford, 16. Encounter of the British sloop of war, Little Belt, with the American frigate, President. The Speaker's committal of Sir F. Burdett declared by the Judges to be legal, 17. Perceval abandons his proposed duty on raw cotton, 20. J. Drakard, editor of the Stamford News, fined and imprisoned for a libel on military flogging, 25. The duke of York again commander-in-chief; lord Milton's vote of censure negatived by 296 to 47, June 6. Lord Stanhope's Act prohibits the passing of gold coin and bank-notes for more or less than their specified value, July 2; lord Ellenborough, by his judgment in the case of De Yonge, decides that the practice had not previously infringed any statute, 4. Decision of the Lords on the Berkeley peerage; the claim of William Fitzharding Berkeley disallowed; the title descends to Thomas Morton Fitzharding, the eldest son of the late earl, born in wedlock. A new clause in the Mutiny Act authorizes courts-martial to dispense with flogging. Parliament prorogued, 26. Batavia and all the Dutch settlements in Java surrender to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Aug. 26. General Hill defeats the French general Gerard, at Arroyo del Molino, near Merida, Oct. 28. Luddite riots in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent counties, Nov. Suchet takes Tortosa, Jan. 2; Soult takes Olivença, 22, and Badajos, March 11. Birth of the king of Rome, 20. The pope refuses to consecrate the French bishops; a national council held by cardinal Fesch effects a compromise, Aug. 5. Napoleon visits the Northern Provinces, Sept. 19; issues a decree for the censorship of the press, 26. The union of the duchy of Oldenburg to France, Feb. 18, completes the alienation of Alexander from Napoleon; he relaxes in his operations against Turkey, to collect his forces for war with France. The continental system causes great discontent in Sweden, and Charles John begins to assume an independent tone. Christophe proclaimed Henry I., king of Haiti. The discussions between the British government and the United States become more serious. Massacre of the Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali; he sends an expedition to Yembo against the Wahabys. Death of the duke of Albuquerque, ambassador from the Spanish Junta to Great Britain, of the duke of Grafton, æt. 76, of Henry Dundas, viscount Melville, æt. 71, of Dr. Treadway Nash, æt. 87, of Dr. Neville Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, æt. 79, of Henry Hoppner, æt. 75, of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools, æt. 75, of Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, æt. 77, of Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, æt. 83, of Sir Peter Parker, admiral of the fleet, æt. 96, of Richard Cumberland, æt. 80, of professor Peter Simon Pallas, æt. 70, of John Leyden, æt. 36, and of Sir Francis Bourgeois, æt. 56, who leaves his collection of paintings and other property to Dulwich College. Birth of David Maclise, of John Bright, now M.P., and of the present duke of Newcastle. The duke of Clarence admiral of the fleet, and John Pond astronomer-royal. The first stone laid of the Strand, now Waterloo Bridge, Oct. 11. Murder of the Marr family, Dec. 7, and of the Williamsons, 19; the supposed murderer, Williams, hangs himself in prison. A comet of unusual magnitude appears in Sept., and is visible three months.
1812	Parliament assembles, Jan. 7; settlement of the royal household, and provision made for the princesses, 16. B. Walsh expelled by the Commons for breach of

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1812 *continued.*	trust, 18. Ciudad Rodrigo stormed by lord Wellington, 19. The restrictions imposed by the Regency Act terminate, Feb. 1. The regent's letter to the duke of York, inviting a coalition of parties. Lords Grey and Grenville refuse to join the Perceval ministry; marquis Wellesley resigns; lord Castlereagh foreign secretary, 13. Dan. Eaton sentenced to imprisonment and pillory for publishing Paine's works, March 1. Wellington created an earl; takes Badajos by storm, April 6. Much disturbance in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire; machinery broken, factories attacked, and murders perpetrated. Bellingham assassinates Mr. Perceval, May 11; tried, 15; executed, 18. Almaraz taken by gen. Hill, 19. Long negotiations to form a ministry end in the appointment of the earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury, with Mr. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer, Robert Peel, secretary for Ireland, June 9. Lord Moira made governor-general of India. Declaration of war against Great Britain by the American congress, 18. Lord Wm. Bentinck, captain-general of Sicily, promotes the establishment of a free constitution in that island; the king appoints his son regent, and the queen withdraws. On the motion of Canning, seconded by Castlereagh, the Commons resolve, by 225 against 106, to take into consideration, next session, the laws affecting the Catholics, 22; the same resolution, opposed by lord Eldon, is negatived by the Peers, 126 to 125. The orders in council of 1807 and 1809, revoked as far as they regard the U. S. of America, 23. Treaty of peace and alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, concluded at Orebro, July 18. Battle of Salamanca, 22; Wellington totally defeats Marmont; enters Madrid, Aug. 12; is created a marquis. An American army, under gen. Hull, invades Canada; is surprised and captured at Fort Detroit by gen. Brock, 16. The American frigate Constitution takes the Guerriére, an English ship of inferior force, 19. After a siege of two years and a half, the French retire from before Cadiz, 25; are expelled from Seville, 27. Parliament dissolved, Sept 29. War declared against the U. S., Oct. 11. The American frigate United States captures the English Macedonian, 25. The new parliament assembles, Nov. 24; opened by the prince regent, 30. John and Leigh Hunt fined and imprisoned for a libel in the "Examiner," Dec. 9. Wellington, not having been able to take the castle of Burgos, falls back to Freynada; the Cortes appoint him generalissimo of the Spanish armies. The French re-occupy Madrid. Suchet takes Valencia, Jan. 9. Treaty of Napoleon with Prussia for an auxiliary force against Russia, Feb. 24; the same with Austria, March 24; he takes possession of Swedish Pomerania and Rügen. The Cortes proclaim a free constitution for Spain, 19. Peace of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey; the Pruth the boundary of the two empires, May 28. Napoleon declares war against Russia, June 22; passes the Niemen, near Kowno, with an army of 570,000 men, and 1160 cannon, 24; the Russians retire; he occupies Wilna, 28; Witepsk, July 28; battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; of the Borodino, Sept. 7. Murat enters Moscow, 14, and Napoleon, 15; the city set on fire by order of the governor, Rostopchin; the French are unable to extinguish the flames; nine-tenths of Moscow consumed; the first snow falls, Oct. 13; Napoleon commences his retreat, 18; his army perishes by thousands: after a disastrous march, he arrives at Smolensko, Nov. 9; conspiracy of Mallet at Paris detected and punished; passage of the Beresina with great loss, 26—29. Napoleon dates his 29th bulletin from Malodeozeno, Dec. 3; he gives up the command to Murat at Smorgony, and departs, 5: consternation of France on the receipt of his bulletin, 17; he arrives at Paris, 19; only 40,000 men, the wreck of this immense army, reach Wilna, in a state of entire destitution: pursued by their enemy, they retreat to Kowno, and thence to Königsberg; the Prussian general, York, capitulates, with his division, or deserts to the Russians, 31. Death of John Horne Tooke, æt. 76, of Christian Gottlob Heyne, æt. 83, of E. Malone, æt. 71, of Richard Kirwan, of John Jacob Griesbach, æt. 67, of John Walter, proprietor of the "Times," æt. 74, and of G. F. Cooke, the actor, æt. 57. Birth of Charles Dickens, and of Charles Mackay. Mrs. Siddons takes leave of the stage, June 30. The new Drury Lane theatre opened, Oct. 10. Zera Colburn exhibits his extraordinary powers of calculation. The first stone of the Plymouth

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	breakwater placed, Aug. 12. Sale of the Roxburghe library. The Townley marbles purchased for the British Museum. A submarine forest discovered at Morlaix. Byron's Childe Harold and Niebuhr's History of Rome published.
1813	Fourteen rioters executed at York, Jan. 10. The Commons address the prince regent, approving his assertion of maritime rights in the discussions with the U. S., Feb. 18. The office of vice-chancellor created, and given to Sir Thomas Plumer, 22. Resolution to inquire into the claims of the Catholics, moved by Mr. Grattan, and carried by 264 to 224, 25. Part of the sinking fund applied to defray the charges of the year, March 3. Treaty for a subsidy to Sweden sanctioned. Renewal of the E. I. C. charter. The trade to India thrown open. The China monopoly continued, 29. Death of Augusta, duchess-dowager of Brunswick, the king's sister, and mother of the princess of Wales, 23, æt. 76; charges against the princess are again brought forward and disproved. The monument to Wm. Pitt in Guildhall completed, 27. Sir John Murray defeats Suchet at Castella, April 13. A vault opened at Windsor, in which the remains of Henry VIII. and Charles I. are found, 28. First sitting of the vice-chancellor, May 5. A Bill to repeal the penal laws against Unitarians, brought in by Mr. Wm. Smith, passes both houses unopposed. A Bill for the relief of the Catholics, founded on Mr. Grattan's resolutions, is opposed by the Speaker in a committee of the whole house, and thrown out, 24. Forts Erie and George abandoned to the Americans, 27. The "Shannon," commanded by capt. Broke, captures the American frigate "Chesapeake," June 1. Advance of Wellington; the French abandon Madrid. Battle of Vittoria, 21; Joseph and Jourdan, totally routed, retreat to the Pyrenees. Parliament prorogued, July 22. Pampeluna besieged by Wellington, 24. Soult defeated in the battle of the Pyrenees, 28: driven over the Bidassoa, Aug. 2. St. Sebastian stormed, 31: its castle taken, Sept. 8. The British army under Wellington enters France, Oct. 8 Pampeluna surrenders, 31. Meeting of parliament, Nov. 4. Soult driven back to Bayonne. Wellington's head quarters at St. Jean de Luz, 10. The prince of Orange embarks for Holland, and the Dutch prisoners in England are released, 28. Parliament adjourns till March, Dec. 20. Lord Castlereagh proceeds to join the allied sovereigns, 27. Earl Moira enters on the government of India, Oct. 4. Conscription of 350,000 men in France, Jan. 11. Murat gives up the command of the French troops in Prussia to Eugene Beauharnais, 16; they cross the Oder, and reach Berlin, Feb. 21. The king of Prussia retires to Breslau; meets Alexander, and concludes with him the treaty of Kalisch, 28. All Germany prepares to throw off the yoke of France. Austria negotiates secretly with Great Britain and Russia, March 20. Napoleon endeavours to conciliate the pope, 23; sets out to join his army, Apr. 15; battle of Lützen, May 2; of Bautzen, Wurtchen, and Hochkirchen, 19—22; armistice of Poischwitz, June 3; congress of Prague, July 5; the news of Wellington's victories raises the demands of the allies; convention with Austria, 9. Charles John lands with an army of Swedes in Pomerania; the congress breaks up, Aug. 9. Austria declares war against France, 15. Moreau arrives in the allied camp from America, 16. Oudinot defeated by Charles John at Grossbeeren, 23; Ney by Blücher on the Katzbach, 26. Napoleon repulses the attack of the main army on Dresden; Moreau killed, 27. Ney defeated at Dennewitz, Sept. 6; Vandamme and his division made prisoners; retreat of Macdonald. Napoleon abandons Dresden, and concentrates his forces at Leipsic; Bavaria declares against him, Oct. 8; decisive victory of the allies at Leipsic, 16—19; the Saxon and Wirtemberg troops quit the French ranks, and join the allies; capture of the French rear-guard, 20,000 men, on the bank of the Elster. Prince Poniatowski drowned, in attempting to escape. Flight of Jerome from Cassel, 26. The Confederation of the Rhine is dissolved; the legitimate princes of Germany re-occupy their States. The king of Prussia promises his subjects a representative government, 27. Battle of Hanau, 30. Napoleon breaks through the Bavarian army under Wrede; crosses the Rhine with the wreck of his army, Nov. 2; and returns to Paris. Charles John besieges Davoust, in Hamburg, and occupies Holstein. Bulow enters Holland, and proclaims the prince of Orange at Amsterdam, Dec. 1. Declaration of the allied

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	& Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1814	1229 1230	7 Mahmud II.	15 Pius VII. Mar. 13.	1 Ferdinand VII. Bourbons *restored.*	1 Louis XVIII. Bourbons *restored.*	38 Maria Francesca. Pr. John *Regent.* 23	18 Frederic Wm. III.	18 Ferdinand II.	52 Frederic Augustus III.	16 Maximilian Joseph II.	13 Francis I.
1815	1230 1231	8 —	16 —	2 —	2 —	39 — 24	19 —	19 —	53 —	17 —	12 —
1816	1231 1232	9 —	17 —	3 —	3 —	1 John VI.	20 —	1 William.	54 —	18 —	13 —
1817	1233	10 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	2 —	21 —	2 —	55 —	19 —	14 —

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	NETHERLANDS.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1814	13 Victor Emanuel I.	1 Ferdinand III. *again.* Grand Dukes *restored.*	7 Joachim Murat.	7 Frederic VI.	6 Chas. XIII.	14 Alexander.	1 William I.	6 James Madison.	2 Lord Moira,	55 Geo. III. Oct. 25. Prince of Wales *regent.* 4
1815	14 ——	2 ——	1 Ferdinand IV. *again.*	8 ——	7 ——	15 ——	2 ——	7 ——	3 ——	56 —— 5 m. Duke of Cumberland.
1816	15 ——	3 ——	2 ——	9 ——	8 ——	16 ——	3 ——	8 ——	4 —— Created marquis Hastings.	57 —— 6 m Princess Charlotte of Wales. m Princess Mary.
817	16 ——	4 ——	3 ——	10 ——	9 ——	17 ——	4 ——	1 James Monroe.	5 ——	58 —— 7 d Princess Charlotte of Wales.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1813 *continued.*	sovereigns at Francfort, 4. Treaty of Valençay; Napoleon liberates Ferdinand VII., and sends him to Spain, 11. Another conscription for 300,000 men in France. The legislative body demurs to order the additional taxes demanded by Napoleon, 15. Schwartzenberg and the Austrian army enter France through Switzerland, 21. Joachim Murat abandons Napoleon; opens the ports of Naples to English vessels, and negotiates with the allies. The Spanish Cortes abolishes the Inquisition. Death of Christopher Martin Wieland, æt 80, of Granville Sharpe, æt. 79, of Henry James Pye, poet-laureate, æt. 69, of Jaques Delille, the French poet, æt. 75, of Jas. Wyatt, the architect, æt. 70, of J. L. Lagrange, æt 77, of Bodoni, the celebrated printer of Parma, æt. 78, of the Russian field-marshal, Kutusof, June 21, and of the methodist preacher, William Huntington, æt. 69. The poet laureateship, declined by Walter Scott, conferred on Robert Southey. Thos. Moore publishes his Irish melodies; Mde. de Staël her "Germany," and Sismonde de Sismondi his History of the Literature of Southern Europe. The patriotic songs of Frederic Schlegel and Charles Theodore Körner popular in Germany. Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, May 31.
1814	Treaty between Great Britain and Joachim Murat, Jan. 5 Sir Thos. Graham, with a British force, and the Prussians, under Blücher, defeat the French near Breda, 12. The Custom-house at London burnt, Feb. 12. Berenger's fraud on the Stock-exchange, 22. Battle of Orthes, 27; Soult defeated by Wellington; treaty of Chaumont, between Great Britain and the allies, March 1. Sir Thos. Graham fails in an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, 8 Marshal Beresford enters Bordeaux; the mayor and chief inhabitants declare for the Bourbons, 12. Parliament meets after the adjournment, 21. The duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander's sister, visits London. Deputies from Bordeaux arrive to invite Louis XVIII. to France, 25. Capture of the American frigate Essex, 29. Battle of Toulouse, Apr. 10, fought by Wellington and Soult, in ignorance of the events at Paris; the latter is defeated and retreats; sally of the French from Bayonne; Sir John Hope wounded and taken prisoner; close of the Peninsular war, 14. Genoa surrenders to lord Wm. Bentinck, 17. Louis XVIII. enters London in state, 20; embarks at Dover and lands at Calais, 24; convention for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and France. Wellington created a duke, with an annuity of £13,000, and a grant of £300,000 to purchase an estate, May 1. Dr. Thos. Fanshaw Middleton consecrated at Lambeth first bishop of Calcutta, 8. Sir John Hope, created lord Niddry; Sir Thos. Graham, lord Lynedoch; Sir Stapleton Cotton, lord Combermere; Sir Richard Hill, lord Hill; Sir W. L. Beresford, lord Beresford; and Sir Edward Pellew, viscount Exmouth, 17. Treaty of Paris, 30. Visit of the emperor Alexander and king of Prussia to the prince regent, accompanied by Blücher, Platoff, Metternich, and other distinguished men, June 7; London illuminated three nights; civic banquet at Guildhall, 18; departure of the visitors, 27. Lord Cochrane convicted of participation in the Stock Exchange fraud, and expelled the House of Commons; the electors of Westminster declare their belief of his innocence, and choose him again for their representative. The princess Charlotte of Wales refuses to marry the hereditary prince of Orange; her mother, not permitted to appear at court, determines to leave England, and travel. National thanksgiving for the peace, July 9. Act for the better preservation of the peace in Ireland, introduced by Mr. Peel, and passed; parliament prorogued, 30. Jubilee in the Parks, Aug. 1; the princess of Wales embarks at Worthing, 8. Sir A. Cochrane and general Ross take the city of Washington, 24; destroy the public buildings and ships of war, and re-embark, 30; the British flotilla, on lake Champlain, captured by the Americans, Sept. 11; General Ross fails in an attack on Baltimore, and is killed, 13. The title of elector laid aside, and that of king of Hanover assumed, Oct. 11. War in India with the Nepaulese, Nov. 1. Lord Castlereagh attends the congress of Vienna as the representative of Great Britain; Mr. Canning appointed ambassador to Lisbon. Parliament opened, 8. Peace between Great Britain and the U. S. concluded at Ghent, Dec. 24. Blücher crosses the Rhine at Manheim, Jan. 1. Murat joins the coalition against France, 11; treaty of Kiel; Denmark makes peace, and cedes Norway to Sweden, 14. Napoleon restores the pope to liberty, and allows

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

him to return to Rome, 23. Blücher joins Schwartzenberg at Langres, and the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, repair to the head-quarters of their army, 25. Napoleon arrives at Chalons sur Marne, and maintains an active struggle, in a series of almost daily combats, by which he sometimes retards the progress of the allies, but in the end they always gain ground; negotiations commence at Chatillon, Feb. 4, terminate without result, March 18. By a false movement to St. Dizier, 20, Napoleon leaves the road open in front of the allies, and they immediately advance; the empress Maria Louisa retires with her son to Blois, 29; defeat of Marmont and Mortier, at Montmartre, 30; the allies occupy Paris, 31; the senate decrees the deposition of Napoleon, Apr. 1; he abdicates at Fontainebleau, 6. The prince of Orange installed at Amsterdam sovereign of the Netherlands. Louis XVIII. declared king of France by the senate, 10. The isle of Elba assigned to Napoleon, and the duchy of Parma to Maria Louisa, 11; she quits France, 26; he embarks at Frejus, 28. Louis enters Paris, May 3. Ferdinand VII. dissolves the Cortes, abolishes the constitution, restores the Inquisition, and treats the defenders of their country with the basest ingratitude. 4—10; death of the former empress, Josephine, at Malmaison, 29, æt. 51. By the treaty of Paris, 30, France is reduced to the limits of 1792, Belgium united to Holland, to constitute the kingdom of the Netherlands, Savoy and Piedmont restored to the king of Sardinia, Tuscany to its former grand duke, Ferdinand III., and Lombardy given up to Austria. Constitutional charter of Louis, June 4; the pope re-establishes the Jesuits, Aug. 7, and the Inquisition, 15. The Storthing of Christiania votes the union of Norway with Sweden, Nov. 21. The congress of Vienna, opened Nov. 1, sits through the winter. Death of Maria Carolina, queen of Sicily, æt. 62, of Dr. Burney, æt. 88, of Benj. Thomson, count Rumford, æt. 62, of lord Minto, of De Ligne, æt. 79, and of Chas. Dibdin, the nautical and patriotic song writer, æt. 66. The delusions of Johanna Southcott terminate in her death, Dec. 27, æt. 62, but are still upheld by her credulous votaries. London generally lighted with gas. First printing of the "Times" by König's steam-engine, Nov. 28. Col. Quintin tried on a charge of cowardice and acquitted. Roseberry *v.* Mildmay, damages £10,000.

1815 The Order of the Bath new-modelled and extended, Jan. 2. Repulse and death of general Pakenham at New Orleans, 8. Capture of the American ship President, by the Endymion, 15. Mr. D'Esterre killed in a duel with O'Connell, 31. Parliament re-assembles after the recess, Feb. 9. Mr. Robinson's Corn-law brought forward, 17. Candy in Ceylon taken by general Brownrigg, 19. Popular tumults in opposition to the proposed Corn-law, 28. The regent and both houses of parliament declare their resolution to oppose the restoration of Napoleon in France; the British army collected in the Netherlands, March 30. Wellington arrives and takes the command, April 5; battle of Ligny; Blücher driven back to Wavre, June 16; Ney attacks Wellington at Quatre Bras, and is repulsed; the duke of Brunswick killed; Wellington falls back to keep up his communication with Blücher, 17; battle of Waterloo, final overthrow of Napoleon, 18; Paris invested by Wellington and Blücher, 29, surrendered to them by Davoust, July 3. The Commons, 126 to 125, refuse a grant to the duke of Cumberland on his marriage. Parliament prorogued, 11. Napoleon, at Rochefort, gives himself up to capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon, 15; arrives at Torbay, 24; is conducted to Plymouth, 26; sails for St. Helena, under the care of admiral Cockburn, in the Northumberland, Aug. 8. Marriage of the duke of Cumberland to Frederica Caroline, widow of the prince of Salms Braunfels, 29; disapprobation of the queen. The prince regent refuses to join the "Holy Alliance." Sept. 26. Arrival of Napoleon at St. Helena, Oct. 15. Riot of sailors at Sunderland for increase of wages, 21. Fire at the Mint, 31. The Protectorate of the Ionian Islands given by treaty to Great Britain, Nov. 5. Second treaty of Paris, 20. An allied force of 150,000 men, commanded by the duke of Wellington, hold seventeen French fortresses for five years. Peace in India with the Nepaulese, Dec. 12. The king of Saxony restored to his States, on the sacrifice of a third part of them to Prussia, Jan. 23. Napoleon leaves Elba, Feb. 26; lands at Cannes, March 1; arrives at Lyons, 8, is joined by Ney, 17. The allied sovereig-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1815 *continued.*	declare against him. Louis XVIII. withdraws from Paris to Ghent, 19. Napoleon enters Paris, 20. The Congress of Vienna recognizes the independence of Switzerland, formed of 22 Cantons, and finally adjusts the union of Holland and Belgium, 19. The duke and duchess of Angoulême fail in an attempt to raise the departments in their favour, and retire from France, April 11. Ferdinand VII. joins the European alliance, May 2. Napoleon endeavours to fortify his power by liberal measures, and alters his former constitution by an "Additional Act," which is solemnly inaugurated by a "Champ de Mai," June 1. La Roche Jaquelin perishes in an effort to support the Bourbon cause in La Vendée, 4. A new German Confederation organized, 8. The Act of the Vienna Congress completed and signed, 9. Napoleon leaves Paris to join his army, 12; returns after the battle of Waterloo, 20; departs for Rochefort, 29. Louis XVIII. re-enters Paris, July 8. The allied sovereigns arrive there, 10. Protest of the Belgian prelates against the equality of religious rights established in the Netherlands, 28. Marshal Brune, æt. 52, massacred by a royalist mob at Avignon, Aug. 2. Marshal Berthier commits suicide by throwing himself from a window at Bamberg. Execution of col. Labedoyére, 10. Dismissal of Fouché, Sept. 19, and of Talleyrand, 24; the duke de Richelieu minister. The baroness Valerie de Krudener persuades the emperor Alexander to form the "Holy Alliance," in which he is joined by Austria and Prussia, 26. Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7, æt. 46. Escape of Lavalette, 20. Murat declares in favour of Napoleon, and drives the pope from Rome, March 22; is defeated at Modena, April 11; again at Tolentino, and escapes to Corsica, May 3. The pope returns to Rome, 10. Ferdinand IV. restored at Naples, June 3; Murat attempts to recover his crown, and lands at Pizzo, Sept. 28; is seized by the people, tried by a court-martial, and shot, Oct. 13, æt. 44. The duchy of Warsaw erected into a kingdom of Poland and given by the Vienna congress to the emperor Alexander, April 30; he frames for it a new constitution, Nov. 27. Continual persecution of the Spanish patriots by Ferdinand. Arguelles condemned to serve as a private soldier, May 23. The regent of Portugal orders the Acts of the Inquisition to be burnt at Goa, May 27; he re-unites Brazil with the mother-country, Dec. 16. The loss of human life, on the French side alone, in the wars consequent on the Revolution, estimated to have been 4,556,000. Suicide of Samuel Whitbread, July 6, æt. 55. Death of Fred. Josiah, prince of Coburg, of J. G. Rosenmüller, æt. 79, of Karsten Niebuhr, the traveller, of Dr. Wm. Vincent, æt. 76, of Dr. Trusler, æt. 80, of J. S. Copley, artist, æt. 77, of Geo. Ellis, æt 70, of Wm. Nicholson, æt. 57, of Wm. Hutton, æt. 92, of Dr. Lettsom, æt. 71, of Claudius Buchanan, æt. 49, and of Mrs. Abingdon, actress, æt. 84. Birth of Otho of Bavaria, now king of Greece, June 1. First stone of Southwark Bridge laid, May 23, and of the London Institution, Nov. 4. Belzoni commences his travels in Egypt.
1816	War renewed with the Nepaulese, Jan. Parliament opened, Feb. 1. Departure of lord Amherst on an embassy to China, 8. Debate in the Commons on Mr. Brougham's motion for a copy of the "Holy Alliance" Treaty, 9. The prince regent erects a monument at Rome to cardinal York, 12. Defeat of the Nepaulese, and close of the war, March 15. Repeal of the property tax and the additional duty on malt; ministers in a minority of 201 against 238, 19. Captain Tuckey and major Peddie set out to explore the interior of Africa, 20. Act 56 Geo. III. c. 22 and 23, to regulate the detention of Napoleon in St. Helena, Apr. 9. Sir John Newport's motion on the state of Ireland opposed by secretary Peel, and negatived, 23. Marriage of the princess Charlotte of Wales to prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, May 2; in the event of her demise, £50,000 a year settled on him for life by parliament. Riots at Ely and the neighbouring districts; incendiary fires, and destruction of agricultural machinery, 19; special commission at Ely; 34 rioters convicted, June 18. The Lords, by 73 to 69, reject a motion, supported by the duke of Sussex, for the relief of the Catholics, 21; parliament prorogued, July 2. Marriage of the princess Mary to her cousin, William Frederic, duke of Gloucester, 22. Bombardment of Algiers by lord Exmouth, and submission of the Dey, Aug. 27. A new silver coinage issued, Oct. 21. Great distress and discontent throughout the country; Henry Hunt becomes a popular

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	leader; he presides at a meeting for parliamentary reform, Nov. 15. Spa-fields riot, suppressed by the lord mayor, Matthew Wood, and the police, Dec. 2; Watson, the ringleader, escapes to America. Petition of the London corporation to the regent for economy and reform, 9. Representative governments in Hanover, Saxe Weimar, and some minor German States. The duke of Cambridge viceroy of Hanover. Death of the king of Wirtemberg; he is succeeded by his son. Death of the queen of Portugal, at Rio Janeiro, March 20, æt. 81; her son, after a regency of 17 years, becomes king. Marriage of the duke de Berry, second son of the count D'Artois, to Maria Carolina, grand-daughter of the king of Naples, June 17. A new tariff in Russia prohibits almost all British manufactures. Moscow rebuilt. Bolivar leader of the war of independence in Venezuela. Francia president of Paraguay. Petion president of the south-western division of Haiti. Death of Dr. Watson, bishop of Llandaff, æt. 79, of R. B. Sheridan, æt. 65, of earl Stanhope, æt. 64, of viscount Hood, æt. 92, of viscount Fitzwilliam, founder, by his will, of the museum at Cambridge, of Sir Herbert Croft, æt. 65, of Adam Ferguson, æt. 93, and of Mrs. Jordan, at St. Cloud. The statue of Fox placed in Bloomsbury Square. The safety-lamp invented by Humphrey Davy. The Elgin marbles purchased for the British Museum. Lord Moira created marquis of Hastings. Herbert Marsh, bishop of Llandaff. Waverley published by Walter Scott. Belvoir castle nearly destroyed by fire. An ancient boat discovered in Lincolnshire, beneath the bed of the river Witham.
1817	Trial of the Spa-fields rioters; Cashman condemned, Jan. 20; the country still more agitated by the working classes destitute of employment; riots at Leicester, 27. Opening of parliament; the prince regent insulted and fired at, 28; a reward of £1000 offered to discover the perpetrator of the act, 29. Meeting of the Livery in London to consider the distresses of the people, 31; the "Green Bag" sent down to parliament, and referred to a secret committee of each house, Feb. 3; petitions, numerously signed, presented to the Commons by lord Cochrane and Sir F. Burdett, praying for economy and reform, 6; the prince regent surrenders £50,000 a year, marquis Camden his sinecure, and Mr. Ponsonby his pension, towards the relief of the public burdens, 7. 50,000 of Cobbett's "Political Register" sold weekly; the parliamentary committees present alarming "Reports," 10; Bill brought in to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, 21; the citizens of Westminster petition against it, 24, and the London common-council, 26; it receives the royal assent, March 4; a great meeting at Manchester; the "blanketeers," on their way to London, dispersed; Ogden and many others arrested, 11. Cashman executed in Skinner street, 12. Cobbett goes to America, 15. Papers respecting the treatment of Napoleon, moved for by lord Holland and refused, 19; an Act passed to prevent seditious meetings, 31; a debating society of Cambridge under-graduates suppressed by the vice-chancellor, Apr. 5; Mr. Grattan's motion on the Catholic Question lost by 245 to 241, May 9; the new custom-house opened, 12. The "Sidmouth Circular," though defended by ministerial majorities in both houses, excites such general indignation that it is never acted upon; the Lords, by 142 to 90, negative lord Donoughmore's motion on the Catholic claims, 16; the Commons, by 265 to 77, reject that of Sir F. Burdett for reform, 20; the members of the Cambridge Debating Society remonstrate against the vice-chancellor's arbitrary act, 23; Mr. Abbott resigns the Speakership; is created lord Colchester, with a pension, and succeeded by Mr. C. M. Sutton, 30; trial and acquittal of Wooler, June 6; Watson arraigned for high-treason, 9; defended by Copley and Wetherell, and after a trial of seven days, acquitted. Renewed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, 13. Sir F. Burdett brings the conduct of Oliver, the spy, under the notice of the Commons, and accuses the ministers of employing agents to seduce the ignorant and unwary into seditious practices and then betray them, 16. Issue of "sovereigns," a new gold coin, July 5. Parliament prorogued, 12. Lord Amherst returns from his unsuccessful mission in China, 30. Treaty with Spain; compensation given for abolishing the slave-trade, Sept. 23. Brandreth and others convicted of treason at Derby, on the evidence of Oliver, Oct.; three of them executed. Death of the princess Charlotte of Wales, Nov. 6, æt. 22; want of skill imputed to Sir Richard Croft, who

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1818	1234	11 Mahmud II.	19 Pius VII. March 13.	5 Ferdinand VII.	5 Louis XVIII.	3 John VI,	22 Frederic Wm. III.	3 William.	56 Frederic Aug. III.	20 Maximilian Joseph II.	15 Francis I.
1819	1235	12 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	4 —	23 —	4 —	57 —	21 —	16 —
1820	1236	13 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	24 —	5 —	58 —	22 —	17 —
1821	1237	14 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	25 —	6 —	59 —	23 —	18 —
1822	1238	15 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	26 —	7 —	60 —	24 —	19 —

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Repetition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Naples.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Russia.	Netherlands.	American Presidents.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1818	17 Victor Emanuel I.	5 Ferdinand III. *again.*	4 Ferdinand IV. or I. of the Two Sicilies.	11 Frederic VI.	1 Chas. XIV. *Chas. John.*	18 Alexander.	5 William I.	2 James Monroe.	6 Marquis Hastings.	59 George III. Oct. 25. Prince of Wales *regent.* 8 *d.* Queen] Charlotte. *m.* duke of Clarence. *m.* duke of Kent *m.* duke of Cambr. *m.* princess Elizabeth.
1819	18—	6 —	5—	12—	2—	19—	6 —	3 —	7 —	60 — 9 *b.* Queen Victoria. *b.* Prince Geo. Fred. of Cumberland. *b.* Prince Geo. Wm. of Cambridge. *b.* Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
1820	19—	7 —	6—	13—	3—	20—	7 —	4 —	8 —	*d.* duke of Kent. *d.* Geo. III. Jan 29. 1 George IV. Jan. 29. Qu. Caroline of Brunswick. *d.* duchess of York.
1821	1 Chas. Felix Jos.	8 —	7—	14—	4—	21—	8 —	5 — *re-elected*	9 —	2 — *d* Queen Caroline.
1822	2—	9 —	8—	15—	5—	22—	9 —	6 —	10 —	3 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1817 *continued.*	attended her. Strathfieldsaye purchased for the duke of Wellington. British subjects forbidden by proclamation to serve in the contest between Spain and the South American States, 28. Wm. Hone tried on three separate criminal informations for libellous parodies; he defends himself, and is acquitted on each, Dec. 18—20; a public subscription raised for him. Pindaree and Mahratta wars; Holkar defeated by Sir Thos. Hislop at Maheidpore, Dec. 21. Gradual advance of consols, during the year, from 64 to 82. The first division of the army of occupation withdrawn from France, Feb. 10. Assembly of the States in Wirtemberg opened by the king, March 23. Meeting of German students on the Wartburg, Oct. 18. The king of Prussia recommends the Lutheran and Calvinist churches to unite. Spain retains Olivença, and Portugal seizes Montevideo. Ferdinand, governed by his priests, neglects the advice of the allied sovereigns to abandon his arbitrary course; Porlier and Lascy are executed, July 6. Conspiracy of general Freyre in Portugal. The emperor Alexander establishes schools throughout Russia; marriage of his second brother, the grand duke Nicholas, to Charlotte, daughter of the king of Prussia, July 1. Struggle of Parga against Ali Pacha. James Monroe, president of the U. S., visits many parts of the Union. Congress of Chili held at Santiago; O'Higgins president, Feb. 12. Bolivar organizes the independent government of Venezuela, Nov. 10. The Belgian prelates claim the general direction of education; the archbishop of Ghent is deposed by the king, and retires into France. A papal Bull issued against Bible societies. Death of Francis Horner, at Pisa, æt. 39, of Geo. Ponsonby, æt. 63, of John Louis Burckhardt, the traveller, of Dr. Charles Burney, æt. 60, of Mde. De Staël, æt. 51, of Curran, æt. 67, of Frank Sayers, M.D., of Ab. Gotlieb Werner, æt. 67, of Kosciusko, of J. A. De Luc, æt. 91, of marshal Massena, æt. 59, of Sir John Duckworth, æt. 69, of Chas. Messier, the astronomer, æt. 87, of Johann Heinrich Jung, æt. 77, of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, æt. 77, of professor Eberling, æt. 76, and of Signora Storace. Birth of William, son of the hereditary prince of the Netherlands, and now king William III., Feb. 19. Opening of Waterloo bridge, June 18. A steam-packet explodes at Norwich; many lives lost, April 4; another at Philadelphia, eleven persons killed, June 4; another burnt on the Thames, crew and passengers saved, July 2. Paris first lighted by gas. Moore's Lalla Rookh published, and the first No. of Blackwood's Magazine. Lithography introduced at London by R. Ackermann. John Kemble retires from the stage, June 23, æt. 60. M. De Freycinet sets out on his voyage of discovery. The magnetic needle from its western declination turns to the north.
1818	Tri-centenary of the Reformation celebrated in London, Jan. 1. Meeting of parliament, 27. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act repealed, 28. Sir Richard Croft, depressed by the unfortunate result of his attendance on the princess Charlotte, takes away his own life, Feb. 14. Parliamentary provision made for royal marriages of this year; none is asked for the princess Elizabeth; the Commons, by 143 to 136, refuse another application made for the duke of Cumberland, April 13. Thornton, convicted of an atrocious murder, escapes punishment by availing himself of an ancient statute, which allows him to demand the "wager of battle," 16; the attorney-general brings in a Bill to correct this defect in the law, 20. Marriage of the princess Elizabeth to Augustus Frederic, hereditary prince of Hesse Homburg, of the duke of Cambridge to Augusta, princess of Hesse Cassel, May 7. Sir Robert Heron's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act, supported by Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Brougham, defeated by 117 to 42, 19. Marriage of the duke of Kent to Victoria Maria Louisa, princess of Saxe Coburg, and widow of the prince of Leiningen, 29. Sir F. Burdett's resolution for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, seconded by Ld. Cochrane, rejected by 100 to 2, June 1. The prince regent closes the session by a speech in which he announces the improved state of the country. Parliament prorogued and dissolved, 10. Messrs. Wood, Waithman, Wilson, and Thorpe elected for London, Sir S. Romilly and Sir F. Burdett for Westminster, Mr. Canning for Liverpool. Marriage of the duke of Clarence to Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa, princess of Saxe Meiningen, July 11. Turn-out of the Manchester cotton-spinners, Aug. 15. Numerous forgeries of bank-notes; thirty-

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eight prosecutions for this crime at the Old Bailey Sessions, Sept. 11. Resignation of lord Ellenborough, Oct. 21. Sir S. Romilly, overwhelmed by his professional labours and grief for the death of his wife, commits suicide, Nov. 2. Justice Abbott, appointed chief of the court of King's Bench, and Justice Dallas of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs resigned, 4. Capt. Ross and lieut. Parry return from an unsuccessful attempt to discover a North-West passage, 10. Death of queen Charlotte, at Kew, 17, æt. 75. Commissioners sent to Milan, under the management of Sir John Leach, to inquire into the conduct of the princess of Wales. Two juries refuse to convict for forgary, Dec. 5. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 29. Treaty to withdraw the army of occupation from France, signed, Oct. 9. Visit of the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia to Louis, 28. The congress breaks up, Nov. 22; retirement of the Richelieu ministry, Dec. 29; De Cazes minister of the Interior, Dessolles for Foreign Affairs, and baron Louis, for Finance. Representative governments in Bavaria and Baden. Death of Charles XIII., king of Sweden, Feb. 5, æt. 70; Charles John (Bernadotte) succeeds quietly as Charles XIV. Mehemet Ali overcomes the Wahabys, and commences his system of reform in Egypt. Illinois the twentieth State of the North American Union. Bolivar defeats Morillo at Sombrero. San Martin, the Buenos Ayres general, confirms the independence of Chili by his victory at Maypo. Boyar succeeds Petion in Haiti. Death of lord Ellenborough, æt. 68, of the prince de Condé, æt. 82, of Warren Hastings, æt. 86, of Sir Philip Francis, æt. 78, of Hetmann Platoff, of Dr. Cogan, æt. 82, of John Palmer, inventor of the mail-coach system, of Geo. Rose, æt. 74, of M. G. (Monk) Lewis, æt. 45, of John Gifford, editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review (1806), æt. 60, of the Rev. John Hayter, of Harvey Christian Combe, of Monge, French statician, æt 72, of Mrs. Billington, the vocalist, and of Miss Pope, the actress, æt 75. Birth of Francis Ferdinand of Orleans, now prince de Joinville, Aug. 14. Dr. Burney's Library purchased for the British Museum. The statue of Memnon conveyed by Belzoni from Egypt to London. Publication of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, and of Hallam's History of the "Middle Ages." The eccentric planet, now called Encke's comet, discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26.

1819 Birth of the princess Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the duke of Kent, and now queen of Great Britain, May 24. A public display of the Southcottian delusions causes a breach of the peace in London, Jan. 13. The new parliament meets, 14, is opened, 21. Many petitions against the severity of the criminal law, especially in cases of forgery. A Bill introduced giving the care of the king's person to the duke of York, with an allowance of £10,000 a year, 25. Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope encouraged by government. Committee on capital punishments, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, chairman, March 2. Thanks voted by parliament to the marquis of Hastings and the army in India, 23. Sir Manasseh Lopez fined and imprisoned for bribery at Grampound. Birth of George William, son of the duke of Cambridge, 26. The duchess of Clarence gives birth to a daughter, which soon dies, 27. The allowance to the duke of York vehemently, but ineffectually, opposed, 29. The Catholic question defeated in the Commons, by 243 to 241, in the Lords by 147 to 106, May. Sir Thos. Maitland gives up Parga to Ali Pacha; the inhabitants abandon the town, and are conveyed to Corfu, 10. An Act passed to legalize the marquis Camden's surrender of his sinecure, 11. Arrival of an ambassador from Persia, 24. Birth of George Fred., son of the duke of Cumberland, and now king of Hanover, 27. Riot of unemployed weavers at Carlisle, June 1. Act 59 Geo. III. c. 46, abolishes the wager of battle. Large meetings of the working classes at Leeds, Glasgow, Stockport, and other places to petition for reform. Lord Edw. Fitzgerald's attainder reversed, July 1. Peel's Act, 59 Geo. III. c 49, for the resumption of cash payments. A circular addressed by lord Sidmouth to county magistrates, for the preservation of the public peace, 7. Sir Charles Wolseley elected legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham, 12. Parliament prorogued, 13. Indictment of Sir C. Wolseley at Chester, 15. Proclamations against seditious meetings, 21. Henry Hunt presides at a meeting in Smithfield, 22. A constable shot at Stockport, 24. Proclamation against military training and election of legislatorial attorneys, 30. Attack of the yeomanry on

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1819 *continued*	the Manchester Reform meeting in St. Peter's field; Henry Hunt, the chairman, and others, arrested, Aug 16. Lord Sidmouth's letter of thanks to the magistrates for their conduct in this affair, 27; general indignation; meetings in cities and counties reprobate the proceeding. Birth of Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg, now prince-consort of queen Victoria, 26. Bill against some of the Manchester yeomanry ignored by the grand jury at Lancaster, Sept. 5. Hunt enters London, attended by a numerous procession, 13. Richard Carlile fined and imprisoned for republishing Paine's "Age of Reason," Oct. 12. Earl Fitzwilliam dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 23. Mr. Swan fined and imprisoned for bribery at Penryn, Nov. 16. Criminal information against Sir Francis Burdett for his letter to the electors of Westminster, 20. Parliament meets, 23. Warm debates on the Manchester massacre; large ministerial majorities; the "Six Acts" brought in, 30; petitions against them from all parts of the country, and complaining of distress. Cobbett returns from America, Dec. 3. Mr. J. C. Hobhouse committed to Newgate by the Speaker's warrant for a pamphlet disparaging the House of Commons, 15. Labourers petition to be employed in cultivating waste lands, 30. A severe winter. Subscription for the relief of the suffering and exasperated poor, 31. Political excitement in Germany; associations of students in the universities. Discontent in Prussia at not receiving the constitution promised by the king; jealousy of Russian influence. Kotzebue, æt. 58, assassinated at Manheim by Sand, a student of Jena, March 23. Gymnastic and fencing-schools closed at Berlin and other cities. Congress at Carlsbad, Aug. A new constitution given to Wirtemberg, Sept. 29. A congress of ministers assembles at Vienna, Nov. 25. Attempted reaction of the ancient nobility in France, checked by a large creation of peers; baron Pasquier minister for Foreign Affairs. Death of Charles IV., ex-king of Spain, at Rome, Jan. 19, æt. 71. Insurrection of col. Vidal at Valencia suppressed by gen. Elio. Birth of Maria da Gloria, afterwards queen of Portugal, April 4. Alabama the twenty-first of the N. American U. S. Victory of Bolivar at Boyaca; he forms the Republic of Colombia, by uniting New Granada with Venezuela, and is elected president. The Savannah, the first steam-packet that crosses the Atlantic, arrives at Liverpool from New York, July 15. The Southwark Bridge opened, March 24. Commencement of a Suspension Bridge over the Menai, by Mr. Telford, Aug. 10. Death of James Watt, æt. 83, of prof. Playfair, æt. 70, of field-marshal Blücher, æt. 77, of Dr. Robert Watt, æt. 42, of Malcolm Laing, æt. 57, of Samuel Lysons, æt. 56, of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), æt. 81, of Cyril Jackson, master of Christ Church, æt. 79, and of Sir Walter Farquhar. Dr. Herbert Marsh translated from Llandaff to Peterborough. Serjeant Copley Solicitor-general. Robert Owen in England, and St. Simon in France, propound their systems of Social reform. Mde. Blanchard's fatal ascent at Paris, in a balloon, which takes fire. Marriage of Miss O'Neil to Mr., now Sir W. W. Beecher. Kaleidoscopes and velocipedes excite a transitory interest.
1820	Death of the duke of Kent, at Sidmouth, Jan. 23, æt. 53. Death of George III., at Windsor, Jan. 29, æt. 83. After governing nine years as Regent, the prince of Wales ascends the throne as George IV. The living of Rochdale given by the archbishop of Canterbury to the rev. Mr. Hay, chairman of the Manchester magistrates, Jan. 19. The name of the queen omitted in the liturgy, Feb. 11. Cato-Street conspiracy to assassinate the king's ministers; Thistlewood and others arrested; police-officer Smithers killed, 23. Parliament dissolved, 29. The Manchester reformers arraigned at York, March 16; trial of ten days. Hunt and others convicted, and afterwards sentenced to imprisonment. Sir F. Burdett found guilty at Leicester of a libel on government, 23. A radical meeting at Bonnymuir near Glasgow, contrived by spies and dispersed, April 5. Sir Chas. Wolseley tried at Chester, and sentenced to imprisonment, 11. Trial of the Cato-Street conspirators, 16. Messrs. Brougham and Denman appointed the queen's attorney and solicitor-general, 29. Opening of the new parliament, 27. Execution of Thistlewood and four other conspirators, May 1. Inquiry into the Droits of Admiralty refused, 5. Bills to mitigate the criminal laws brought

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in by Sir Jas. Mackintosh, 9. On the motion of marquis Lansdowne, the Lords appoint a committee to inquire how far the principles of free-trade may be adopted in our foreign commerce, 26. Arrival of the queen from the continent, June 6; message from her to the Commons, challenging inquiry, 7; congratulatory address presented to her by the London common-council, 14; the same from other cities; a secret committee of the Lords examines the documents sent to them, 28; Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen brought in by lord Liverpool, July 5. An account of the expenses of the Milan commission (said to exceed £35,000) moved for by Sir R. Fergusen, and refused, 6. Coronation postponed, 7. Major Cartwright, Wooler, and others convicted of a conspiracy to elect a "legislatorial-attorney" for Birmingham, Aug. 4. Death of the duchess of York at Oatlands, 6, æt. 54. The attorney-general, Sir R. Gifford, opens the case against the queen, 19; calls the witness Majocchi, 21; summing-up of the solicitor-general, Sir Jas. Copley; the Lords run out to observe the great solar eclipse, and leave him speaking to almost empty benches, Sept. 7: Mr. Brougham commences his defence of the queen, Oct. 3; followed by Mr. Williams, 5; examination of witnesses concluded; Mr. Denman sums up, 24; followed by Dr. Lushington, 26; the attorney-general replies, 27, and the solicitor-general, 28—30; discussion of the Lords, Nov. 2; second reading, 123 for, 95 against, 6; third reading, 108 for, 99 against, 10; the Bill abandoned; great rejoicing throughout the country; general illumination. Parliament prorogued without a speech from the throne, 28. The queen goes in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for her happy deliverance, 29. Mr. Canning disapproves the persecution of the queen, and resigns his office in an early stage of the proceedings. Assassination of the duke of Berry, Feb. 14, æt. 42; birth of his son, the duke of Bordeaux, Sept. 29. Richelieu recalled to office. Representative government in Brunswick and Hesse Darmstadt. Riego and Quiroga, at the head of the troops assembled in the Isle of Leon for embarcation to S. America, demand the restoration of the constitution of 1812, Jan. 5; Ferdinand submits, March 3; abolishes the Inquisition, banishes the Jesuits, and convokes the Cortes; meeting of the Cortes, July 9; dissimulation and secret treachery of the tyrant. A similar revolution in Portugal. Insurrection excited by the Carbonari at Naples; general Pépé joins them with the army, and establishes a free constitution. Birth of Victor Emanuel, the present king of Sardinia, Mar. 14. The Polish diet convoked by the emperor Alexander, rejects the laws proposed by him; he closes the session abruptly. Metternich assembles a congress at Troppau, and afterwards at Laybach, to consult on the means of suppressing the revolutionary spirit in Europe. Revolt of Ali Pacha in Albania; he urges the Greeks to assert independence. Florida ceded to the U. S. by Spain; Maine the twenty-second State of the Union. The liberation of Peru commenced by the assistance of St. Martin and Bolivar. Morillo returns to Spain. Christophe kills himself, and the whole of Haiti submits to Boyer. Death of Sir Joseph Banks, æt. 77, of Henry Grattan, æt. 70, of Sir Vicary Gibbs, æt. 69, of col. Mudge, æt. 58, of Benj. West, president of the Royal Academy, æt. 82, of Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester, æt. 79, of Wm. Hayley, æt 75, of Patrick Colquhoun, æt. 75, of Arthur Young, æt. 79, of Wm. Hatsell, clerk of the House of Commons, æt. 87, of Sir Home Popham, æt. 67, of the count de Volney, æt. 63, of marshal Kellermann, æt. 86, of marshal Lefebvre, of Tallien, æt. 54, of Dolland, the optician, æt. 90, and of Henry Andrews, the maker of "Moore's Almanack," æt. 76. Birth of Jenny Lind. Sir W. Scott the first baronet created by Geo. IV. Sir H. Davy president of the Royal Society, and Sir T. Lawrence of the Royal Academy. Rees's Encyclopædia completed. Suspension Bridge over the Tweed, July 18. Total eclipse of the sun, Sept. 7. Francis Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburgh Review, elected rector of the Glasgow university, Dec. 28.

1821 Meeting of parliament, Jan. 23. Annuity of £50,000 settled on the queen, 31. The king visits Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 6. Sir F. Burdett fined £2000 and imprisoned for his letter, 8; his constituents pay the fine. Mr. Hume moves for a reduction of the army, March 1; after sixteen divisions, his motion lost. Mr. Plunkett's Bills for the removal of Catholic disabilities passed by the Commor-

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1821 *continued.*	thrown out by the Lords, April 18. Thirty-five Bills found at the Old Baile against utterers of forged notes, 11. The "Fury," capt. Parry, and the "Hecla," capt. Lyon, proceed to the Frozen Ocean, 30. Knighthood surreptitiously obtained by two medical men at the levée, May 8. The Bank of England anticipates the time fixed by parliament, and commences payment in specie. John Hunt of the "Examiner," imprisoned for a libel on the House of Commons, 25. Mr. Hume exposes the extravagance of the public expenditure, June 27. Judicial decision of the privy-council, that queens-consort are not entitled of right to be crowned, July 4. Parliament prorogued, 11. Coronation of Geo. IV. the queen refused admittance into Westminster Abbey, 19; she is attacked by illness, 30; departure of the king to visit Ireland, 31; death of the queen, Aug. 7, æt. 53; enthusiastic reception of the king on his landing at Howth, near Dublin, 15: funeral of the queen, 19; streets barricaded by the people, to compel the procession to pass through London on its way to Harwich; affray with the soldiers at Cumberland gate; interment at Brunswick, attended by lady Hood, lady Anne Hamilton, Dr. Lushington, and Serjeant Wilde; the king embarks at Dunleary, since called Kingstown, on his return from Ireland, Sept. 5. Sir Robert Baker, censured for having allowed the queen's funeral to pass through the city, resigns his office of magistrate, and is succeeded by Sir Richard Birnie, 14. Arrival of the king at Carlton palace, 15. Sir Robert Wilson dismissed from the army by the king's command, for his attendance on the queen's funeral, 20: he is indemnified for his loss by a public subscription of £10,000. The king embarks at Ramsgate, on his route, viâ Calais, to Hanover, 24; public entrance into Hanover, Oct. 11. Imposture of Olive Wilmott Serres, pretending to be daughter of the late duke of Cumberland. The king returns from Hanover, Nov. 8. Marquis Wellesley lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 29. Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 5, æt. 52; he is interred there, in Rupert's Valley. A constitutional government established in Saxe Coburg. Union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches in Baden. An "Army of the Faith" organized by the priests in Spain. John VI. returns to Portugal, leaving his son Pedro regent in Brazil. Ferdinand, king of Naples, goes to the congress of Laybach, annuls the constitution to which he had sworn fidelity; an Austrian army marches into his States, defeats general Pépé, and crushes the Revolution. Santa Rosa excites a constitutional revolt in Piedmont; Victor Emanuel resigns the crown to his brother Charles Felix Joseph, March 13; the interference of an Austrian force represses the movement. Outbreak of the Greek insurrection under Alexander Ipsilanti; massacre of the Greeks in Turkey; the patriarch of Constantinople put to death; defeat and flight of Ipsilanti into Hungary, where he is imprisoned at Mongatz; his brother Demetrius, with Mavrocordato and Ulysses, take Napoli di Romania, Aug. 2; defeat the Turks at Thermopylæ, Sept. 6; storm Tripolitza, Oct. 17; Missolonghi, Nov. 1; establish a provisional government, and convoke the Congress of Epidaurus, Dec. 15. Missouri 23rd member of the U. S. Iturbide enters Mexico, Sept. 27. St. Martin takes Lima, July 12, and is proclaimed Protector of Peru, Aug. 8. A statue and monument to Luther erected at Wittenberg. Death of lord Sheffield, the friend of Gibbon, æt. 66, of the dowager-duchess of Orleans, mother of Louis Philippe, æt. 68, of the young poet Keats, æt. 25, of Dr. Gregory, æt. 68, of Dr. Johnson's friend, Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), æt. 82, of Dr. Carmichael Smith, æt. 80, of John Rennie, æt. 60, professor Vince, of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, æt. 68, of Oliver Cromwell, a lineal descendant of the Protector, æt. 79, of John Ballantyne, Sir W. Scott's printer and publisher, æt. 45, of Sir Jas. Mansfield, æt 88, of Francis Hargrave, æt. 85, of Jas. Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle, æt. 65, of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, æt. 63, of Mrs. Inchbald, æt. 64, of C. J. Rich, oriental scholar, æt 34, of Richard Twiss, æt. 74, of Dr. Barrett, vice-provost of T. C. Dublin, æt. 69, of C. A. Stothard, artist, of Geo. Howe, the first Australian printer, æt. 52, and of John Scott, editor of the "London Magazine," killed in a duel with Mr. Christie. Prosecution of Beranger for some of his Odes. First deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics by Champollion. Malte Brun founds the Geographical Society of Paris. Sismondi publishes his "Histoire des Français." New Haymarket theatre opened, July 4. Delusions of prince Hohenlohe at Bamberg.

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1822	Jeremy Bentham receives an address of thanks from the Cortes of Portugal for his writings; and Mr. Hume pieces of plate from public bodies for his exertions to enforce ministerial economy. Accession of the Grenville party to the Liverpool government; Mr. Plunkett, attorney-general for Ireland; retirement of lord Sidmouth; Mr. Peel, home secretary. Parliament opened, Feb. 5. Insurrection Act for Ireland to repress outrages of the White Boys, 11. Reduction of interest on the Navy Five per cents., 25. The Commons, by 182 to 128, discontinue the two junior lords of the admiralty, March 1; Mr. Canning appointed governor-general of India, 27. Famine in Ireland, from the failure of potatoes, relieved by a large subscription in England, Apr. Capt. Birley, of the Manchester yeomanry, tried for unlawful wounding at the great reform meeting, and acquitted, 4; Mr. Denman common serjeant of London, 25. The Commons, by 269 to 164, negative lord John Russell's motion for reform, 29; Canning his most formidable opponent; committee on agricultural distress; Canning's Bill to admit Catholic peers to sit in the House of Lords, passed by the Commons, rejected by the Lords; the Commons, by 216 to 201, adopt a resolution moved by lord Normanby, for one postmaster-general instead of two, May 2. Duel between the dukes of Bedford and Buckingham. Mr. Vansittart's plan adopted for relieving the "dead weight" of pensions, 24. Resolution of the Commons not to alter the standard of the currency, June 11. The rate of discount lowered by the Bank of England to four per cent., 20; "extents in aid" restricted; scurrilous publications for political purposes brought under the cognizance of the Commons by Mr. Abercrombie; two of the parties summoned to the bar of the House, 22. Complete editions of the ancient historians of the realm ordered by parliament to be printed, July 24; new Marriage Act. Parliament prorogued, Aug. 6. The king embarks at Greenwich for Scotland, 10. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield envoy to the court of Sweden. Suicide of the marquis of Londonderry, 12, æt. 53. The king lands at Leith. 15; returns to London, 30. Canning, on the eve of his departure for India, relinquishes that appointment, and takes the office of foreign secretary, Sept. 16. The policy of the British government becomes more liberal both at home and abroad. Orange demonstrations discouraged in Ireland, Oct. 31. Sir Jas. Mackintosh lord rector of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 15. Panic in the foreign stock-market; rapid decline in the value of scrip; many speculators ruined. The marquis Wellesley insulted by an Orange faction at the Dublin theatre, Dec. 14. Subscription in England for the starving Irish, £350,000; in Ireland, £150,000; granted by parliament, £300,000; total, £800,000. Projects of the ultra-royalists to restore absolutism in France; popular discontent and conspiracies; general Berton executed for an attempted revolt, at Saumur. The Faculty of Medicine at Paris suppressed by a royal ordinance. M. de Villele president of the council. Congress of Verona; Montmorency and Chateaubriand undertake that France shall overthrow the constitution in Spain; Great Britain, represented by the duke of Wellington, declines to interfere. M. Guizot's Lectures on History, at the Sorbonne, suspended. The Normal school closed. The royal guards at Madrid declare against the constitution; they are overpowered by the militia and citizens; a royalist Junta of regency formed at Urgel. The emperor Alexander having no issue, his brother and heir, the grand-duke Constantine, signs a secret renunciation of his claim to the throne, in favour of his next brother, Nicholas. The congress of Epidaurus proclaims the independence of Greece. The vizir Churschid takes Janina and puts Ali Pacha to death. Massacre of the Greeks in the island of Scio. Successful enterprizes of Canaris and Mianlis against the Turkish fleets. Mavrocordato defeated at Arta. The Turks enter the Morea; are routed by Colocotroni. Omer Vrioni driven from Anatolico by the Suliots and Mavrocordato. The U. S. acknowledge the independence of the Southern States. Iturbide proclaimed emperor of Mexico. St. Martin in Peru, and O'Higgins in Chili, resign their power to national councils. Brazil separates from Portugal, and proclaims Don Pedro emperor. The Spanish half of St. Domingo submits to Boyer, who becomes president of the whole island. Opening of the Caledonian canal, Nov. 1. An iron steam-boat exhibited on the Thames, May 9. The statue of Achilles placed

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A. D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1823	1239	16 Mahmud II.	24 Pius VII. Mar. 13. d. Aug. 20. 1 Leo XII. Sept. 28.	10 Ferdinand VII.	10 Louis XVIII.	8 John VI.	27 Frederic William III.	8 William.	61 Frederic Augustus III.	25 Maximilian Joseph II.	30 Francis I.
1824	1240	17 ——	2 ——	11 ——	1 Chas. X.	9 ——	28 ——	9 ——	62 ——	26 ——	21 ——
1825	1241	18 ——	3 ——	12 ——	2 ——	10 ——	29 ——	10 ——	63 ——	1 Lonis Chas. Augustus.	22 ——
1826	1242	19 ——	4 ——	13 ——	3 ——	1 Pedro IV. *emperor of Brasil.* 1 Maria II. da Gloria.	30 ——	11 ——	64 ——	2 ——	23 ——
1827	1243	20 ——	5 ——	14 ——	4 ——	2 ——	31 ——	12 ——	1 Antony Clement.	3 ——	24 ——
1828	1244	21 ——	6 ——	15 ——	5 ——	1 Miguel.	32 ——	13 ——	2 ——	4 ——	25 ——
1829	1245	22 ——	d. Feb 10. 1 Pius VIII. Mar. 31.	16 ——	6 ——	2 ——	33 ——	14 ——	3 ——	5 ——	26 ——

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Reputation Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	NAPLES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	NETHERLANDS.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1823	3 Chas. Felix Joseph.	10 Ferdinand III.	9 Ferdinand IV., or I. of the Two Sicilies.	16 Frederic VI.	6 Chas. XIV. *Chas. John.*	23 Alexander.	10 William I.	7 James Monroe.	1 Lord Amherst.	4 Geo. IV. Jan. 29.
1824	4 —	1 Leopold II.	10 —	17 —	7 —	24 —	11 —	8 —	2 —	5 —
1825	5 —	2 —	1 Francis I.	18 —	8 —	1 Nicholas.	12 —	1 John Quincy Adams.	3 —	6 —
1826	6 —	3 —	2 —	19 —	9 —	2 —	13 —	2 —	4 —	7 —
1827	7 —	4 —	3 —	20 —	10 —	3 —	14 —	3 —	5 —	8 — *d.* duke of York.
1828	8 —	5 —	4 —	21 —	11 —	4 —	15 —	4 —	1 Lord Wm. Bentinck.	9 — *d.* Qu. of Wirtemberg.
1829	9 —	6 —	5 —	22 —	12 —	5 —	16 —	1 Andrew Jackson.	2 —	10 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1822 *continued.*	in Hyde Park, June 18. Death of Sir Wm. Herschel, æt. 84, of Christopher Wyvill, the patriarch of reform, æt. 83, of Dr. Middleton, bishop of Calcutta, æt. 53, of Canova, æt. 65, of Percy Bysshe Shelley, æt. 30, of Delambre, æt. 73, of prince Hardenberg, æt. 72, of Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, æt. 94, of Hauy, the mineralogist, of Berthollet, æt. 64, of Dr. Aikin, æt. 75, of Sir John Borlase Warren, of Dr. E. D. Clarke, the traveller, æt. 54, of Dean Kipling, of Sir N. Conant, the magistrate, æt. 77, of Marie Lætitia Bonaparte (née Ramolini), mother of Napoleon, of Eva Maria (Violetti), widow of David Garrick, æt. 99, and of Emery, the comic actor, æt. 45. Sir Alexander Boswell killed in a duel by Jas. Stuart. Sir Humphrey Davy's experiments on the MSS. of Herculaneum. Babbage invents his calculating machine. The lord chancellor refuses injunctions to protect Byron's "Cain," and Lawrence's "Lectures." The Parisians refuse to allow the performance of English plays. The lunkeepers on the Dover road petition against steam-navigation. The tide ebbs so low, that the Thames is forded near London Bridge, March 6. Litigation respecting some millions of francs, placed in the hands of Laffitte by Napoleon. The great wealth of Mr. Coutts devolves by his will to his widow, formerly Miss Mellon, the actress. Proceedings commence to prove the lunacy of the earl of Portsmouth. Jocelyn, bishop of Clogher, absconds and is degraded from his see. Purchase of Fonthill by Mr. Farquhar.
1823	Revival of employment for the working classes, tranquillity and prosperity: the agricultural interest still depressed; at a county meeting in Norfolk, Cobbett carries his petition for an "equitable adjustment of contracts," appropriation of a part of the wealth of the church to relieve public burdens, and the repeal of taxes on the produce of the land, Jan. 3; the same petition rejected in Herefordshire, 17; the Yorkshire freeholders petition for reform, 22. Mr. Vansittart created lord Bexley, takes the duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson, president of the Board of Trade, 31. Parliament opened, Feb. 4; lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brougham denounce the principles of the "Holy Alliance." The half-yearly Bank dividend, reduced from five to four per cent.; stock falls from 236 to 210, March 30. Discussion on the affairs of Spain in the Commons, Apr. 24. Peel's Currency Act comes into operation, May 2. Animated meeting to support the Greeks, lord Milton in the chair, 15. Resolution of the Commons to prepare the slave population of the colonies for emancipation, 16. The common council decide to rebuild London Bridge, 30. Meeting and subscription to assist the Spanish patriots, June 18. Parliament prorogued, July 18. Return of capt. Parry from the Polar regions, Oct. 29. Convention with Austria to accept £2,500,000 as full payment for loans of £30,000,000. Nov. 17. Plymouth Dock receives the name of Devonport, Dec. 27. The king presents the library of Geo. III., 120,000 volumes, to the British Museum. Marquis Hastings having resigned the government of India, departs for England, June 9; his successor, lord Amherst, arrives, Aug. 1; in the interval, J. S. Buckingham is banished from India, and his Journal, the "Oriental Herald," is suppressed. Reginald Heber, appointed to succeed Dr. Middleton, the late bishop of Calcutta, sails, June 16. The Austrian, Prussian and Russian ambassadors recalled from Madrid. Louis XVIII. declares war against Spain. The Cortes, unable to offer effectual resistance, retire to Seville, and take Ferdinand with them. A French army, under the duke D'Angoulême, enters Spain; arrives unopposed at Madrid, May 24; the Cortes shut themselves up in Cadix; give Ferdinand liberty, Oct. 1; surrender of Cadix; the constitution abolished; the reign of tyranny restored; Riego executed at Madrid, Nov. 7. Great Britain threatens to resist all foreign interference in Portugal; Don Miguel's revolt is put down, and he is sent to Vienna. Death of Pius VII. Aug. 20, æt. 83; cardinal Annibale della Genga elected pope by the name of Leo XII. Lord Byron arrives in Greece. The Greeks obtain many victories by sea and land, but injure their cause by discord among themselves and disorderly management of their affairs. The U. S. declare that they will resist any attempt to interfere with the new republics in the South. Bolivar receives from the Peruvians the title of *El Liberador*. Iturbide resigns his im-

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perial dignity to a Mexican congress. Death of earl St. Vincent, æt. 89, of lord Erskine, æt. 74, of Dr. Jenner, æt. 74, of Dr. Chas. Hutton, æt. 86, of general Dumourier, æt. 85, of David Ricardo, æt. 52, of the Rev. C. Wolfe, æt. 31, of John Julius Angerstein, æt. 91, of Nollekens, æt. 86, of Carnot, of John Philip Kemble, æt. 66, of the traveller Belzoni, of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, æt. 62, and of Robert Bloomfield, æt. 57. First meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, June 27. The Mechanics' Institute of London founded by Dr. Birkbeck; imitated at Glasgow and other cities. Union of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches of Hesse at Marburg. Sale of splendid effects at Fonthill, Sept. 9. Lord Portsmouth pronounced to be of unsound mind, Feb. 28. Cabriolets introduced into London. Dr. Wollaston foreign associate of the French Institute.

1824 Iturbide arrives in England, Jan. 1. Parliament opened, Feb. 3; the royal speech announces the appointment of consuls to the South American Republics; retirement of Wilberforce from parliament, 5; Fowell Buxton takes his place as leader of the anti-slavery question. Advance in the price of agricultural produce. Mr. Robinson's budget-oration on the prosperity of the country, 23. Reduction of the four per cent. stock to 3½ per cent. Mr. Huskisson introduces his measure for improving the silk manufactures, March 8; lord Lansdowne moves the recognition of the new American States, 15: Canning's plan for training the slave-population in Trinidad, 16; lord Gifford Master of the Rolls, Apr. 1. Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi, 19, æt. 36. The proceedings against missionary Smith at Demerara, brought before the Commons by Mr. Brougham, June 1; petitions from London, Leeds and Liverpool, for the recognition of the S. American States, 15. Parliament prorogued, 25; general abatement of political asperity in England. The king and queen of the Sandwich Islands arrive in London, July 14; they die soon afterwards. War with the Burmese; Rangoon taken, May 5; lord Combermere commands the British army in India. Marquis of Hastings appointed governor of Malta. The Ashantees attack the colonies in Africa; death of Sir Chas. M'Carthy; Sierra Leone saved by col. Sutherland. The baron Dumas takes the place of Chateaubriand in the French foreign department, Aug. 4. Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16, æt. 69; his brother, the count d'Artois, succeeds as Charles X., proposes an indemnity to the emigrants who lost their property. Visit of La Fayette to the U. S. Don Miguel returns to Portugal; fails in another attempted revolt, and is sent again to Vienna. Death of Ferdinand III., grand duke of Tuscany, June 18, æt. 55; his son, Leopold II., succeeds him. St. Petersburg devastated by an inundation of the Neva, Nov. 19. Unsettled state of S. America; war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and between Bolivar and Francia. Iturbide returns from England to Mexico, endeavours to regain his power, is taken prisoner and shot, July 10. Death of Eugene Beauharnais, æt. 43, of Cambaceres, æt. 70, of major Cartwright, æt 84, of the Rev. Sir H. Bate Dudley, æt. 78, of the African traveller, Bowdich, æt. 30, of Dr. Lemprière, of Thos. Maurice, æt. 70, of R. Payne Knight, æt. 76, of the Cursitor baron Maseres, æt. 93, of Capel Loft, æt. 73, of Wm. Sharpe, the engraver. æt. 73, of admiral Russell, æt. 86, of R. C. Maturin, of Luke White, M.P., of Mde. Krudener, æt. 59, and of Wm. Oxberry, the comic actor, æt. 40. Commencement of the National Gallery, by the purchase of the Angerstein Collection and Sir G. Beaumont's gift of his pictures. Subscription for a monument of national gratitude to Jas. Watt. The first pile driven for the new London Bridge, March 15. Act passed for the Thames Tunnel, June 24. Skeleton of a mammoth discovered at Ilford. The MS. of a Latin work by Milton found in the State Paper Office. The valuable collection of Sir Stamford Raffles relative to Sumatra, lost in the "Fame," Indiaman. Mr. Harris killed by the fall of his balloon near Croydon, and Mr. Sadler, near Blackburn. Sale of Sir F. Sykes's Library. Robert Owen founds his settlement of New Harmony in Indiana. First No. of the Westminster Review published. Execution of John Thurtell, Jan. 9, and of Henry Fauntleroy, Nov. 30.

1825 Speculation in foreign loans, mining shares, and joint-stock companies; the Real del Monte shares, from 550, rise to £1350, Jan. 11. The floor of the Long Room in the new Custom House gives way, 26. Parliament opened, Feb. 3. C-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1825 *continued.*	Association suppressed, 14; State lotteries abolished; resolutions for the relief of the Catholics, moved by Sir F. Burdett, carried by 247 to 234, March 1. Mr. Brougham lord rector of the University of Glasgow, Apr. 4. Speech of the duke of York in the House of Lords against the Catholic claims, 25; Mr. Stuart-Wortley's Bill for legalizing the sale of game rejected by the Lords, May 9; grant of £2000 to M'Adam for his improved system of making roads, 13; the Lords, by 178 to 130, throw out the Catholic Relief Bill, 17; report of the Lords' committee on the abject state of the Irish peasantry; the Irish currency assimilated to the British by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 79; salaries of the Judges augmented; fees and sales of offices abolished; the abuses of the court of Chancery exposed to the Commons by Mr. John Williams, May 31; petition of a widow, whose property, devised to her by her husband, had been absorbed in Chancery suits, and she reduced to the workhouse, June 27; combination laws repealed, Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 129. Parliament prorogued, July 6. The "Comet" steam-packet run down by the "Ayr" in the Clyde, Oct. 21. Panic in the money-market, Dec. 8; failure of city and country banks; universal alarm; fall of prices; shares depreciated; ruin of thousands; the Bank of England issues one and two-pound notes, 16; large coinage of gold at the Mint. General Campbell defeats the Burmese and takes Prome, 25. Revolt of Bhurtpore. Great Britain recognizes and concludes treaties of commerce with Colombia and Mexico. The independence of Haiti acknowledged by France, and of Brazil by Portugal. Death of Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, Oct. 13; his son, Louis Charles Augustus, succeeds him; of Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, Jan. 4, æt. 74; he is succeeded by his son, Francis I.; and of the emperor Alexander, at Taganrog, Dec. 1, æt. 47; in virtue of Constantine's renunciation (*see* 1822), Nicholas ascends the throne of Russia. Charles Felix forbids the poor in Piedmont to be instructed in reading and writing. Death of Frederic IV., duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, without issue, Feb. 11. Ibrahim, son of Mehemet Ali, conducts a powerful expedition from Egypt against Greece; disasters of the Greeks; Tripolitza taken; Missolonghi besieged. John Quincy Adams, son of the veteran of the Revolution, elected president of the U. S. Upper Peru constituted a separate State under the name of Bolivia. Francia suppresses the Monastic Orders in Paraguay. S. Juan de Ulloa, the last fortress held by Spain, taken by the Mexicans, Nov. 18. Death of the marquis of Hastings, æt. 71, of Dominique Vincent, baron Denon, æt. 84, of the French painter David, in exile, æt. 75, of Dr. Samuel Parr, æt. 79, of Mrs. Lætitia Barbauld, æt. 82, of Henry Fuseli, æt. 84, of Geo. Dance, professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and last survivor of the original forty members, æt. 84, of lord Whitworth, æt. 71, of Dr. Alexander Tilloch, æt. 66, of Dr. Abraham Rees, æt. 82, of Jean Paul Richter, æt. 62, of Geo. Chalmers, chief clerk to the Board of Trade, æt. 82, of general Foy, æt. 50, of Pauline Borghese, sister of Napoleon, and of col. Stanhope, æt. 39. In a letter to Mr. Brougham, Thos. Campbell first suggests the idea of instituting a London University. The first brick of the Thames Tunnel laid by Wm. Smith, M.P., March 2; excavation commenced, Apr. 1. The first stone of New London Bridge laid by the lord mayor, June 15. The works of Voltaire purchased by methodists, to be burnt. Judge Best decides, that a court of law can give no compensation for labour employed on the "Memoirs of Harriette Wilson." Balloon ascent of Mr. and Mrs. Graham at Plymouth; they fall into the sea, but are saved. Capt. Johnson, in the "Enterprise," performs the first voyage by steam to India, leaving Falmouth Aug. 16, and arriving in the Hoogley Dec. 9. Building of the new Post-Office commenced, R. Smirke architect.
1826	Lord Combermere storms Bhurtpore and quells the revolt, Jan. 18. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 2. Charter of the London University granted, 11. The Commons decide by 223 to 40, to support Mr. Huskisson's free-trade policy, 24. The British troops, under general Campbell, approach the capital of Ava; the king submits, and the treaty of Yandabo closes the Burmese war, 26. Commercial distrust and distress continue; large numbers of the working classes are out of employment. Sir Walter Scott and his publishers, Constable and Co., involved in the general wreck. Real del Monte mining shares fall to 20 per cent. discount.

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March 1. The Commons receive coldly, and negative, by 249 to 123, a motion of lord John Russell against bribery at elections, 2. Increased consumption in the country since 1816, shewn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget oration, wine 88 per cent., malt 50 per cent., tea 20 per cent., coffee 43 per cent., and other articles in proportion, 13. Riots of unemployed weavers in Lancashire to destroy power-looms, April 24, May 3; subscription raised for their relief. Mr. Hume disputes the asserted increase of consumption, 4. Discretionary power granted for the release of corn in bond, 5. Relaxation of the navigation laws vindicated by Mr. Huskisson, 12. Parliament prorogued, 31; dissolved, June 2. Defeat of the Ashantees by col. Purdon, Aug. 7. More than £16,000 recovered from the Hundred, for power-looms destroyed by the rioters in Lancashire. The duke of Devonshire ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the emperor Nicholas, Sept. 3; Mr. Canning at Paris, Oct. 16. Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 14; Manners Sutton, Speaker; the Commons appoint a Committee, on the motion of Ald. Waithman, to inquire into the proceedings of the Arigna Company, Dec. 5. Reform of the criminal law by Peel's Acts, 7 Geo. IV. c. 27—31. A British auxiliary force under gen. Clinton sails for Portugal, 17; illness of the duke of York, 27. The States of the deceased duke of Saxe Gotha are divided among the three other branches of the family, by treaty, Nov. 15. Death of John VI., king of Portugal, March 10, æt. 59; his son Pedro retains his empire of Brazil, and gives up Portugal to his daughter Maria da Gloria, æt. 7; before his abdication he gives Portugal a free constitution, and appoints his sister Maria Isabella, Regent. The Absolutists under Chaves take arms, are overpowered and retreat into Spain. The Cortes assembles, Oct. 30. Ferdinand of Spain assists the fugitives; they gather a larger force, enter Portugal again with Silveira at their head, and proclaim Don Miguel absolute king; the Regent and Cortes apply to Great Britain for assistance. Missolonghi taken by the Egyptians and Turks; Ibrahim devastates the Morea; his progress is arrested by the Mainotes. Treaty between Great Britain and Russia for the pacification of Greece; France accedes. The sultan, by the treaty of Akerman, grants to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea. Suppression and massacre of the Janizaries at Constantinople. Bolivar elected President of Peru for life; Paez rebels against him. John Adams, æt. 91, and Thos. Jefferson, æt. 83, both having served the office of President U. S., expire on the same day, the anniversary of American independence, July 4. Death of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, æt. 45, of Wm. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, and brother-in-law of Sir Wm. Jones (ass 1785), æt. 81, of Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, æt. 44, of Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham, æt. 92, of John Milner, Roman Catholic bishop, æt. 74, of Lindley Murray, æt. 80, of John Pinkerton, æt. 67, of professor Bode, the German astronomer, æt. 79, of Chas. Mills, æt. 38, of John Nichols, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, æt. 81, of Flaxman, the sculptor, æt. 72, of Wm. Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review, æt. 71, of Alexander Volta, æt. 81, of Malte Brun, the geographer, æt. 81, of Piazzi, the astronomer, æt. 80, of Talma, æt. 63, of Boissy d'Anglas, æt. 70, of marshal Suchet, æt. 54, of the Russian general Rostopchin, of Karl von Weber, æt. 40, of A. G. Laing, murdered on his return from Timbuctoo, æt. 32, of St. Simon, æt. 64, of Incledon, the vocalist, and of John Farquhar, the purchaser of Fonthill, æt. 75. A MS. translation of Boethius by queen Elizabeth, found in the State Paper Office. The Household Book of James V. of Scotland laid before the Antiquarian Society by the earl of Aberdeen. The Astorga library purchased by the Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates. The "Unknown Tongues," and other illusions of the Irvingites, amuse the public for a time.

1827 Commercial confidence is restored; the poor employed; and prosperity revives. Death of the duke of York, Jan. 3, æt. 64. The duke of Wellington commander-in-chief. Parliament meets, Feb. 8. Sudden illness of the earl of Liverpool, 17. Mr. Canning's resolutions on the Corn-Laws agreed to by the Commons, March 1. The first stone of the London University laid by the duke of Sussex, April 30. Canning ministry; resignation of Wellington, Peel, Eldon, and four other members of the late cabinet. The duke of Clarence lord high admiral.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1827 *continued.*	The Whigs support the new government; parliamentary explanations, May 1: the measures consequent on these changes postponed till the next session; marquis of Lansdowne secretary for the Home department; Sir J. S. Copley created lord Lyndhurst and chancellor; Tierney master of the Mint. Parliament prorogued, July 2. Treaty of London, between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the pacification of Greece, 6. Death of Canning, Aug. 8, æt. 57; viscount Goderich prime minister; Huskisson colonial secretary, 17. Return of captains Parry and Franklin from their Northern expeditions, Sept. 29. Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20; the Turco-Egyptian fleet destroyed by the combined British, French, and Russian, under Sir Edward Codrington. Don Miguel arrives in London, Dec. 30. The ministers of Charles X. fail in their attempt to pass a law for restraining the liberty of the press; dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; preponderance of liberals in the new chamber; seventy-six new peers created. France commences hostilities against Algiers. The English at Lisbon abstain from taking part in the internal affairs of Portugal; resist all foreign interference. Pedro appoints his brother, Miguel, regent, on condition of his maintaining the charter. Sultan Mahmud rejects the propositions of the three allied powers for the settlement of Greece; they resolve to use force: he demands satisfaction for the loss sustained at Navarino, and invokes his subjects to a religious war. Capo d'Istrias appointed president of Greece, lord Cochrane high admiral, and Church commander of the army; they fail to relieve the Acropolis of Athens; commence the siege of Missolonghi; many German officers arrive to assist them. The congress of Colombia refuses to accept Bolivar's resignation. Death of Fred. Aug. III., May 5, after a reign of 64 years over Saxony as elector and king; his brother, Antony Clement, succeeds him. Death of La Place, æt. 78, of J. G. Eichhorn, æt. 75, of Pestalozzi, æt. 82, of Beethoven, æt. 57, of John Mason Good, æt. 62, of Henry Salt, traveller and consul in Egypt, of card. Ruffo, æt. 83, of Hugh Clapperton, the African traveller, æt. 40, of Wm. Belsham, æt. 75, of Wm. Mitford, æt. 83, of George Dodd, the designer of Waterloo Bridge, æt. 44, of Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza, æt. 54, of Dr. Kitchener, æt. 50, of Ugo Foscolo, æt. 50, of Helen Maria Williams, æt. 69, and of Archibald Constable, æt. 51. Society established "for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." Printing for the blind introduced. First burst of water into the Thames Tunnel, May 18. Lord chancellor Eldon refuses to Mr. Wellesley Pole the custody of his children, Feb. 1. Trial of the Wakefields for the abduction of Miss Turner, March 24. Sir H. Davy resigns the chair of the Royal Society; Mr. Davies Gilbert elected president.
1828	Resignation of lord Goderich; the duke of Wellington minister, Jan. 25; Peel Home secretary; lord Aberdeen Foreign; Sir C. Wetherell attorney-general, and Sir N. C. Tindal solicitor; lord Hill commander-in-chief. Meeting of parliament, 29; the battle of Navarino termed "an untoward event;" on the motion of Mr. Brougham, two committees appointed to inquire into the state of the law, Feb. 7; finance committe proposed by Peel, and ordered. 15; the Commons, by 237 to 193, adopt lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, 26; the Act for that purpose, 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, passes both Houses with little opposition. Distribution of the Deccan prize-money, March 20. The British auxiliaries withdraw from Portugal, 20. After a debate of three nights, the Commons, by 272 to 266, agree to Sir F. Burdett's motion for a committee on the Catholic claims, May 8; the Lords, by 181 to 137, refuse to concur, June 10; the duties on foreign corn regulated by a "sliding-scale," Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 60; secession of Huskisson, Palmerston, and their friends, from the ministry. High duties imposed on British manufactures by the American tariff, 13. King's College, London, originated by a meeting at which the duke of Wellington presided, June 21. Lord Wm. Bentinck governor-general of India, July 4. Daniel O'Connell elected for the county of Clare, 5. Financial statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer, 10. Parliament prorogued, 28. The duke of Clarence resigns his office of lord high admiral; viscount Melville first lord of the admiralty. London University opened, by a lecture of professor Bell, Oct. 1. The queen of Portugal arrives in London, 6. Opening of St. Katharine's Docks, 25. The

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repairs and improvements of Windsor Castle by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville completed, Dec. 9. Great power of the Catholic Association in Ireland; the duke of Wellington intimates to Dr. Curtis his anxiety for a settlement of the question; the marquis of Anglesey, lord-lieutenant, recalled for encouragement given by him to agitation. Death of Charlotte Augusta Matilda, the king's eldest sister and queen-dowager of Wirtemberg, æt. 62. Feodora, daughter of the duchess of Kent by her first husband, married to the prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, Feb. 18. Change of ministers in France: Martignac takes the place of M. de Villèle at the head of the cabinet. Don Miguel arrives at Lisbon and takes the constitutional oath, Feb. 22; as soon as the British troops are withdrawn, he is proclaimed king, June 29; Palmella and Villa Flor are driven out of Portugal; absolutism triumphant; the young queen, Donna Maria, is removed from Brazil to England. War between Russia and Turkey, Feb. 22; the Russians take Varna, Oct. 11; are repulsed at Schumla and retire over the Danube. Sir Edw. Codrington concludes a treaty at Alexandria for the evacuation of Greece by the Egyptians, Aug. 6. The Greek government organized; piracy suppressed; order established; Alexander Ipsilanti released by the emperor of Austria, dies soon after his liberation; the representatives of the three powers meet at Poros to settle the limits of the new State; the sultan refuses to assent. Contest for the president's chair of the U. S.; John Quincy Adams loses his re-election; Andrew Jackson is chosen to succeed him at the expiration of his term of four years. Bolivar dictator of Colombia. The Banda Oriental forms the republic of Uruguay. Death of Robert Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, late prime minister, Dec. 4, æt. 58, of C. M. Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, æt. 73, of Sir James Edw. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society, æt. 69, of Sir R. Strachan, æt. 67, of lady Caroline Lamb, æt. 42, of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, æt. 80, of the margravine of Anspach (lady Craven), æt. 77, of Sir Wm. Drummond, of Sir Wm. Congreve, æt. 56, of Dugald Stewart, æt. 75, of Dr. Gall, the phrenologist, æt. 78, of Dr. Wollaston, æt. 62, of archdeacon Coxe, æt. 62, of Thos. Bewick, the wood-engraver, æt. 75, of J. Curwen, long M.P. for Cumberland, æt. 72, of Luke Hansard, æt. 76, of gen. Sir Alan Cameron, of Henry Neele, æt. 30, and of John Scott, the engraver, æt. 54. Dr. Howley archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Blomfield translated from Chester to London. Second irruption of water in the Thames Tunnel, Jan. 12. New Corn-Exchange opened, June 24. Fall of the Brunswick theatre, Feb. 29. The fate of La Pérouse ascertained by capt. Dillon of the "Research," Apr. 7. M. Champollion sets out for Egypt to explore its antiquities, July 31. The tomb of John Hampden opened by lord Nugent and Mr. Denman, July 21. Sport of falconry at Redbourne by the duke of St. Alban's, Oct. 8. Detection of Burke's systematic murders at Edinburgh, Dec. 24. Execution of Wm. Corder for murder, Aug. 8, and of Joseph Hunton, a quaker, for forgery, Dec. 8.

1829 The ministers decide to grant Catholic Emancipation. Robert Peel resigns his seat for Oxford university, Feb. 4; when proposed for re-election, Sir R. H. Inglis defeats him by 705 votes against 569. Parliament opened, 5. Bill to suppress dangerous meetings in Ireland, 10. Voluntary dissolution of the Catholic Association, 12. The Relief Bill brought in, March 5; second reading carried by 353 to 180, 18. Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, 21. Third reading of the Bill, 320 to 142, 30; introduced in the Lords, 31; second reading, 217 to 112, April 5; third reading, 10; receives the royal assent, 13. Act passed at the same time to disfranchise the forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland and raise the qualification to ten pounds. Distress of the Spitalfields weavers. A farther reduction made in the duties on the importation of raw silk; increase of the silk manufacture in Congleton, Macclesfield, and Manchester. The duke of Norfolk, lord Dormer, and lord Clifford take their seats in parliament, April 28. The earl of Surrey elected M.P. for Horsham, May 4; O'Connell's election for Clare declared void, and a new writ issued, 18. The ground on the east side of Somerset House, given for the site of King's College, 16. Capt. Ross departs in a steam-vessel to explore the North-west passage, 23. Marquis of Blandford's motion for parliamentary reform rejected by 401 to 116, June 3. Sir N. C. Tindal, chief-justice of the Common Pleas; Sir C. Wetherell

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1830	1246	23 Mahmud II.	2 Pius VIII. Mar. 31. d. Nov 30.	17 Ferdinand VII.	1 Louis Philip.	3 Miguel.	34 Frederic Wm. III.	15 William.	4 Antony Clement.	6 Louis Chas. Aug.	27 Francis I.
1831	1247	24 ——	1 Gregory XVI. Feb. 2.	18 ——	2 ——	4 ——	35 ——	16 ——	5 ——	7 ——	28 ——
1832	1248	25 ——	2 ——	19 ——	3 ——	5 ——	36 ——	17 ——	6 ——	8 ——	29 ——
1833	1249 1250	26 ——	3 ——	1 Isabella II.	4 ——	1 Maria II. *restored.*	37 ——	18 ——	7 ——	9 ——	30 ——
1834	1250 1251	27 ——	4 ——	2 ——	5 ——	2 ——	38 ——	19 ——	8 ——	10 ——	31 ——
1835	1251 1252	28 ——	5 ——	3 ——	6 ——	3 ——	39 ——	20 ——	9 ——	11 ——	1 Ferdinand.
1836	1252 1253	29 ——	6 ——	4 ——	7 ——	4 ——	40 ——	21 ——	1 Frederic Aug. IV.	12 ——	2 ——

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	TWO SICILIES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	NETHERLANDS.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1830	10 Chas. Felix Joseph.	7 Leopold II.	1 Ferdinand II.	23 Frederic VI.	13 Chas. XIV. *Chas. John.*	6 Nicholas.	17 William I. *Holland. Belgium.*	2 Andrew Jackson.	3 Lord Wm. Bentinck.	11 Geo. IV. Jan. 29. d. June 26. 1 William IV. June 26. Qu. Adelaide.
1831	1 Chas. Albert.	8 —	2 —	24 —	14 —	7 —	18 — Leopold. 1	3 —	4 —	2 —
1832	2 —	9 —	3 —	25 —	15 —	8 —	19 — — 2	4 —	5 —	3 —
1833	3 —	10 —	4 —	26 —	16 —	9 —	20 — — 3	5 *Re-elected.*	6 —	4 —
1834	4 —	11 —	5 —	27 —	17 —	10 —	21 — — 4	6 —	7 —	5 — d. duke of Gloucester.
1835	5 —	12 —	6 —	28 —	18 —	11 —	22 — — 5	7 —	8 —	6 —
1836	6 —	13 —	7 —	29 —	19 —	12 —	23 — — 6	8 —	1 Lord Auckland.	7 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1829 *continued.*	dismissed for his opposition to Catholic Emancipation, is succeeded by Sir Jas Scarlett, in the office of attorney-general; Sir E. Sugden, solicitor-general. Sir Peel's Metropolitan Police Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 44. Parliament prorogued, 24 The Society of the Inner Temple institutes previous examinations into the attainments of candidates for admission to the bar, July 10. O'Connell re-elected for Clare, 30; his expenses paid out of the Catholic rent; and he begins to demand "Repeal of the Union." Combinations of weavers to obtain advance of wages, by destroying work on the looms, Aug. New Post-Office opened, Sept. 23. New Fleet-Market opened, Nov. 20; the old Market called Farringdon Street. Royer Collard, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 1; union of parties against the Martignac ministry; M. de Polignac recalled from his embassy in London to form a new cabinet; his government influenced by the ultra-royalists and priests. Commercial union of the central States of Germany, under the guidance of Prussia. Death of Leo XII., Feb. 10, æt. 68; cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, elected pope Pius VIII., protects the Jesuits and Inquisition. A trocious persecution of the Constitutionalists in Portugal. Miguel refuses to marry his niece Donna Maria; she returns to Brazil. Death of the queen of Spain; Ferdinand marries Maria Christina, daughter of the king of Naples. The Russians take Silistria, pass the Balkan, and advance to Adrianople; mediation of Great Britain and France; treaty of Adrianople Sept. 14; the emperor Nicholas relinquishes his conquests; the sultan acknowledges the independence of Greece. Increased jealousy between Holland and Belgium. Andrew Jackson, president U. S., announces to Congress that the Tariff had failed to accomplish its purpose. Spanish invasion of Mexico defeated by Santa Anna. Death of Sir Humphrey Davy, at Geneva, æt. 50; count Daru, of Fred. von Schlegel, æt. 57, of lord Colchester, æt. 72, of Barras, æt. 74, of Stephen Dumont, the friend of Jeremy Bentham, æt. 79, of Thos. Belsham, æt. 80, of Francis Plowden, of Dr. Thos. Young, æt. 56, of generals lord Harris, æt. 82, Sir David Baird, and Thos. Garth, æt. 85, of Sir Wm. Curtis, æt. 77, of the countess of Derby (Miss Farren), æt. 70, of John Reeves, æt 77, and of Francis Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, whose legacy calls forth the Treatises which bear his name. York Minster set on fire by a lunatic; the damage, £63,000, repaired by a public subscription of the county. Prize given by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway to Mr. Stephenson for the speed of his locomotive engine. Prosperity of Life Insurance Societies, particularly of the London Equitable. The Athenæum and other clubs of London, erect splendid buildings for the reception of their members. The first *double-sheet* No of the "Times" published, Jan. 19. Meeting of London booksellers to regulate the discount allowed on books, Dec. 29. Porcelain paper and card invented by De la Rue, Cornish, and Rock of London.
1830	Death of George IV., at Windsor, June 26, æt. 68; accession of his brother, Wm. Henry, duke of Clarence, William IV. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 4; difficult position of the ministers; the high church party abandon them; the Whigs support them; lord Darlington moves the address, which is carried by 158 to 165. The colonists of Sydney petition for a legislative assembly and trial by jury. 9. Remission of the excise duties on fur and leather; reduction of public expenditure, 15; the franchise of East Retford extended to the freeholders of the Hundred. Death of Sir Robert Peel, æt. 80, father of the Home Secretary, who inherits the title and great wealth, May 3. Sir Jas. Graham moves for a return of the salaries and emolument of privy councillors, 14; the king being unable to affix the sign manual, an Act is passed legalizing the use of a stamp, 29. Parliament prorogued, July 23; dissolved, 24. Brougham elected for Yorkshire. Aug. 5. Arrival of Charles X. in England, 17. Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Sept. 15. Death of Mr. Huskisson, æt. 63. Recognition of Louis Philip by the British government. Opening of American ports to British commerce, Oct. 1. The new parliament assembles, 26; opened by the king, Nov. 2; weakness of the ministry; a strong excitement produced by the duke of Wellington's assertion that the House of Commons needed no reform. The intended visit of the king and queen to the City of London, at the lord-

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

mayor's feast, postponed, 7. Sir Henry Parnell's motion for a committee to examine the Civil list, carried against ministers by 233 to 204. 15; the duke of Wellington and his colleagues resign, 16; lord Grey's administration formed, 22; he announces peace, retrenchment, and reform, as the principles on which it is to be conducted. Incendiary fires, destruction of machinery, and other outrages, in many counties; special commissions sent to try the offenders. The French Chamber of Deputies votes an address hostile to the Polignac ministry, March 16; prorogued by the king. 19; dissolved, May 16; expedition under the count de Bourmont against Algiers, 25; landing in Africa, June 13; Algiers taken, July 5; the popular party strengthened by the elections; the ministers determine to dissolve the new Chamber before it meets; unconstitutional ordinances prepared and laid before the king, 21; are signed by him and published, 25; journals suppressed, 26; popular resistance; three days' war of the Barricades in Paris, 27—29; victory of the people; the national guard restored under the command of La Fayette, 30; Louis Philip, duke of Orleans, appointed lieutenant-general. 31; Charles X. abdicates, Aug. 2; is conducted to Cherbourg by commissaries of the provisional government, 4; Louis Philip proclaimed king of the French, 7; Charles and his family embark for England, 16; death of Louis Henry de Bourbon, prince de Condé, 27, æt. 75; Laffitte minister, Nov. 2; Guizot and de Broglie retire; trial of the ex-ministers of Charles, Dec. 15; Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Ranville, condemned to imprisonment for life, 21; La Fayette resigns the command of the National Guard, 26. Revolt of Brussels and expulsion of the Dutch troops, Aug. 25; prince Frederic repulsed, Sept. 25; general revolt of Belgium; the king restricts his authority to the Northern provinces, Oct. 20; conferences of the Guarantee-States at London, Nov. 2; Belgium declared independent, 17. Changes in Germany: duke Charles of Brunswick, expelled by his subjects, takes refuge in England; his brother William is called to assume the government, Sept. 6—28. Commotions in Leipzig and Dresden. The king of Saxony shares his power with his nephew Frederic, and gives his people a constitution, Sept. 13. The elector of Hesse Cassel embodies a civic guard, and authorizes the States to re-model the government, Oct. 2—16; similar movements at Jena, Weimar, Hanau, and Manheim. Birth of Francis Joseph, the present emperor of Austria, Aug. 18. Ferdinand VII. abolishes the Salic law, and declares the throne of Spain heritable by females, March 29; birth of his daughter Maria Isabella, the present queen, Oct. 11; protest and revolt of his brother Carlos; Ferdinand acknowledges Louis Philip in France. Death of Carlotta Joachima, queen-dowager of Portugal, Jan. 6, æt. 53. Deplorable state of the finances; disorder and distress throughout the kingdom are the results of Miguel's misgovernment. Pedro establishes a regency at Terceira, under Palmella, in the name of queen Maria, March 15. Copenhagen, Kiel and Flensburg call upon the king of Denmark for reforms. The democratic party in Switzerland agitates in Basle and Freyburg; an extraordinary Diet convoked at Bern, Dec. 25. Death of pope Pius VIII., Nov. 30, æt. 68; the papal chair remains vacant two months. Attempted revolts at Rome and at Annecy in Savoy repressed. Death of Francis I., king of Naples, Nov. 8, æt. 53; his son Ferdinand II. succeeds. The crown of Greece offered to prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Feb. 3; refused by him, May 21. The cholera spreads from Asia to Moscow, Oct. Insurrection in Poland; the grand duke Constantine driven from Warsaw, Nov. 29; a Diet assembles and appoints Khlopicki dictator, Dec. 19; proclamation of Nicholas against the Poles, Dec. 24. Portions of the Texas territory claimed by the U. S. Bolivar resigns all his offices, Jan. 20; the president's chair again offered to him, and declined, April 27; he withdraws in triumph, May 9; dies Dec. 17, æt. 48. Death of lady Augusta de Ameland (Murray), married to the duke of Sussex in 1792, of Geo. Tierney, æt. 74, of Wm. Hazlitt, æt. 52, of Benjamin Constant, æt. 63, of marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, æt. 66, of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, æt. 79, of the countess de Genlis, æt. 84, of Sir Thomas Lawrence, æt. 61, of major James Rennell, æt. 88, of Fred. Albert Winsor, æt. 68, of Samuel Favell, æt. 70, of R. Chenevix, and of Wm. Bulmer, æt. 74. The English Opera-house (Lyceum) destroyed by fire, Feb. 16.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1831	Eight hundred prisoners tried by the special commissions; two executed at Winchester and two at Salisbury, Jan. 25; many transported; outrages suppressed; meeting of the Birmingham Political Union, headed by Thomas Attwood, the banker, Feb. 1. Lords Grey and Althorpe announce that the Reform Bill will be introduced by lord John Russell, 3. The Budget of lord Althorpe proposes many retrenchments; the abolition of the taxes on coals, candles, and printed calicoes, and reduction of other duties, 11. The Reform Bill brought in, March 1; intense national excitement in favour of it; after a debate of seven days, read the first time; second reading carried by a majority of one (302 to 301) 22; general Gascoyne's motion in opposition to the measure carried in Committee by 299 against 291, April 18; the king refuses to accept the resignation of ministers. Parliament prorogued, 22; dissolved, 23; popular ferment; anti-reformers ejected by most of the large constituencies; proclamation for all ships from the Baltic to perform quarantine, to guard against the cholera, June 16; the new parliament assembles, 14.; C. M. Sutton, Speaker; the king's speech recommends Reform, 21. Fatal conflict on a seizure for tithes at Newtown Barry in Ireland, 18. The Reform Bill again introduced, 24; second reading carried by 367 against 231, July 7; long and strict scrutiny of its clauses in Committee. New London Bridge opened by the king and queen, Aug. 1. Coronation, Sept. 8; the banquet in Westminster Hall discontinued; theatres opened gratis, and fire-works in Hyde Park. The Reform Bill read a third time and passed by the Commons, 345 against 236, 19; lords Althorpe and John Russell, attended by 100 Commoners, take it up to the Lords; after a debate of five nights on the motion for its second reading, they reject it by 199 against 158; popular indignation, especially against the bishops, all opponents of the measure, except Bathurst of Norwich, and Maltby of Chichester; the Birmingham Union threaten to march to London; tumults and burnings of anti-reformers in effigy; Nottingham castle, the property of the duke of Newcastle, destroyed. Parliament prorogued, 20. Riots in Bristol, on the entrance of the recorder, Sir Chas. Wetherell, to hold the sessions, 29. Meeting of the London Political Union in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sir F. Burdett in the chair, 31. First cases of cholera occur at Sunderland, Nov. 4. Proclamation declaring affiliated Political Unions unlawful, 21; that of Birmingham abandons its intended organization, 22. Meeting of parliament, Dec. 6; the king again recommends reform; the Bill introduced a third time, 12; the second reading carried by 324 to 162, 17. Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess. Negro insurrection in Jamaica, 22. Laffitte resigns; Casimir Périer heads a new administration in France, March 15. Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, king of Belgium, July 21; he is attacked by the sons of the king of Holland, Aug. 5; a British fleet and a French army arrive to support him; the Dutch retire. Hereditary nobility confirmed in France, Oct. 18, Dec. 28. Constitutional government ratified in Hanover by the duke of Cambridge, viceroy, Feb. 23, and in Hesse Cassel by the elector, Jan. 5. The cholera breaks out in Dantzig, May 29, and soon afterwards rages in Northern Germany. Don José Maria Torrijos, treacherously enticed from his asylum in Gibraltar, is shot with his companions at Malaga, Dec. 4. Miguel resumes his persecution of the constitutionalists; he offends Great Britain and France; their fleets enter the Tagus and compel him to make reparation. Pedro resigns the empire of Brazil to his son; visits London and Paris to concert measures for restoring his daughter in Portugal. Cardinal Maurus Capellari elected pope Gregory XVI., Feb. 2. Attempt to form a federal republic in Italy, repressed by Austrian troops. Discord in Greece; arrest of Pietro Mavromichali; assassination of Capo d'Istrias, Oct. 9; his brother, Augustin, appointed president. Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the Polish insurrection quelled, Sept. 7; their general, Diebitsch, dies of the cholera at Pultusk, June 10, æt. 46, and grand duke Constantine at Minsk, 27, æt. 52. Paskewitz takes the command. Death of the dowager-duchess of Saxe Coburg, mother of Leopold and the duchess of Kent, æt. 73, of B. G. Niebuhr, æt. 58, Wm. Roscoe, æt. 79, of Mrs. Siddons, æt. 75, of John Abernethy, æt. 66, of Pamela, daughter of the countess de Genlis and widow of lord Edw. Fitzgerald, o. h.

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Mulgrave, æt. 77, of lord Norbury, æt. 85, of lord Dundonald, æt. 82, of Augustus La Fontaine, æt. 75, of James Monroe, æt. 72, of Robert Hall, æt. 68, of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, æt 74, of John Calcraft, M.P., æt. 65, of Henry Mackenzie, æt. 86, of G. W. F. Hegel, æt. 61, of Jas. Northcote, R.A., æt. 85, of John Jackson, R.A., æt. 53, of Sir A. Hart, æt. 72, of col. John Macdonald, æt. 72, and of R. W. Elliston, æt. 57. Monument to John Locke ordered to be placed in the London University. Statue of major Cartwright erected in Burton Crescent, and of W. Pitt, in Hanover Square. The old "Boar's Head" tavern in East Cheap taken down. Paganini's first concert in England, June 3.

1832 Trial of the Bristol rioters, Jan. 2; four executed; suicide of col. Brereton, commander of the troops in that city during the riot, 18. Parliament resumes its sittings, 17. The cholera at Rotherhithe, Feb. 13. The Commons, by 355 to 239, pass the Reform Bill, March 23; first reading by the Lords, 26; after a debate of four nights, the second reading carried, at 7 o'clock in the morning, by 184 to 175, Apr. 14. Easter recess, 18. A motion of lord Lyndhurst in committee carried by 151 to 116, May 7; resignation of ministers, 9; popular ferment; the London and Birmingham Unions increase their members, and resolve to pay no taxes till the Reform Bill be passed. The king decides, if necessary, to create new peers. The Grey ministry returns to office, 18. The hostile lords desist from opposition; the Bill is passed by 106 to 22, June 4; receives the royal assent, 7. The duke of Wellington unpopular, and insulted in Fenchurch Street, 18. Lord Durham's embassy to Russia, July 3. The slave-owners in Mauritius resist the appointment of Mr. Jeremie to the office of attorney-general of the island, 8. The royal assent given to the Reform Bills for Scotland, 17, and for Ireland, Aug. 7. Subscription in London to erect alms-houses in commemoration of the Reform, Oct. 1. The mayor of Bristol tried for neglect of duty, and acquitted, Nov. 1. The lord mayor and a deputation of subscribers present gold cups to lords Grey, Brougham, Althorpe, and John Russell, 6. Parliament dissolved, Dec. 3. The French occupy Ancona, Feb 22. Tumult of the republican party in Paris after the funeral of gen. Lamarque, June 5. Death of the duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, at Schönbrunn, July 22, æt. 21. Marriage of Leopold, king of Belgium, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the French king, Aug. 8. The presidency of the council, vacant by the death of Casimir Périer, is given to marshal Soult; De Broglie, Thiers, and Guizot are his colleagues in the ministry, Oct 11. The duchess de Berri fails in an attempt to excite an insurrection in La Vendée, is arrested at Nantes, and sent prisoner to the castle of Blaye, Nov. 7. An English fleet blockades the Scheldt, and a French army, under marshal Gérard, invests the citadel of Antwerp, 15; after a vigorous defence, the commandant, gen. Chassé, surrenders, Dec. 23. Don Pedro gains possession of Oporto and proclaims Donna Maria, July 8. Illness of Ferdinand VII.; he appoints his queen regent; she takes Zea Bermudez as her minister, Oct. 6. The anniversary of the Bavarian constitution celebrated at Hambach, May 27. Otho, son of the king of Bavaria, appointed king of Greece, and accepted by the Greeks; the northern boundary of his kingdom determined by a line drawn from the Gulf of Arta to that of Volo. An ukase of Nicholas incorporates Poland with Russia, Feb. 25. Mehemet Ali, having sent his son Ibrahim during the preceding year into Syria with an army, refuses to obey the sultan's orders to withdraw his forces; Ibrahim takes St. Jean d' Acre, Damascus, and Antioch, defeats the vizir Redschid Pasha at Konieh, and takes him prisoner, Dec. 21; threatens Constantinople. President Jackson refuses his assent to the renewal of the U. S. Bank charter; discord respecting the tariff; So. Carolina threatens to withdraw from the Union; tariff modified. Death of Sir Walter Scott, æt. 61, of Sir Jas. Mackintosh, æt. 67, of Goethe, æt. 82, of Geo. Cuvier, æt. 63, of Jeremy Bentham, æt. 85, of Chas. Buller, æt. 88, of Sir Wm. Grant, æt. 77, of J. F. Champollion, æt. 42, of Priscilla Wakefield, æt. 82, of Anna Maria Porter, of Sir Everard Home, æt. 76, of lord Donoughmore, æt. 75, of lord Tenterden, æt. 71, of Alex. Nimmo, æt. 49, of Geo. Crabbe, æt 76, of Jean Baptiste Say, æt. 65, of Jas. Stephen, æt. 73, of Sir John Leslie, æt. 66, of Sir John Carr, æt. 60, of Dr. Adam Clarke, æt. 72, of Dr. Andrew Bell, æt. 80, of Casimir Périer, æt. 54, of gen. Lamarque, æt. 60,

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1832 *continued.*	of Sir Alex. Cochrane, æt. 73, of Legendre, of C. C. Colton, of Sir Richard Birnie, æt. 72, of the architect Pugin, of Thos. Hardy, æt. 82, of Muzio Clementi, æt. 81, of Ignace Pleyel, æt. 75, and of Joseph Munden the actor, æt. 73. Statue of Canning, by Westmacott, placed in Palace Yard, and of James Watt, by Chantrey, in Westminster Abbey, in the British Museum, and at Greenock. First Nos. published of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and of the Penny Magazine. Kensal Green cemetery opened, Jan. 31; consecrated, Nov. 2. Rev. E. Irving expelled from the Scotch church, May 2. Dramatic Copyright Act, 3 William IV. c. 15.
1833	The first reformed House of Commons assembles; C. M. Sutton re-elected Speaker. Jan. 29. Parliament opened by the king, Feb. 5; Jos. Pease, a quaker, admitted on his affirmation, 14. Disturbed state of Ireland; Insurrection Act, 15. Morning sittings adopted by the Commons for private business and petitions, 20. Mr. Stanley colonial secretary, March. Thanksgiving for the departure of the cholera, Apr. 14. Cobbett's motion on the currency negatived by 298 to 4, and the proceedings expunged from the minutes of the House, May 16. Reform of the Irish church; ten bishops reduced by the union of sees; tithes and temporalities regulated. Abolition of colonial slavery; compensation of £20,000,000 to the planters. Employment of children in factories regulated by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 103. Renewal of the E. I. C. charter; the company ceases to be commercial, and remains a purely political body. The trade to China thrown open. Charter of the Bank of England renewed. Robert Grant's Bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, rejected by the Lords, Aug. 1. Parliament prorogued, 29. The cholera breaks out again. Municipal corporations visited and investigated by royal commissioners; the corporation of Leicester sets the example of refusing to produce documents or answer inquiries, Sept. 24. Instructions issued for carrying into effect the abolition of slavery, Nov. 19. Prevalence of incendiary fires. Debates in the French Chambers on the construction of forts round Paris. The duchess de Berri gives birth to a daughter in her captivity at Blaye, May 10; is liberated and returns to Sicily, June. Extension of the commercial union in Germany; congress of ministers at Töplitz, and of sovereigns at Münchengrätz, to repress the revolutionary spirit; Polish refugees ordered to withdraw to America. Preliminaries of peace between Holland and Belgium, June 5; fresh discussions arise respecting Luxemburg and Maestricht. Death of Ferdinand VII., Nov. 29, æt. 49; his daughter, Isabella II., is proclaimed queen, and her mother, Christina, continues to govern as regent. Don Carlos, set up by his partizans as Charles V., seeks refuge in Portugal. Don Pedro, supported by Great Britain, maintains his ground in Oporto; his fleet, commanded by admiral Napier, captures the whole of Miguel's naval force, July 5; the duke of Terceira enters Lisbon, proclaims Maria and the charter, 24; the young queen arrives there, Sept. 11: Pedro offends the church, and is excommunicated by the pope. Federal conflict in Switzerland; the league of Sarnen defeated and dissolved by the Diet of Zürich. Otho arrives at Athens and assumes the government of Greece, Feb. 6. The sultan invites the aid of the emperor Nicholas against the rebellious pachas of Servia and Egypt. Great Britain and France, jealous of the progress of Russia, unite to settle the affairs of the East. Death of the duke of Sutherland, æt. 75, of earl Fitzwilliam, æt. 86, of the earl of Caernarvon, æt. 60, of lord King, æt. 58, of lord Dudley and Ward, æt. 52, of admiral lord Gambier, æt. 70, of admiral lord Exmouth, æt. 76, of Sir John Malcolm, æt. 60, of Agar Ellis lord Dover, æt. 86, of Wm. Wilberforce, æt. 74, of Rammohun Roy, æt. 60, of Dr. Babington, æt. 76, of Joshua Brookes, æt. 72, of Hannah More, æt. 88, of capt. Lyon, of Godfrey Higgins, æt. 62, of Wm. Sotheby, æt. 77, of E. J. Planck, of the Rev. Rowland Hill, æt. 89, of Richard Heber, æt. 60, of Sir John Stevenson, æt. 75, of Sir Wm. Domville, æt. 91, of ald. Waithman, æt. 70, of Wm. Morgan, actuary of the Equitable Life Office, of Savary, duke of Rovigo, æt. 59, of marshal Jourdan, æt. 71, of John O'Keefe, æt. 86, and of Edmund Kean, æt. 46. London and Birmingham Railway commenced, May 14. The decision of the vice-chancellor takes "Lady Hewley's Charity" out of the hands of Unitarian trustees, Dec. 23. Hungerford Market opened, July 2.

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1834	Meeting of parliament, Feb. 4. Discontent in the legislative assembly of Lower Canada, 13. A large surplus of revenue announced by the chancellor of the exchequer, 14; Mr. Hume's motion on the Corn laws negatived by 312 to 155, March 1. Strike of gas-workmen in London, 8. Motion to abolish military flogging lost in the Commons, 14. Six agricultural labourers sentenced at Dorchester to transportation for administering illegal oaths, 17. Strike of manufacturing workmen at Leeds, 18. The lord-chancellor introduces a Bill for establishing a Central Criminal Court in London, 26. The rayah of Coorg defeated by col. Lindsay and deposed, Apr. 10. Riots at Oldham by the Trades' Union, 15. Bill to amend the Poor Laws brought in by lord Althorpe, 17. Meeting of the London Trades' Union in Copenhagen Fields; they proceed in a body to present a petition on behalf of the Dorchester convicts, which lord Melbourne declines to receive from so tumultuous an assemblage, 21. The Commons, by 256 to 140, adopt lord Althorpe's plan for the abolition of church-rates; afterwards abandoned. Quadruple treaty of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, 22. The exclusive privilege of serjeants-at-law to plead in the court of Common Pleas annulled, 25. After a debate of six nights, O'Connell's motion for a "Repeal of the Union," negatived by 523 to 38, 27. Strike of the journeymen tailors in London, 28. Interest on the Four per cent. annuities reduced, May 3. Second reading of the Poor Law-Bill carried by 319 to 20. Voluntary dissolution of the Birmingham Union, 10. The Commons, by 235 to 185, reject Mr. Tennyson's motion for shorter parliaments, 15; Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish church, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry, lead to the resignation of the duke of Richmond, the earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Stanley, 27. The Leeds unionists return to their work, June 13. Mr. Raphael elected one of the sheriffs of London, the first Catholic since the Revolution, 24. Strike of the journeymen shoemakers of Derby, 28. Irish Coercion Bill renewed, July 1. The queen embarks at Woolwich to visit Germany, 5. Resignation of earl Grey, 9; lord Melbourne prime minister with the same cabinet, 17; the duke of Wellington supports the new Poor-Law; the Lords, by 76 to 13, agree to the second reading, 21. Lord Althorpe announces a further surplus of revenue, and reduces more taxes, 25. The abolition of slavery carried satisfactorily into operation in the West Indies; celebrated by many festivities in England, Aug. 1. The Lords, by 102 to 85, reject the earl of Radnor's Bill for the admission of Dissenters into the English universities. The Glasgow calico-printers, after a strike of nine months, submit to the terms of their employers, 10. The Lords, by 189 to 122, reject the Irish Tithe Bill, 11. Parliament prorogued, 15. Strike of the journeymen builders in London, 18. Church rate refused at Manchester, Sept. 3. Public dinner at Edinburgh to earl Grey, 15. The Chinese suspend commercial intercourse with the British factory at Canton, and fire upon two ships of war; demolition of their forts; restoration of the trade; lord Napier, the superintendent, dies at Macao, and is succeeded by Mr. Davies, Oct. 11. The Houses of Parliament in Westminster destroyed by an accidental fire, 16. Public dinner to the earl of Durham at Glasgow, 29. Central Criminal Court opened, Nov. 1. Death of earl Spencer, 10, æt. 76; his son, lord Althorpe, succeeds to the title, and can no longer hold the office of chancellor of the exchequer. Dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, 15. Public dinner to W. Cobbett at Dublin, 17. Sir R. Peel called from Italy to form an administration; the duke of Wellington in the meantime transacts all official business. Death of the duke of Gloucester, 30, æt. 58. Public meetings of the metropolitan electors, deprecating a Tory ministry. Return of Sir R. Peel, Dec. 9; appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; the duke of Wellington foreign secretary; the earl of Aberdeen colonial, 10. The parishioners of Birmingham refuse to levy a church rate, 13. Mr. Grote defeats a meeting called in London to support the new ministry; an address to the king for that purpose privately signed by many merchants, bankers, and others. Parliament dissolved, 30. Death of La Fayette, May 20, æt. 76. Marshal Gérard minister in the place of Soult, July 15: is removed, and Mortier appointed, Oct. 29. Under the protection of Great Britain and France, the two young queens are firmly established in Spain

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1834 *continued.*	and Portugal, and the constitutional cause prevails; Carlos and Miguel are both expelled. Martinez de la Rosa succeeds Zea Bermudez as minister. Don Pedro declares his daughter of age, and resigns the regency; she is contracted in marriage to the duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnais. Death of Pedro, Sept. 24, æt. 36. The duke of Palmella minister in Portugal. Death of lord Grenville, æt. 74, of lord Teignmouth, æt. 83, of the earl of Derby, æt. 82, of earl Bathurst, æt. 72, of S. T. Coleridge, æt. 62, of T. R. Malthus, æt. 69, of Thomas Telford, æt. 77, of John Thelwall, æt. 68, of Daniel Lysons, of Chas. Lamb, æt. 60, of Alex. Chalmers, æt. 76, of Dr. Robert Morrison, æt. 53, of R. Lander, the African traveller, æt. 30, of the Rev. Wm. Carey, the Indian missionary, æt. 73, of Thos. Stothard, R.A., æt. 76, of Prince Hoare, æt. 80, of Louis de Bourienne, æt. 65, of the Rev. E. Irving, æt. 43, of Wm. Blackwood, æt. 58, of Sir John Leach, æt. 74, of Henry Bankes, M.P., æt. 77, of adm. Keats, æt. 84, of M. A. Taylor, æt. 77, of adm. Sir B. Hallowell Carew, æt. 74, of col. Wardle, æt. 72, of Hamilton Rowan, æt. 83, of Sir John Doyle, æt. 78, of Jas. Doyle, R.C., and of Sus. Cromwell, æt. 90, last of the Protector's family. Duke of Wellington chancellor of Oxford, Jan. 29; installed, June 10. Lord Stanley Lord Rector of Glasgow, Nov. 15. Mr. Jeffrey Judge of Session, May 18. Robert Grant governor of Bombay, June 18. Wellington Column at York completed, Apr. 10. Statistical Society founded in London, March 15. Meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, Sept. 8. Commencement of the Belgian Railway.
1835	Royal commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues of the dioceses of England and Wales, Feb. 3. Meeting of parliament, 9. Mr. Abercrombie elected Speaker, in opposition to Mr. C. M. Sutton, by 316 to 306; the session opened, 24; the late Speaker created viscount Canterbury, March 3. Ministerial Bills introduced for reform of the ecclesiastical courts, 12; for the marriage ceremony by dissenters, 17, and for the settlement of Irish tithes, 20; and of English tithes, 24. Dinner to lord John Russell, 28; call of the House; his first motion on the Irish church carried by 322 to 269 against ministers, 30; other motions follow; after successive defeats, Sir R. Peel and his colleagues resign, April 8; the Melbourne ministry restored, with the omission of lord Brougham: the great seal put in commission, with Sir Charles Pepys at the head, 18. Dinner to Sir R. Peel at Merchant Tailors' hall, May 11. Reform Association and Carlton Club formed. Municipal Reform introduced by lord John Russell, June 5. The Foreign Enlistment Act suspended in favour of Spain; col. De Lacy Evans enrols a British auxiliary legion to serve against the Carlists, 9. The Lords hear counsel and evidence against the Municipal Reform Bill, July 30. Committee appointed by the Commons to inquire respecting Orange Lodges in the army; col. Fairman, secretary of the Orange Society, absconds to avoid producing papers demanded by the committee, 19. Lord Wm. Bentinck returns from India. Dinner of the E.I.C. Directors to lord Auckland on his appointment to be governor-general, Sept. 5. The Municipal Reform Bill passed with the alterations made by the Lords, 9. Capt. Back returns from his Arctic expedition. The Lords reject the Appropriation clause in the Irish Church Bill. Parliament prorogued, 10. Mr. Salomons, a Jew, serves the office of sheriff for London; is elected alderman; the court refuses to admit him, Nov. 17. The Municipal Reform Act comes into operation. The new Town Councils elected, 26. The duke de Broglie succeeds Mortier as minister in France, March 11: the Chambers vote the payment of the long-disputed indemnity claimed by the U. S. Attempt of Fieschi to assassinate Louis Philip, July 28; marshal Mortier killed by the explosion, æt. 67. War in Algeria with Abd El Kader; marshal Clauzel sent against him. Death of Francis, emperor of Austria, March 2, æt. 67; his son and successor Ferdinand confides in Metternich. Baden joins the Commercial Union (Zollverein), and completes the frontier. Carlist war in Spain; Zumalacarregui, the rebel leader, killed near Bilboa. Mina commands the royal forces in Biscay, and Espartero in Catalonia. Cabrera heads a rebel band in Arragon. Mendizabal prime minister, Sept. 14. The Methuen treaty between Great Britain and Portugal annulled. Death of the duke of Leuchtenberg, March 28. Second marriage of queen Maria to Ferdinand Augustus of

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Saxe Coburg. Death of lord Darnley, from an accident in his park, æt. 40, of earl Nelson, æt. 78, of earl Chatham, last of the Pitts, æt 80, of Sir John Sinclair, æt. 82, of Dr. Brinkley, bishop of Cloyne and president of the Royal Irish Society, æt. 72, of baron Wilhelm Humboldt, æt. 67, of William Smith, 46 years M.P., æt. 79, of M. T. Sadler, æt. 58, of Guillaume Dupuytren, æt. 57, of Henry Dav. Inglis, æt. 79, of Mrs. Hemans, æt. 41, of Vincente Bellini, æt. 33, of John Nash, architect, æt. 83, of Henry Hunt, æt. 62, of Wm. Cobbett, æt. 73, of W. H. Ireland, of Don Telesforo de Trueba, æt. 30, and of Chas. Matthews, æt. 60. Advance of Exchequer Bills made by government to complete the Thames Tunnel, March 3. First stone of the City School, London, laid by lord Brougham, Oct. 31. Meeting of the British Association at Dublin, Aug. 6. Railway from Brussels to Mechlin opened, May 5. Law for the construction of a railway from Paris to St. Germains. Destructive fire at New York, Dec. 13; estimated loss. twenty millions of dollars.

1836 Sir Chas. Pepys created lord Cottenham and chancellor, Jan. 1; Mr. Bickersteth, lord Langdale and Master of the Rolls. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 4; committee on agricultural distress appointed, 8; after sitting four months, makes no Report; Bill for the commutation of tithes in England, 9; Dr Birkbeck and a deputation request lord Melbourne to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers, 11; general Registration Bill and new Marriage Law introduced by lord John Russell, 12; Irish Constabulary Bill by lord Morpeth, 18. Lord Sidmouth relinquishes his pension, 19. Lord Dudley Stuart moves for a copy of the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, to show the encroaching policy of Russia. Dr. Hampden Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, 20. Debate in the Lords on the recent appointments of Borough magistrates. 23; second reading of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill in the Commons, 29; regulation of stamp duties; that on newspapers reduced, March 15. The British squadron, under lord John Hay, co-operates with the royal forces on the northern coast of Spain against the Carlists. Third reading of the Irish Municipal Bill in the Commons carried by 260 to 199, 28. The statue of Wm. III. on College Green at Dublin blown up, Apr. 8. Irish Tithe Bill brought in by lord Morpeth. 25; the Lords, by 208 to 119, pass a resolution hostile to the Irish Municipal Bill, 28; ministers abandon the measure; Bill for some reforms in the Court of Chancery brought in by the chancellor, 28; thrown out by the Lords; a farther surplus of revenue applied to the repeal of taxes, May 6; D. O'Connell declared by a committee not duly elected for Dublin, is returned for Kilkenny, 16. Sir Francis Head, governor of Upper Canada, dissolves the house of Assembly. 28. The "Appropriation Clause" of the Irish Tithe Bill carried in the Commons by 300 to 261; Bill read a second time. June 3; Action, Norton *v* lord Melbourne; verdict for the defendant, 22; the Municipal Bill, mutilated by the Lords, is sent back to the Commons, and after discussions and conferences, thrown out by them, 30; Bill for the Reform of the English Church brought in by lord John Russell, July 8; the "Appropriation Clause" rejected by the Lords, 25; their amendments rejected by the Commons, and the Tithe Bill lost, Aug. 2; similar proceedings with the Charitable Trusts Bill, 10; lord Lyndhurst moves for a return of all the Bills brought in during the session, and *their fate*, 18; Mr. Hume severely reprobates the obstructive proceedings of the Lords. Parliament prorogued. 20. The reduction of the Newspaper Stamp duty comes into operation, Sept. 15. Lord Gosford dissolves the Lower Canada House of Assembly, 22. Commission appointed to report on a general system of Railways for Ireland, Oct. 19. Michael O'Loghlin the first Roman Catholic Judge, 30. Municipal elections on the day appointed by the Act, Nov. 1. Sir R. Peel Lord Rector of Glasgow, 16. Notices of intended railways occupy 46 pages of the Gazette. The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, and the Carlisle Bank of Foster and Co., stop payment; symptoms of a coming panic. M. Thiers secedes from the French ministry, Feb. 5, Fieschi executed, 6; a new cabinet with M. Thiers at the head, 22; attempt of Alibaud on the life of Louis Philip, June 25; a new administration under Molé, Sept. 6. Polignac and his colleagues liberated from their prison at Ham and banished from France, Oct. 17. Louis Napoleon, son of the ex-king of Holland, fails in a revolt at Stras-

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Greece.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Aus Tri
1837	1253 1254	30 Mahmud II.	7 Gregory XVI. Feb. 2.	5 Isabella II.	8 Louis Philip.	5 Maria II.	41 Frederic Wm. III.	5 Otho.	22 William.	2 Frederic Aug. IV.	12 Louis Chas. Aug.	3 Fe dina
1838	1254 1255	31 —	8 —	6 —	9 —	6 —	42 —	6 —	23 —	3 —	14 —	4 —
1839	1255 1256	1 Abdul Medjid.	9 —	7 —	10 —	7 —	43 —	7 —	24 —	4 —	15 —	5 —
1840	1256 1257	2 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	8 —	1 Frederic Wm. IV.	8 —	25 —	5 —	16 —	6 —
1841	1257 1258	3 —	11 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	2 —	9 —	26 —	6 —	17 —	7 —
1842	1258 1259	4 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	3 —	10 —	27 —	7 —	18 —	8 —
1843	1259 1260	5 —	13 —	11 —	14 —	11 —	4 —	11 —	28 —	8 —	19 —	9 —
1844	1260 1261	6 —	14 —	12 —	15 —	12 —	5 —	12 —	29 —	9 —	20 —	1 —
1845	1261 1262	7 —	15 —	13 —	16 —	13 —	6 —	13 —	30 —	10 —	21 —	11 —

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Repetition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Two Sicilies.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Russia.	Holland.	Belgium.	American Presidents.	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1837	7 Chas. Albert	14 Leopold II.	8 Ferdinand II.	30 Frederic VI.	20 Chas. XIV. *Chas. John.*	13 Nicolas.	24 William I.	7 Leopold.	1 Martin Van Buren.	2 Lord Auckland.	William IV. *d.* June 20. 1 Victoria. June 20
1838	8 —	15 —	9 —	31 —	21 —	14 —	25 —	8 —	2 —	3 —	2 —
1839	9 —	16 —	10 —	1 Christian VIII.	22 —	15 —	26 —	9 —	3 —	4 —	3 —
1840	10 —	17 —	11 —	2 —	23 —	16 —	1 William II.	10 —	4 —	5 —	4 — *m* to Prince Albert. *b.* princess Royal *d.* princess Augusta Sophia.
1841	11 —	18 —	12 —	3 —	24 —	17 —	2 —	11 —	1 Gen. Harrison. *d.* Apr 4. 1 John Tyler.	6 —	5 — *b.* prince of Wales
1842	12 —	19 —	13 —	4 —	25 —	18 —	3 —	12 —	2 —	1 Lord Ellenborough.	6 —
1843	13 —	20 —	14 —	5 —	26 —	19 —	4 —	13 —	3 —	2 —	7 — *b.* princess Alice. *d.* duke of Sussex. *m.* princess Aug. of Cambridge.
1844	14 —	21 —	15 —	6 —	1 Oscar.	20 —	5 —	14 —	4 —	3 —	8 — *b.* prince Alfred.
1845	15 —	22 —	16 —	7 —	2 —	21 —	6 —	15 —	1 James Knox Polk.	1 Sir Henry Hardinge.	9 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1836 *continued.*	burg; is seized and sent to America, Nov. 13. Meunier fires at Louis Philip on his way to open the Chambers, Dec. 27. Death of Antony Clement, king of Saxony, June 6, æt. 81; he is succeeded by his nephew, Frederic Augustus, co-regent since 1830. Massacre of Carlist prisoners at Barcelona; dismissal of Mendizabal; the Constitution of 1812 proclaimed throughout Spain and accepted by the queen regent, Aug. 14; the British auxiliaries defeat the Carlists near Hernani, May 5, and at St. Sebastian's, Oct. 1; the naval force assists Espartero to raise the siege of Bilboa, Dec. 24. Mina from ill health retires to Barcelona, where he dies, Dec. 24, æt. 55. Commotions and changes in Portugal; the Constitution of 1822 is proclaimed at Lisbon, Sept. 9, and confirmed by the queen; fresh outbreaks of the Miguelites repressed. Marriage of Otho, king of Greece, to a princess of Oldenburg, niece of the Russian emperor, Nov. 22. The slavery question causes violent animosities in the U. S. Martin Van Buren elected to succeed general Jackson at the expiration of his term of office. Banking and commercial embarrassments. Arkansas and Michigan admitted into the Union. Separation of Texas from Mexico. Death of Charles X., ex-king of France, at Goritz in Austria, Nov. 4, æt. 80, of lord Stowell, æt. 91, of earl Rosslyn, æt. 75, of the earl of Kerry, eldest son of marquis Lansdowne, æt. 25, of George Augustus Lamb, only son of lord Melbourne, æt. 29, of Aug. Wm. Schlegel, æt. 69, of Sir Francis Freeling, æt. 73, of Sir Chas. Wilkins, æt. 85, of Sir Wm. Gell, æt. 59, of Dr. Valpy, æt. 82, of Abbé Sieyes, æt. 88, of James Mill, æt. 60, of Dr. Henry of Manchester, æt. 60, of William Taylor of Norwich, æt. 68, of Dr Gillies, æt. 90, of Dr. Nathan Drake, æt. 80, of Dr. Edw. Burton, Regius Prof., Oxford, æt. 42, of Wm. Godwin, æt. 81, of col. Tod, æt. 53, of Jas. Madison, former president, and Aaron Burr, æt. 80, former vice-president, U. S., of Jas. Hogg, æt. 64, of Barry O'Meara, of J. Davidson, murdered on his travels in Africa, of John Lander M'Adam, æt. 80, of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, æt. 60, of Mdme. Malibran, æt. 28, of John Bannister, æt. 76, and of Edw. Day, the constable who arrested Eugene Aram, æt. 101. Meeting of the British Association at Bristol, Aug. 22. Ascent of the Nassau balloon, Nov. 7. Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, restored.
1837	Death of William IV. at Windsor, June 20, æt. 72. Accession of queen Victoria. the Salic law excludes her from the throne of Hanover and gives it to the duke of Cumberland, who, as king Ernest Augustus, abolishes all the free institutions which had been recently introduced there. Commencement of panic in London; discounts refused; many houses trading with the U. S. stop payment. Sir R. Peel installed at Glasgow, Jan. 11. Parliament opened, 31. Lord Denman in the action Stockdale *v.* Hansard, questions the extent of the privilege of parliament in publishing Reports, Feb. 6; Irish Municipal Bill again introduced, 7; and the Irish Poor Law Bill, 14. Joseph Hume presides at a meeting to erect monuments to Muir and the other Scotch Reformers prosecuted in 1793—4, 20. Church Rates Bill again brought in, March 3; the Commons by 265 to 153, reject Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot, 7; opposition of the bishops to the Church Rates Bill, 9; the Commons carry the measure only by 287 to 282; it is abandoned by ministers; resolutions of the Commons on the disturbed state of Canada, April 24. Irish Tithe Bill brought in for the fifth time, May 1; afterwards defeated. Mr. Spring Rice intimates that a royal commission will be issued for inquiry into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 4. On the motion of the duke of Wellington, the Lords again defeat the Irish Municipal Bill, 5. Sir F. Burdett complies with a requisition to resign his seat for Westminster and is re-elected, 11. Agitation against the new Poor Laws by Oastler and others, 16. The princess Victoria, æt. 18, attains her majority, 24. Distress of the operatives in Birmingham and other towns, caused by the London panic, 30. Gen. De Lacy Evans returns from Spain, June 20. Queen Victoria proclaimed, 22. Parliament prorogued and dissolved, July 17. The queen dines at Guildhall, Nov. 9 the lord mayor, Cowan, created a baronet; Moses Montefiore and his brother sheriff knighted. The new parliament assembles, 15; is opened, 20; committee appointed to inquire into the pension list, Dec. 8. Commotions in Canada headed by Papineau; defeat of the rebels at St. Eustace, 19; the Americans on the frontier support the insurrection with men and arms; their steam-boat, the Ca-

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roline, is set on fire and precipitated down the Fall of Niagara, 29. Secession of M. Guizot from the French ministry; replaced by M. Montalivet. Marriage of the duke of Orleans to princess Helena of Mecklenburg, May 30; political amnesty granted. Historical Museum of Versailles opened, June 11. The German States of the second Order protest against the abolition of the Hanoverian Constitution. Charles Albert promulgates a new code for Piedmont and Sardinia. Don Carlos joins his partisans, and with Cabrera, advances towards Madrid; they are driven back over the Ebro. Martin Van Buren installed President of the U. S., March 4; they recognize the independence of Texas. Death of Gustavus IV., ex-king of Sweden, at St. Gall in Switzerland, Feb. 7, æt. 59, of Mrs. Fitzherbert, æt. 81, of lady De Lisle, eldest daughter of the duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan, of admiral lord Saumarez, æt. 80, of the duchess of St. Alban's, leaving by her will to a daughter of Sir F. Burdett, the wealth bequeathed to her by her first husband, Mr. Coutts, of Thos. Burgess, bishop of Salisbury, æt. 81, of Henry Bathurst, the liberal bishop of Norwich, of Sir John Soane, æt. 84, of Sir Egerton Brydges, æt. 75, of Carlo Botta, æt. 70, and of Samuel Wesley, æt. 71. Festival at Ments in honour of John Guttenberg, Aug. 14. The granite embankment commenced, to form a site for the new Houses of Parliament. The first electric telegraph constructed by prof. Wheatstone on the London and Blackwall railway. Dr. Edw. Stanley, bishop of Norwich. Execution of Jas. Greenacre for murder, May 2.

1838 The rebels of Upper Canada under Dr. Mackenzie, repulsed at Toronto by Sir Francis Head, Jan. 5; American interference forbidden by a proclamation of the president of the U. S. The Royal Exchange, London, burnt, 10. The earl of Durham appointed governor-general of Canada, 16. Mr. Villiers' motion to consider the Corn Laws, negatived by 300 to 95, March 15. Coronation of queen Victoria, June 28; marshal Soult ambassador extraordinary from France. Slavery abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1. Irish Poor Law passed; parliament prorogued, Aug. 16. Lord Durham resigns and leaves Canada, Oct. 9. Treaty of commerce with Turkey, concluded by Redschid Pasha in London, Nov. 16. Canada tranquillized, 17. The Persians, instigated by Russia, assist Dost Mahomet to besiege Herat, and are repulsed; the British troops prepare to enter Cabul. Birth of the count of Paris, son of the duke of Orleans, Aug. 24. Louis Napoleon in Switzerland ordered to leave, he repairs to London, Oct. 14. War between France and Mexico; admiral Baudin and the prince de Joinville take St. John de Ulloa and Vera Cruz. Espartero captain-general of Spain: Don Carlos maintains a harassing warfare in Valencia, Aragon, and Murcia. The French evacuate Ancona, and the Austrians the Papal States, except Ferrara. The archbishops of Cologne and Posen resist a decree of the king of Prussia respecting marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Mehemet Ali claims the hereditary governorship of Egypt and Syria and prepares to support his claim by arms. Death of Talleyrand, æt. 84, of lord Eldon, æt. 87, of Sir Robert Grant, of Silvestre de Sacy, æt. 80, of Sir R. C. Hoare, æt. 80, of Joseph Lancaster, æt. 67, of Laura Junot, duchess d'Abrantes, æt. 54, of Dr. Jamieson, æt. 80, of Fred. Cuvier, æt. 65, of François Pouqueville, æt. 68, of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, æt. 82, of Mrs. Maclean (L. E. Landon), æt. 36, and of Thos. Morton, æt. 94. Meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, Aug 18. Railways opened: London and Southampton, 23 miles, May 17; Ghent and Ostend, Sept. 2; London and Birmingham, line completed, 17; London and Greenwich, Dec. 26. The "Great Western" steam packet arrives at New York from Bristol in 15 days, June 17. Wreck of the "Forfarshire;" heroism of Grace Darling, Sept. 5. International copyright in certain cases secured by an Act passed, July 31. Medical College of Bombay erected in memory of Sir Robert Grant.

1839 A violent hurricane on the coasts of the Western counties and Ireland; Liverpool and Dublin suffer greatly, Jan. 6. Opening of parliament, Feb. 5; the Lords, by 63 to 58, condemn the Irish policy of ministers, March 19. Arrest of capt. Elliott, the superintendent, and some British merchants at Canton by commissioner Lin, and surrender of opium demanded, 24. The Commons approve the Irish policy of ministers by 318 to 296. Apr. 15. Candahar occupied by the

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1839 *continued.*	British, 21. Jamaica Bill carried by 294 to 289, May 7; ministers resign. 8. The queen refuses to dismiss the ladies of her household. Sir R. Peel declines to accept office; lord Melbourne's cabinet reinstated, 10; Mr. Abercrombie resigns the Speakership and is succeeded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, 15. Opium to the amount of £3,000,000 given up to the Chinese and destroyed by them, 21; capt. Elliot and the British Factory leave Canton, 24. Resolution of the Commons for an uniform rate of postage, first of fourpence, to be reduced to one penny, July 6. Commencement of hostilities with the Chinese, 7. Riot in the Bull-Ring at Birmingham, 15. Sir J. Keane enters Cabul and takes Ghuznee, 23; Dost Mahomet deserted by his army and Shah Soojah restored in Cabul, Aug. 7; capt. Elliot takes possession of Hong-Kong, 23. Constabulary Act passed; parliament prorogued, 27. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg arrives in London, Oct. 10; the queen announces to the privy council her intended marriage. Chinese junks destroyed by two British frigates, Nov. 3. Chartist insurrection at Newport; arrest of Frost and other leaders, 4. The fourpenny postage comes into operation, Dec. 5. British trade with China stopped, 6. Sentence of death on Frost and his companions commuted to transportation for life, 31. A British force takes possession of Aden, on the coast of Arabia. Soult prime minister of Louis Philip. Peace between France and Mexico. Espartero, created duke of Victory, concludes a treaty with the Carlist Maroto; Don Carlos retires into France. Death of Frederic VI., king of Denmark, Dec. 3, æt. 71; he is succeeded by his cousin, Christian VIII. The king of Prussia deposes the archbishop of Posen; the pope protests. Settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. Death of Mahmud II., June 30, æt. 54; his son, Abdul Medjid, takes the throne. Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nesib. June 24; their fleet is betrayed into the power of Mehemet Ali and taken to Alexandria; the five great powers interfere to protect the sultan. The banks in the U. S. suspend payments in specie. Death of lord Wm. Bentinck, æt. 65, of lady Hester Stanhope, æt. 73, of lady Flora Hastings, æt. 28, of the earl of Lauderdale, æt. 80, of S. Butler, bishop of Lichfield, æt. 66, of Herbert Marsh, bishop of Peterborough, of Davies Gilbert, president of the Royal Society, æt. 72, of Runjet Singh, æt. 77, of Caroline, sister of Napoleon and widow of Joachim Murat, of Sir Herbert Taylor, of Sir Wm. Beechy, æt. 86, of John Galt, æt. 60, of Archibald Alison, æt. 82, of Edmund Lodge, æt. 83, of Wm. Wilkins, R.A., æt. 62, of Jas. Boaden, æt. 77, and of Joseph Francis Michaud, æt. 72. A false report of the death of lord Brougham furnishes occasion for newspaper biographies of him, Oct. 22. Daguerre invents his photographic process. Eglinton tournament, Aug. 29. Railways opened—Lyons and Dunkirk, Apr. 7; Eastern Counties to Romford, June 18. Two suicides—of a young woman, Sep. 11, and a lad, Oct. 18, by throwing themselves from the Monument.
1840	Marriage of queen Victoria at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to prince Albert, Feb 10. Birth of the princess-royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Nov. 21. The Penny-Postage Act comes into operation, Jan. 10; parliament opened, 16; Act 3 Victoria, c. 9, protects the printers of parliamentary Reports. The British ambassador at Naples protests against the sulphur monopoly, March 15. Oxford fires at the queen and is confined as a lunatic, June 10. Sir Gordon Bremer blockades Canton, 23; takes Chusan, July 5; extends the blockade on the coast of China, 10. Treaty for the defence of Turkey signed at London, 18. Death of the earl of Durham, 28, æt. 48. The provinces of Upper and Lower Canada united. Irish Municipal Act, 4 Victoria, c. 108, modified by compromise, passes, Aug. 10; parliament prorogued, 11. Fire in Plymouth dock-yard, two men-of-war burnt, Sept. 27. Defeat of Dost Mahomet, Oct. 18; he submits and surrenders, Nov. 5. Truce and negotiations with the Chinese, 6. Thiers prime minister in France, March 1; favours Mehemet Ali; takes umbrage at the treaty of London, and threatens war. The four powers decide on the expulsion of Ibrahim from Syria. The British fleet under admirals Stopford and Napier takes Sidon, Sept. 27; Beyrout, Oct. 10; and St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3. Louis Philip disapproves the policy of Thiers; recalls Soult and Guizot to office, Oct. 29. Submission of Mehemet Ali; he gives up the Turkish fleet, and signs a

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

convention with Sir Chas. Napier. The British government having allowed the remains of Napoleon to be removed, the prince de Joinville brings them from St. Helena, and they are received at Paris with funeral honours, Dec. 15. Louis Napoleon lands at Boulogne, Aug. 6; is arrested, tried, and condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 6. Failure of another attempt on the life of Louis Philip, Oct. 15. Marshal Bugeaud governor of Algeria. Cabrera and the other Carlist chiefs are driven into France; their rebellion finally suppressed. Christina empowers Espartero to form a cabinet, of which he is to be the chief; resigns her authority as regent, Oct. 12, and departs for France, 19, leaving the young queen Isabella and the government of Spain in his hands. Death of Frederic William IV., king of Prussia, June 7, æt. 71; his son, Frederic William IV., is called upon by the States, at his coronation, to give them the constitution promised by his father. William I. resigns the crown of Holland to his son, Wm. II.; responsibility of ministers declared a constitutional principle, Oct. 7—10. Disastrous Russian expedition against Khiva; victories of the Circassians over general Golovin, and destruction of all the new forts constructed against them; persecution of the nuns of Minsk by the emperor Nicholas. The U. S. refuse to re-elect Van Buren on account of his war against the banks; general Harrison is chosen President; continued discord on the Slavery question. The independence of Texas acknowledged by the commercial nations of Europe. Death of Francia, president of Paraguay, æt. 85; a period of anarchy ensues. Death of the princess Augusta Sophia, second daughter of George III., æt. 72, of lord Holland, æt. 67, of Lucien Bonaparte, æt. 66, of Sir Sidney Smith, æt. 76, of Sir Antony Carlisle, æt. 73, of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, æt. 74, of Sir Richard Philipps, æt. 73, of Dr. Blumenbach, æt. 88, of Dr. Olbers, æt. 82, of Dr. Lant Carpenter, æt. 60, of Wm. Smith, geologist, æt. 71, of Paganini, æt. 60, of Mde. d'Arblay, æt. 88, and of Jas. Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." The building of the new houses of parliament begins. Father Matthew converts many drunkards to take the pledge of temperance. London and Southampton Railway completed, May 11; Birmingham and Gloucester, Sept. 17; Leeds and Derby, July. Execution of Courvoisier, for the murder of lord Wm. Russell, July 6.

1841 Birth of Albert Edward, prince of Wales, Nov. 9. Meeting of parliament, Jan. 26. Discussions between Great Britain and the U. S. respecting the charge of murder brought against Mr. M'Leod. Mr. Poulett Thomson, created lord Sydenham, proclaims the union of the Canadas at Montreal, and assumes the office of governor, Feb. 10. The emperor of China rejects the treaty concluded by his commissioner, Kishin, 11; the British evacuate Chusan, 24; storm the Bogue forts, 26. Charge of trespass against Mr. Jackson, an English naval officer, for the seizure of the American slaver, Tigris, March 2. Sir Hugh Gough takes the command, and proceeds to attack Canton, 18. Agitation for Free Trade. Meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-Law Association, 31; alterations proposed by lord John Russell, May 7. Meeting at Manchester, 18; followed by others at London, Liverpool, and other important cities. The ministerial plan for regulating the Sugar duties rejected by 317 to 281; Sir R. Peel carries by 312 to 311, a motion of want of confidence in ministers, 24. Canton besieged and ransomed, 31. Enfranchisement of Copyholds, 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 35. Parliament prorogued, June 22; dissolved, 23. Convention of London. France joins with the other Powers to settle the affairs of the East, July 13. Mr. Cobden elected a member of the new parliament. Great Anti-Corn-Law meeting at Manchester, Aug. 17. Parliament assembles, 18; Mr. Shaw Le Fevre, Speaker; opened, 24. Ministers defeated in the Lords by 168 to 96, in the Commons by 360 to 269. Lord Melbourne resigns, 30. Sir Henry Pottinger arrives to direct the operations in China; Amoy taken, 27. Sir R. Peel forms a new administration, Sept. 6; is joined by lord Stanley, Sir Jas. Graham, and the earl of Ripon. Death of lord Sydenham, at Kingston, in Canada, 19, æt. 42. Increase of bribery at elections complained of by lord Brougham, 30; by Mr. Duncombe, and admitted by Sir R. Peel. Mr. M'Leod tried and acquitted at New York, Oct. 1. Parliament prorogued, 7. Chusan re-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1841 *continued.*	occupied by the British forces; Ningpo taken, 13. First elections in Ireland under the new Municipal Act; D. O'Connell lord mayor of Dublin, 25. Lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general of India. Fire in the Tower of London, 30. The British expelled from Cabul; Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers killed, Nov. 2; Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomet, joins the insurgents, 25; invites Sir Wm. M'Naghten to an interview and assassinates him, Dec. 25. Lord Ashburton's special mission to the U.S., 31. French Laws for the fortification of Paris, and to regulate the employment of children in factories; attempted assassination of the king's son, duke d'Aumale, Sept. 13. Espartero appointed regent of Spain, July 8; protest of Christina and general Narvaez, 19; insurrection of O'Donnell at Pampeluna, and of Concha at Madrid. Gen. Harrison, President U.S. March 4, dies, Apr. 4, æt. 68; is succeeded by the Vice-President, John Tyler. Death of Thos., earl of Elgin, æt. 70, of Sir David Wilkie, æt. 56, of Sir Francis Chantrey, æt. 60, of Sir Astley Cooper, æt. 73, of Dr. Geo. Birkbeck, æt. 65, of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of Joseph Chitty, æt. 65, of Geo. Dyer, æt. 85, of Thos. Dibdin, æt. 69, of the Rev. Blanco White, æt. 67, of Theodore Hook, æt. 53, of John Hawkins, æt. 83, of Augustin Candolle, æt. 63, of Garnier Pages, of Thomas Barnes, editor of the "Times," æt. 56, of M. Bertin, editor of the "Journal des Débats," æt. 80, of Jas. Fraser, publisher of the Magazine, of Louis, count de Forbin, Director of the Parisian Museums, æt. 62, of Wm. Frend, and of Dennis Frayssinous, æt. 76. Preparatory works of the new Royal Exchange begun, Jan. 7. The first stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead, laid by prince Albert. British Association meets at Plymouth, July 26. Dr. Alexander, Protestant bishop of Jerusalem, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia, Nov. 7. Schism in the Scotch church. Puseyite Tracts condemned by the University of Oxford, March 15. Great Western Railway, from London to Bristol, opened, June 30; London and Blackwall, Aug. 2; London and Brighton, Sept. 21; Manchester and Leeds, March 1; Berlin to Magdeburg, Sept. 10; Strasburg to Basle, Sept. Wynyard House, seat of the marquis Londonderry, burnt down, Feb. 19, and Astley's amphitheatre, June 8. Loss of the "President" steam-packet; Tyrone Power, the actor, perishes. Lord Cardigan tried and acquitted by the Peers, for his duel with capt. Tuckett, Feb. 16. Conspiracy to defraud the principal bankers of Europe, detected and exposed by the "Times" newspaper. Forged Exchequer Bills to the amount of £360,000, circulated by Beaumont Smith. Wood pavement tried in London.
1842	Massacre of the British by Akbar Khan, after their evacuation of Cabul, Jan. 6. The first stone of the New Royal Exchange laid by prince Albert, 17. The king of Prussia visits London, and is godfather to the prince of Wales. Bazaar of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester, Feb. 2. The duke of Buckingham resigns his seat in the cabinet, and his office of lord privy seal. Parliament meets, 3. Departure of the king of Prussia, 4. Assembly in London of Anti-Corn-Law deputation, 8; Sir R. Peel proposes his modifications of the law, objections of Mr. Cobden, 9; lord John Russell's amendment negatived by 348 to 226, 14; Mr. Villiers' motion for the free importation of corn rejected by 303 to 90, 22; lord Brougham introduces his Local Courts Bill, 28. Ghuznee evacuated by the British, March 6; Chinese attack on Ningpo repulsed, 10. Sir R. Peel makes his financial statement; proposes to repeal many duties on articles of consumption and substitute for them an income-tax, 11. Repulse of the Afghans; gen. Pollock forces the Khyber Pass and joins gen. Sale at Jellalabad, Apr. 6. The "People's Petition" presented to the Commons by Mr. Duncombe, for universal suffrage, minimum of wages, and other points of the charter, rejected by 287 to 49, May 2. Revolt of the Boers of Port Natal, 4. Dr. Lushington's judgment in the Braintree case decides that a minority cannot levy a church-rate. Destructive fire for three days at Edinburgh, 6. Gen. England joins gen. Nott at Candahar, 9. John Francis fires a pistol at the queen, 26. Strike of the colliers at Dudley, June 1; riots at Cork and Ennis, 4. Persecution of Dr. Hampden by the Oxford convocation, 9. Light gold called in. Sir Henry Pottinger enters the great river Kiang, 13; takes Shang-hae, 19. Francis transported for life, 17. Submission of the insurgents at Port Natal, 28.

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Bean presents a pistol at the queen, July 3. Act passed for the better protection of her majesty's person. Strikes and disturbances in the manufacturing districts, Aug. 8. Income-tax Act passed, 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 35; serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Act, c. 45; lord Ashley's, to prohibit the employment of females in mines and collieries, c. 99. Parliament prorogued, 12. The British army disembarks at Nankin; the Chinese sue for peace, 9; treaty concluded with their commissioners by Sir H. Pottinger, 29. The queen and prince Albert embark at Woolwich for Scotland. Lord Ashburton's treaty with the U. S. concluded at Washington, Aug. 9. Gen. Nott recovers Ghuznée, Sept 6. and gen. Pollock, Cabul, 16. Sir Chas. Bagot, governor-general of Canada, unites the most popular leaders of all parties in official situations. The queen returns from Scotland, 17. Lady Sale and other captives restored by Akbar Khan, 21; special commission for the trial of the rioters, 30; none condemned to death; lord Ellenborough proclaims a cessation of hostilities, Oct. 1; Cabul dismantled and evacuated, 12. The Anti-Corn-law League diffuses information by means of lectures, pamphlets, and tracts, 20. 3 per cent. consols 94¼. Dec. 14. Death of Ferdinand Philip, duke of Orleans, July 13, æt. 32. Regency law passed by the French Chambers, Aug. 30. Admiral Dupetit-Thouars takes possession of the Marquesas Islands, May 1. Railways projected in all directions from Paris. The king of Prussia summons to Berlin deputies from the provincial States of his dominions; first approach towards a parliament, June 21. Dreadful fire at Hamburg, May 5. The king of Bavaria builds near Ratisbon a temple, which he calls Walhalla, to receive statues and other memorials of the great men of Germany. Revolt of Barcelona, Nov. 13; bombardment of the city by Espartero, Dec. 3; his influence in the country declines. The charter of Don Pedro restored in Portugal. The serfs of Russia emancipated by an imperial ukase. Death of George Fitzclarence, earl of Munster, æt. 48, of Thomas Wm. Coke, earl of Leicester, æt. 90, of marquis Wellesley, æt. 82, of lord Hill, commander-in-chief, æt. 71, of professor Heeren, of Wm. Gesenius, oriental professor in Göttingen, æt. 56, of Sismonde de Sismondi, æt. 69, of Dr. Channing, æt. 63, of Pozzo di Borgo, æt. 74, of Sir Chas. Bell, æt. 64, of T. D. Fosbroke, æt. 72, of count Las Cases, æt. 76, of D. J. Larrey, Napoleon's favourite physician, æt. 76, of count Laborde, æt. 69, of Dr. Thos. Arnold, master of Rugby, æt. 47, of Wm. Hone, æt. 63, of John Banim, æt. 42, of Sir R. K. Porter, æt. 62, of Allan Cunningham, æt. 56, and of Robert Mudie. First passage through the Thames Tunnel, Aug. 1. The House of Lords confirms the chancellor's decision in the case of Lady Hewley's Charity.

1843 Birth of princess Alice Maud Mary, the queen's second daughter, April 25. Death of Augustus Fred., duke of Sussex, at Kensington palace, April 21, æt. 71. Marriage of the princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge to Fred. Wm. Aug., grand duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, June 28. Meeting of "Repeal Association" at Dublin, Jan. 9. Mr. Drummond, Sir R. Peel's private secretary, shot by M'Naughten, 20; the assassin, found to be insane, is confined. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 2. Bill brought in for reform of ecclesiastical courts, 9; resisted by country attorneys and withdrawn. Defeat of the Ameers of Scinde, by Sir Chas. Napier, 17: Hydrabad taken, 20. "Rebecca" riots in Wales. Secession from the Kirk of Scotland, May 18. "Monster meetings" in Ireland. Monument erected to John Hampden, in Chalgrove Field, June 10. The degree of D.C.L. conferred on Mr. Everett, the American ambassador, at Oxford, 28. Cartoons for the new houses of parliament, exhibited in Westminster hall, July 3. J. Bright, a quaker, and leader of the Anti-Corn-Law League, elected for Durham, 25. Irish meeting on the hill of Tara, Aug. 22. The queen and prince Albert embark at Southampton, and visit Falmouth, 28; pass a week with the royal family of France, at the Chateau d'Eu, and land again at Brighton, Sept. 9; visit the king of the Belgians at Ostend, 13. Capt. Ross returns from an expedition to the South Pole, Sept. 6. The Anti-Corn-Law League commences a series of monthly meetings in Covent Garden theatre, 28. Repeal meeting at Clontarf prohibited by the Irish government, Oct. 9; D. O'Connell, his son, and others, held to bail on a charge of conspiracy, 14. Royal visit to Cam-

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1843 *continued.*	bridge, 26; to Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, Nov. 23; to the duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, and the duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle; return to Windsor, Dec. 7. Guallor, in Scinde, taken by the British, 29. Three per cent. consols, 96¾. Treaty of commerce concluded, by Sir H. Pottinger, opens China, to all nations, July 27. Occupation of Otaheite, by the French. Incursions of Abd el Kader in Algeria. Marriage of the prince de Joinville to a sister of the emperor of Brazil. Espartero withdraws from Spain to England; Narvaez appointed lieutenant-general, July 24; Isabella, æt. 13, proclaimed of age by the Cortes, Nov. 8. Boyer expelled from Haiti. Death of Thomas Graham, lord Lynedoch, æt. 94, of Robert Southey, æt. 68, of Henry Goulburn, of J. F. C. Delavigne, æt. 49, of T. C. Hoffland, æt. 66, of Dr. Noah Webster, æt. 84, of Sir Matthew Wood; of J. C. Loudon, æt. 62, and of Dr. Hahnemann, author of Homœopathy, æt. 88. The Thames Tunnel opened, March 5. London and Colchester Railway, March 29; London and Hertford Oct. 11; Paris and Rouen, May 2; Paris and Orleans, 3; Antwerp and Cologne, Oct. 13. Father Matthew in London.
1844	Birth of prince Alfred Ernest Albert, the queen's second son, Aug. 6. Parliament opened, Feb. 1; trial of O'Connell, 12; debates on the state of Ireland; the Lords, by 175 to 78, approve the policy of ministers, 15; the Commons, by 324 to 235, reject lord John Russell's motion, 22. The proceeding of the French authorities in Otaheite, against the English consul, Mr. Prichard, disavowed by their government, March 1; reduction of interest on 3¼ per cent. stock, 8. Sir Henry Hardinge appointed governor-general of India, May 6; Sir Henry Pottinger resigns the command in China; Mr. Davis succeeds him. O'Connell sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £2000, 24. The king of Saxony arrives in England, 28, and the emperor of Russia, June 1. The claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the dukedom of Sussex disallowed by the lords and judges, July 9. Treaty with Hanover to settle the Stade duties, 22. Committees appointed by the Lords and Commons to enquire into the practice of opening letters in the post office, Aug. 5. Treaty of commerce with Belgium and the German Union, Sept. 2. The judgment against O'Connell reversed by the House of Lords, 4. The queen embarks at Woolwich for Scotland, where she remains at Blair Atholl, 9; returns, Oct. 3; is visited by the king of the French at Windsor, 7; he embarks at Dover, for Calais, 15. The new Royal Exchange opened by the queen, 28. Her majesty visits the marquis of Exeter at Burleigh Hall, Nov. 12; returns to Buckingham palace, 15. Three per cent. consols, 100¾. Commissioners of charitable trusts gazetted for Ireland. Roman Catholic prelates for the first time officially designated by their hierarchical titles, Dec. 18. Tangier and Mogador bombarded by the prince de Joinville. Victory of Isly, by marshal Bugeaud. Peace between France and Morocco. Abd el Kader abandoned. Christina returns to Madrid. Revolt of Zurbano suppressed. Exhibition of German art and industry at Berlin. Disputes respecting the "holy coat of Treves." Ronge founds a new Catholic sect. Death of Charles XIV. (Charles John), king of Sweden, March 8, æt. 81; he is succeeded by his son, Joseph Francis Oscar. Dissension in Switzerland respecting the convents of Aargau; Lucerne invites the Jesuits; seven Catholic cantons form a separate league. Mr. Polk elected president, U. S., in opposition to Mr. Clay. Death of Ernest Antony, duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, father of prince Albert, Jan. 29, of lord Sidmouth, æt. 87, of the duke of Grafton, æt. 85, of James Scarlett, lord Abinger, of Sir F. Burdett, of Sir Hudson Lowe, of the duke d'Angoulême, æt. 69, of Thomas Campbell, æt. 67, of Jacques Laffitte, the Paris banker, æt. 77, of the Rev. H. Cary, translator of Dante, æt. 78, of Sir Henry Halford, of Dr. Haslam, æt. 88, of Dr. Dalton, æt. 78, of Thorwaldsen, of Wm. Beckford, æt. 84, of prof. Thos. Henderson, æt. 46, of Granville Penn, æt. 80, of capt. Basil Hall, of Mrs. Hoffland, æt. 71, and of Fanny Holcroft. Commemoration of the poet Burns at Ayr, Aug. 6. Formation of public parks at Manchester, Aug 8. Monument to Muir and his brother reformers, founded by Mr. Hume, at Edinburgh, Aug. 21. Another commenced there to Sir Walter Scott. Equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange. Railways

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opened; London and Dover, Feb. 6; Bristol and Exeter, May 1; Dublin and Drogheda, May 26; Norwich and Yarmouth, May 1; Newcastle and Darlington, April 15; Kingstown and Dalkey (atmospheric), March 29.

1845 Letter of the archbishop of Canterbury, to allay the disputes raised in the church by Dr. Pusey and the Rev. H. Newman, about surplices, candlesticks, bowing, turning to the East, and other ceremonies, Jan. 11. Protest of the Irish bishops against the proposed plan of National Education, 15. Annual meeting of the Anti-corn-law League, 22; perseverance in their system of diffusing information, Parliament assembles, Feb. 4; Mr. Gladstone retires from the Board of Trade; Sir R. Peel's financial measures, 14; renewal of the Income-tax; reduction or abolition of many duties; 430 articles taken out of the tariff; the Danish possessions in the East Indies purchased by Sir H. Hardinge, 22; committee appointed on the Game Laws, 27; speculation in railways; report of a committee to facilitate the scrutiny of the numerous Bills applied for, March 4; lord Brougham censures the gambling in shares, Apr. 7; the Commons, by 322 to 176, vote the additional grant to Maynooth College, 18; reject, by 322 to 148, Mr. Ward's motion to provide it out of the revenues of the Established Irish Church, 24. Anti-corn-law Bazaar in Covent Garden theatre, May 4. A deputation from Dublin invites the queen to visit Ireland, 21. Sir John Franklin proceeds on his Arctic expedition, with the "Erebus" and "Terror," 23. United English and French expedition against Madagascar, June 15. Treaty of commerce with the Two Sicilies, 25. Mr. Watson, and other Irish magistrates, dismissed for forming Orange Lodges, July 31. The earl of Winchilsea resigns. Maynooth Act passed, 8 & 9 Victoria, c. 25; labour of children in calico printworks regulated, c. 29; endowment of colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. c. 56; municipal councils authorised to establish museums, c. 43. Parliament prorogued, Aug. 8. The queen embarks at Woolwich, on a tour in Germany, 9; re-embarks at Antwerp, Sept. 7; visits the French king at the chateau d'Eu, and arrives at Osborne-house, 10. Irish National Education Society incorporated, 23. Lord Ashley tells the electors of Dorsetshire that the "destiny of the corn-laws is fixed," Oct. 10. The Bank directors raise their rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent., 16. The queen opens the new hall of Lincoln's Inn, 30. Mr. Waghorn brings the Bombay mail by an overland route in 30 days, 31. Re-action in the Railway market; the Bank rate of discount raised to 3½ per cent., Nov. 6. "Protestant Alliance" formed at Armagh, out of the Orange Society, 7. 3 per cent. Consols, 96½, 14. The Irish Roman Catholic prelates oppose the new colleges; refer the question to the pope, 19. Lord John Russell, in a letter from Edinburgh to his London constituents, declares for the total repeal of the corn-laws, 22. Resignation of Sir R. Peel, Dec. 10. The Sikhs cross the river Sutlej to attack the British, 14; are defeated at Moodkee, 18; Sir R. Sale mortally wounded, æt. 65. Lord John Russell fails in his attempt to construct a cabinet; Sir R. Peel continues in office, 20; lord Stanley retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, as Colonial Secretary. Defeat of the Sikhs at Ferozeshah, 22. Great meeting of the Anti-corn-law League at Manchester, 23; more than £60,000 subscribed in four hours. The Sikhs re-cross the Sutlej, 27. The failure of the potato-crop begins to cause great misery in Ireland. Abd el Kader instigates the Kabyles to attack the French in Algeria; cruel warfare on both sides; massacre in the caves of Dahra. Zurbano, the rebel chief, taken by Narvaez and shot. Carlos resigns his pretensions in favour of his son, the count de Montemolino. President Polk claims the Oregon territory; Florida admitted into the Union; the proposed annexation of Texas causes Mexico to declare war against the U. S. Death of earl Grey, æt. 81, of earl Spencer, æt. 64, of the marquis of Westminster, æt. 78, of lord Stuart de Rothesay, æt. 66, of lord Wharncliffe, æt. 67, of viscount Canterbury, of sir T. F. Buxton, æt. 58, of Sir Wm. Follett, attorney-general, æt. 47, of count John Dominic Cassini, æt. 97, of lord Wynford, of gen. Jackson, former pres. U. S., æt. 78, of the rev. Sidney Smith, æt. 74, of Mrs. Eliz. Fry, æt. 66, of Miss Linwood, æt. 96, of R. Smirke, æt. 93, of Thos. Mitchell, translator of Aristophanes, æt. 62, of bishop Alexander of Jerusalem, of J. F. Daniell, prof. of chemistry at King's College, of col. Gurwood, and of Thos.

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A.D	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Greece.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1846	1262 1263	8 Abdul Medjid.	16 Gregory XVI. d. June 1 1 Pius IX. June 16.	14 Isabella II.	17 Louis Philip.	14 Maria II.	7 Frederic Wm. IV.	14 Otho.	31 William.	11 Frederic Aug. IV.	22 Louis Chas. Augustas.	12 Ferdinand.
1847	1263 1264	9 ——	2 ——	15 ——	18 ——	15—	8 —	15 ——	32 —	12 —	23 ——	13 —
1848	1264 1265	10 ——	3 ——	16 ——	Republic Feb. 26. Louis Napoleon President. Dec. 20.	16—	9 —	16 ——	33 —	13 —	1 Maximilian Joseph II.	1 Francis Joseph I.
1849	1265 1266	11 ——	4 ——	17 ——	2 ——	17—	10 —	17 ——	34 —	14 —	2 ——	2 —
1850	1266 1267	12 ——	5 ——	18 ——	3 ——	18—	11 —	18 ——	35 —	15 —	3 ——	3 —

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Repetition Dates.	SARDINIA.	TUSCANY.	TWO SICILIES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	BELGIUM.	AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.	INDIA. BRITISH GOVERNORS.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1846	16 Chas. Albert.	23 Leopold II.	17 Ferdinand II	8 Christian VIII.	3 Oscar.	22 Nicholas.	7 William II.	16 Leopold.	2 James Knox Polk.	2 Sir Henry Hardinge.	10 Victoria. June 20 b. princess Helena
1847	17 ——	24 ——	18 —	9 ——	4 —	23 ——	8 ——	17 ——	3 ——	3 ——	11 ——
1848	18 ——	25 —	19 —	1 Frederic VII.	5 —	24 ——	9 ——	18 ——	4 ——	1 Lord Dalhousie.	12 —— b. princess Louisa d. princess Sophia.
849	1 Victor Emanuel II.	26 —	20 —	2 ——	6 —	25 ——	1 William III.	19 ——	1 Zachary Taylor.	2 ——	13 —— d. queen dowager Adelaide.
850	2 ——	27 —	21 —	3 ——	7 —	26 ——	2 ——	20 ——	1 Millard Fillmore.	3 ——	14 —— b. prince Arthur. d. duke of Cambridge

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1845 *continued.*	Hood, æt. 47. The planet, or asteroid, Astræa, discovered by Hencke, Dec. 8. From the perturbations in the orbit of Uranus, Mr. Adams calculates the elements of another unknown planet. Quebec nearly destroyed by two fires, May 28 and June 28. Opening of the Charing Cross or Hungerford bridge, May 1. A suspension bridge over the river Bure, at Yarmouth, gives way, and 79 lives are lost, May 2. The "Great Britain" iron steam-ship leaves Liverpool, July 26; arrives at New York, Aug. 10. Statue of Beethoven erected, and festival in his honour at Francfort, Aug. 12. Railway opened from Norwich and Cambridge to London, July; Northampton and Peterborough, June 2; Manchester and Sheffield, Dec. 22. Trent Valley commenced; Sir R. Peel turns the first sod, Nov. 11.
1846	Birth of Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25. Opening of parliament, Jan. 22; Sir R. Peel, after having shown the success of his financial system, proposes its extension, and the repeal of the corn-laws, 27. The Sikhs cross the Sutlej again, and attack Sir H. Smith, 21; are defeated at Aliwal, 28; totally routed at Sobraon, Feb. 10; Sir Hugh Gough occupies Lahore, 20. Inquiry into the treatment of paupers in the Andover Union, March 5. Treaty of Lahore, 9. The governor of the Cape of Good Hope commences the Caffre war, Apr. 4. W. Smith O'Brien committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, for refusing to serve on committees, 20. Sir H. Hardinge created a viscount, and Sir H. Gough a baron; pensions voted to them by the E. I. Company and by parliament, May 4. The Commons, by 327 to 229, read the Corn-importation bill a third time, 15; the Lords, by 211 to 164, carry the second reading, 28. Ibrahim Pacha arrives in London, June 8. Treaty with the U. S. settles the Oregon dispute, 12. The Commons, by 292 to 229, reject the ministerial bill for the protection of life in Ireland, 25; royal assent given to the Corn-importation and the Customs' Duties bills, 26; resignation of Sir R. Peel and his colleagues, 29. The Anti-corn-law League meets at Manchester, and closes its operations, July 2; national subscription for Mr. Cobden. Lord John Russell prime minister, with his former associates, 13. Mr. T. B. Macaulay paymaster of the forces, with a seat in the cabinet. Ibrahim Pacha leaves London, 15. Mr. Cobden in Paris, Aug. 7 honourably received by king and people; afterwards in Spain; inculcates everywhere the principles of Free Trade. Parliament prorogued, 28. Second failure of the potato-crop; the lord-lieutenant of Ireland orders the execution of public works, to relieve distressed districts, Sept. 4, Oct. 2. Protest of the British government against the marriage of the duke de Montpensier to the Infanta Louisa sister of the queen of Spain, Sept. 21. Rowland Hill secretary G. P. O. Nov. 3. Active exertions of government to relieve the distress of Ireland. Visit of the queen to the duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, Dec. 1. Settlement of Labuan by Sir Jas. Brooke, 2. The earl of Elgin governor-general of Canada. Two attempts to assassinate the king of the French: by Lecompte at Fontainebleau Apr. 16; and by Joseph Henri, in the gardens of the Tuileries, July 29. Death of Louis Bonaparte, the former king of Holland, at Florence, July 25, æt. 8 Escape of his son, Louis Napoleon, from Ham, May 25. Marriage of the queen of Spain to her cousin, Francis d'Assise, duke of Cadiz, son of Francis de Paula youngest brother of Ferdinand VII., and of her sister to the duke de Montpensier, Oct. 10; the marquis of Normanby absents himself from the grand reception at the Tuileries, Nov. 6. Cracow, the last remnant of Poland, annexed to the Austrian empire; vain protests of Great Britain and France. Death of Gregory XVI. June 1, æt. 81. Cardinal Mastai Feretti elected pope, 16, takes the name of Pius IX., appoints cardinal Gizzi secretary of state, proclaims a general amnesty, and excites popular enthusiasm by his reforms. The king of Denmark incorporates Holstein and Schleswig with his kingdom; the States of the two duchies insist on their rights as portions of the Germanic body. The democratic party acquires the ascendancy in Geneva; the breach between the Protestant and Catholic Cantons becomes wider. The U. S. general Taylor defeats the Mexicans near Matamoras on the Rio Grande; takes Santa Fé, Aug. 22; Texas, Wisconsin, and Iowa join the Union. Death of the earl of Yarborough, of lord Wodehouse, of lord Metcalfe, of Sir Geo. Murray, æt. 74, of Sir Chas. Wetherell

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of Sir N. C. Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of Sir Chas. Wolseley, of Thos. Clarkson, æt. 86, of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, of the baron De Bode, of H. Gally Knight, æt. 59, of the rev. T. Gisborne, æt. 87, of R. Plumer Ward, æt. 81, of Thos. Grenville, æt. 91, of Dr. List, æt. 56, of the astronomer, Bessel, of Mrs. Cornwall B. Wilson, æt. 49, of Dragonetti, æt. 91, and of Liston, the comedian, æt. 69. The Wellington statue placed on the marble arch, at the entrance of the park, Sept. 29. Monument of Sir Walter Scott completed at Edinburgh. National testimonial presented to Rowland Hill, June 17. Public parks opened at Manchester, Aug. 22. The calculations of Mr. Adams, confirmed by those of Le Verrier, are verified by the discovery of the planet Neptune, by M. Challis, Aug. 4 and 12, and by M. Galle at Berlin, Sept. 23. The "Great Britain" steam-packet wrecked in Dundrum Bay, Sept. 22. Destructive fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, June 9. Brighton, Hastings, and Chichester Railway opened, June 27; Colchester to Ipswich, June 15; to Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 24; Dublin to Carlow, Aug. 10; Edinburgh to Berwick, June 18; Exeter and Plymouth, May 29; Lancaster to Carlisle, Dec. 16; London and Richmond, July 27; the French lines, de Tours, March 25, du Nord, June 14.

1847 Meeting of parliament, Jan. 19; measures for the relief of Ireland proposed by lord John Russell, 25; Corn and Navigation Laws suspended; lord Geo. Bentinck brings forward his plan for railways in Ireland, Feb. 4; rejected by 322 to 118, 14; grant of £10,000,000 for the destitute; Irish Poor Law passed, May 31; Mr. Ricardo's motion for a committee on the Navigation Laws, carried by 155 to 61, Feb. 6; Act for erecting the bishopric of Manchester, July 21. Parliament prorogued and dissolved, 23. Prince Albert elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 28; installed at Buckingham palace, March 25; at Cambridge, when the queen visits the University, July 6. Death of the earl of Bessborough, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, May 16, æt. 66; the earl of Clarendon is appointed to succeed him. Sir John Davis takes the forts of Bocca Tigris and compels the Chinese to make reparation for their insults and aggressions on British residents at Canton, Apr. 5. Lord Hardinge resigns the governorship of India; his successor, lord Dalhousie, appointed Aug. 4, sails in Nov. The queen embarks for Scotland, Aug. 11; returns to Buckingham palace, Sept. 21. Daniell O'Connell, on his way to Rome, dies at Genoa, May 15, æt. 72. Commercial distress and panic; some of the first houses in London stop payment. The new parliament assembles, Nov. 18; Mr. Shaw Lefevre re-elected speaker; business opened, 23. Election of baron Rothschild for London. Lord John Russell brings in a Bill for admitting Jews to sit in parliament; first reading carried by 253 to 186; Act passed for repressing crime in Ireland. Parliament adjourns, Dec. 20. The Caffres commence hostilities and are defeated by col. Somerset, Nov. 15. Registration of voters, for counties, 561,829, for cities and boroughs, 383,114: total, 944,443. Reform banquets in many parts of France; Ledru Rollin agitates. Marshal Soult resigns his post as prime minister; he is succeeded by M. Guizot, Sept. 15. M. Teste accused of corruption, attempts suicide, is condemned to civil degradation, fined and imprisoned. Bou Maza and Abd el Kader surrender; hostilities cease in Algeria. Marshal Bugeaud, duke d'Isly, returns to France. The duke d'Aumale is appointed governor of the colony. Death of Eugenie Adelaide Louise, sister of Louis Philip, Dec. 31, æt. 71. Repeated change of ministers in Spain. Espartero recalled and created a senator. Queen Isabella separates from her husband; after some months they are reconciled. Christina and Narvaez return to Madrid and recover their influence. Civil war in Portugal quelled by the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Spain. The Catholic cantons of Switzerland submit to the Protestants. The Sonderbund dissolved, and the Jesuits expelled. Representative government commenced in Prussia, by a royal decree. Pius IX. introduces a national guard and municipal institutions in Rome. Charles Albert adopts liberal reforms in Piedmont. Austrian troops occupy Ferrara. Death of Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon, Dec. 17, æt. 56. Parma and Placentia are given to the duke of Lucca, and his duchy annexed to Tuscany. The U. S. generals, Taylor and Scott, defeat the Mexicans in successive battles; take Vera

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1847 *continued.*	Cruz, March 29; Mexico, Sept. 15. The gold region of California first made known, Sept. Death of the archduke Charles of Austria, æt. 75, of the duke of Northumberland, æt. 62, of John, duke of Argyll, æt. 70, of Henry, lord Cowley, æt. 75, of Dudley Ryder, earl of Harrowby, æt. 85, of prince John de Polignac, æt. 65, of Palafox, the hero of Saragossa, of admiral Sir R. Stopford, æt. 80, of Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, æt. 64, of gen. Sir Wm. Anson, æt. 75, of Sir Walter Scott, son of the author of Waverley, æt. 46, of Sir Archibald Christie, æt. 73, of gen. Sir Geo. Cockburn, æt. 84, of Sir David Pollock, ch. justice of Bombay, æt. 67, of Oudinot, duke of Reggio, æt. 80, of marshal Grouchy, æt. 82, of marshal Drouet, æt. 73, of Dr. Robert Fellowes, author of "Religion without Cant," æt. 77, of Dr. Thos. Chalmers, æt. 67, of Wm. Crotch, M.D., æt. 72, of Joseph John Gurney, æt. 59, of Sharon Turner, æt. 78, of Robt. Liston, æt. 53, of prof. Macvey Napier, æt. 70, of prof. Jas. M'Cullagh, æt. 38, of the O'Connor Don, æt. 53, of W. Gore Langton, M.P., æt. 87, of Geo. Byng, M.P., æt. 82, of J. Walter, proprietor of the "Times," æt. 74, of Wm. Herbert, dean of Manchester, æt. 70, of Jos. Planta, æt. 60, of Thos. F. Dibdin, æt. 71, of Geo. Maclean, former gov. of Cape Castle, of Dr. Felix Mendelsohn Bartholdy, æt. 38, of Geo. Robins, and of Mademoiselle Mars, æt. 68. Discovery of "Hebe," by M. Hencke, at Driessen, July 1; of "Iris," Aug. 13; and of "Flora," Oct. 10, by Mr. Hind, at London; and of a satellite of "Neptune," by Mr. Lassell, at Cambridge, Oct. 3. Total length of British Railways opened this year, 754½ miles; Chester and Holyhead (in part); Norwich, Dereham, and Lynn; Ely and Lynn; Norwich and Lowestoft; Dundee and Perth; Ely and Peterborough; Newcastle and Berwick; Trent Valley, June 26. French lines: Amiens to Boulogne, Mar. 13; and Rouen to Havre, 20.
1848	Birth of the princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, fourth daughter of queen Victoria, March 18. Death of the princess Sophia Matilda, fifth daughter of George III., May 27, æt. 71. The "Plover" is dispatched to search for Sir John Franklin, Jan. 1. Rescript of the pope, forbidding Roman Catholic priests in Ireland to interfere in politics, 3. Parliament reassembles, Feb. 3; additional expenditure required to improve the national defences; increase of the Income Tax proposed, 16; abandoned, 28. Tumults in Trafalgar-square, at Glasgow, and other places, March 6. Return of viscount Hardinge from India, April 5. Chartist demonstration on Kennington common foiled, and order preserved by the zealous co-operation of all classes, 10. Mr. Agnew and lieut. Anderson murdered by the Sikhs at Mooltan, 21. Trial of W. Smith O'Brien and others, for sedition, at Dublin, May 15—27; Mitchell transported; the jurors agree on no verdict in the remaining cases. The Steam Basin at Portsmouth opened by the queen, 25. Lieut. Edwardes defeats Moolraj, June 18, July 1. The Commons, by 234 to 173, pass the Jewish Disabilities Bill, May 4. The Lords, by 163 to 128, reject it, 25. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, July 21. Smith O'Brien's attempted rebellion on Boulagh common, near Ballingarry, repressed by the police, 29; he is arrested at Thurles, Aug. 5; Meagher, and two others, 12. The existing Income Tax continued for three years longer, 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 8; the Freemen of Great Yarmouth disfranchised, c. 24; Act to facilitate the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland, c. 48; alteration of the Sugar Duties, c. 97; diplomatic relations with the pope, c. 108; amendment of the law for the Removal of Paupers, c. 111; parliament prorogued, Sept. 5. Shere Sing deserts, and goes over with his army to the Sikhs; gen. Whish raises the siege of Mooltan, Sept. 15. Death of lord George Bentinck, 21, æt. 47. Revolt of the peasantry of Cephalonia suppressed, 26. Special commission at Clonmel; W. S. O'Brien convicted of high treason and condemned, Oct. 9; M'Manus, O'Donoghue, and Meagher, 23. Sir Harry Smith, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, suppresses a rebellion in the Orange River district, 19; mutiny at Peshawur, 23. Gen. Thackwell defeats the Sikhs on the river Chenab; gen. Cureton slain, Nov. 22; victory of Ramnuggur, Dec. 3; bombardment of Mooltan, 27; explosion of the powder magazine, 30. General desire in France for an extension of the electoral franchise; Reform banquet of the opposition members prohibited by the government, Jan. 19; vic-

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lent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies; M. Odillon Barrot accuses the government of selling offices; M. Berville declares that the Orleans dynasty had not performed its promise to the nation, 22; M. Guizot refuses to give any pledge respecting reform, Feb. 12; another banquet prohibited, 21; Odillon Barrot impeaches the ministers; Guizot resigns, 22; first, count Molé, and then, Odillon Barrot and Thiers, attempt to form an administration; popular excitement; collision between the crowd and the troops, 23: Louis Philip abdicates, 24; provisional government formed, 25; republic proclaimed, 26; Lamartine rejects the red flag; national workshops opened; warrant for the arrest of M. Guizot and his colleagues, 27; escape of the king and queen to Honfleur; the duke de Nemours, and other members of the royal family, land at Dover; Louis Napoleon arrives at Boulogne, and offers his services to the republican government, March 2; pacific manifesto of Lamartine, as foreign secretary, 3; dangerous principles avowed by Ledru Rollin, in his circular as minister of the interior. Louis Philip and the queen land at Newhaven, and M. Guizot at Folkstone, 8; foreign workmen ordered to leave France, 19; irruption of French revolutionists into Belgium repulsed, 29; cool reception of Smith O'Brien and the Irish deputation, by Lamartine, April 3; meeting of National Assembly, May 4; executive committee appointed, 10; invasion of the Hall of the Assembly by a communist mob, repressed by the national guards; arrest of Barbès, Blanqui, Albert, and other leaders, 15. Louis Napoleon elected a deputy, June 8; decision of the Assembly to admit him, 13; expense and abuses of the National Workshops denounced by M. Léon Faucher; provincial workmen ordered to quit Paris; insurrection and barricades, 23; the archbishop slain, 25; the counter-revolutionists put down with great slaughter, by gen. Cavaignac, 26; he is appointed President of the Council, 28; suppression of the workshops, July 3; prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière; they escape to England, Aug. 25; Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, 27; debates on the new constitution; the Assembly decides, by 602 to 211, that the President should be elected by universal suffrage, Oct. 7; constitution proclaimed, Nov. 12; Louis Napoleon elected President, Dec. 20; general Cavaignac resigns his authority; Odillon Barrot, president of the council, and Drouyn de Lhuys minister for foreign affairs. Revolt of Palermo, Jan. 12. Reforms demanded by the Austrian provinces in Lombardy; declaration of Metternich against any concessions, Jan. 17. The constitution of 1812 for the Two Sicilies, proclaimed at Naples, Jan. 29. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, gives his people a free constitution, Feb. 8; the duke of Tuscany the same, 11; and pope Pius IX., 12; the new constitution proclaimed at Rome, and the Jesuits expelled, March 15. The Austrian troops overcome by the people at Parma; flight of the duke, and appointment of a regency, March 19. Revolution at Venice, March 22, at Milan, 17—23. Charles Albert, with a Sardinian army, arrives, to support the insurgents, 27. Battle of Verona, May 4; surrender of Peschiera, and repulse of the Austrians, at Golto, 30. Lombardy annexed to Piedmont, June 29. The Sicilian parliament invites the duke of Genoa to be their king, July 11. Charles Albert defeated by Radetzky, at Somma Riva, 26, at Milan, Aug. 5. He retreats to Turin, and the Austrians re-occupy Milan, 6. Armistice concluded, 9. Messina taken by the Neapolitans, Sept. 7. Insurrection at Rome; count Rossi assassinated, Nov. 15; cardinal Palma shot, 16; flight of the pope to Gaeta, 24. Animosity of the Bavarians to the king's favourite, Lola Montes; she is dismissed by him, Feb. 11. Popular commotions at Cologne and Francfort, March 3. The people of Hesse Cassel obtain the reforms demanded by them, 6. Free press and constitution in Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 8. The Diet of Francfort proposes the meeting of a German parliament, 11. Tumults at Vienna; resignation and flight of Metternich; the emperor promises a constitution, 13—15. Conflict between the military and the populace at Berlin, 18; the king removes the soldiers from the city, 19. The king of Bavaria resigns his crown to his son Maximilian Joseph, 20. The king of Prussia proposes a general confederation of Germany, under a free constitutional government, 21. The emperor leaves Vienna, May 17. The German parliament meets at Francfort, 18. The new National Assembly of Prussia

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1848 *continued.*	opened, 22. Insurrection at Prague, June 12, at Berlin, 14. The archduke John, of Austria, elected regent of Germany, July 5; arrives at Francfort, Aug. 3. The emperor returns from Innspruck to Vienna, 12. Discontent in Hungary; Kossuth appointed minister, Sept. 10. Riots at Francfort; major Von Auerswald and prince Lichnowski murdered, 18. Count Lamberg killed at Peath. The Hungarian Diet invests Kossuth with dictatorial powers, 25. Insurrection at Vienna; count Latour murdered, Oct. 6; flight of the emperor, 7. He gives the command in Hungary to Jellachich, ban of Croatia, and in Austria, to prince Windischgrätz, 16. They unite their forces and bombard Vienna, 28; the insurgents capitulate, 30. Robert Blum shot, Nov. 9. The Burgher Guard of Berlin disarmed, 15. Messenhauser shot, at Vienna, 16. The emperor resigns his crown at Olmütz, to his nephew, Francis Joseph, Dec. 2; his resignation not accepted by the Hungarian Diet, 19. The king of Holland appoints a committee to revise the constitution, March 17. Death of Christian VIII., king of Denmark, Jan. 20, æt. 62; accession of his son, Frederic VII. Schleswig and Holstein desire to remain members of the Germanic body, March 22; declare their independence at Kiel, 23; are supported by the king of Prussia, 24; by the Francfort Assembly, April 12. Prussian and Hanoverian troops take Schleswig, April 23; Flensburg, 25. Sweden and Russia support Denmark. Blockade of the German ports. Prussians driven back to Gravenstein, May 28; defeat the Danes at Duppeln, June 5. Great Britain mediates. Armistice of Malmö, Aug. 26. Espartero arrives at Madrid, Jan. 7; takes his seat in the Senate, 13. Lord Palmerston advises the Spanish government to adopt a more liberal policy, March 16. The duke of Sotomayor takes offence, and gives Sir Hen. Bulwer his passports, May 19; diplomatic intercourse ceases between Great Britain and Spain. Cabrera again in arms. Peace between the U. S. and Mexico, Feb. 2: gen. Taylor elected president, Nov. 7. Superannuation of Mehemet Ali. Ibrahim appointed viceroy of Egypt, Sept. 1; dies Nov. 10, æt. 59; is succeeded by his nephew, Abbas Pacha. Death of the dowager duchess of Saxe Gotha, æt. 77, of lord Melbourne, æt. 70, of the earl of Carlisle, æt. 75, of lord Ashburton, æt. 73, of earl Powis, æt. 63, of lord Granville Somerset, æt. 56, of Sir Aug. Fred. D'Este, son of the late duke of Sussex, æt. 54, of Dr. Howley, archbishop of Canterbury, æt. 82, of Dr. Mant, bishop of Down, æt. 73, of Sir T. D. Lauder, æt. 64, of adm. Sir Wm. Hotham, æt. 76, of Sir Thomas Baring, æt. 75, of Sir John Barrow, æt. 85, of Sir N. Harris Nicolas, æt. 49, of Sir Samuel Meyrick, æt. 65, of viscount Chateaubriand, æt. 80, of Michaud, of John Quincy Adams, æt. 82, of Dr. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, æt. 72, of Caroline Herschel, sister of the astronomer, æt. 98, of prof. Tennant, of Dr. Prichard, æt. 62, of adm. Warren, æt. 72, of H. Zschokke, æt. 78, of Charles Buller, æt. 42, of E. Baines, æt. 74, of Berzellus, æt. 69, of Schwantaler, æt. 47, of Charles Heath, æt. 64, of capt. Marryatt, æt. 56, of Donizetti, of Geo. Stephenson, æt. 67, of Henry Baring, of Isaac D'Israeli, æt. 82, of James Watt, the son, æt. 80, of Robert (Romeo) Coates, æt. 75, and of Thomas Steele. Dr. Hampden, bishop of Hereford, March 20. Dr. J. B. Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, April 28. Dr. Lee, first bishop of Manchester. "Metes" discovered by Mr. Graham, April 26. A statue of Mr Huskisson placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's, Feb. 7. Chloroform, discovered by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, to be an anæsthetic, first administered in London by James Robinson, Dec. 14. The French steamer "Cuvier" destroyed by the spontaneous combustion of coals, Jan. 23. The "Ocean Monarch" burnt, Aug. 24. Assassination of Mr. Jermy, recorder of Norwich, and his son, Nov. 28.
1849	Death of Adelaide, queen-dowager, Dec. 2, æt. 57. Surrender of Mooltan, except the citadel, to gen. Whish, Jan. 2. Attock taken by the Affghans, 10. Defeat of the Sikhs by lord Gough, at Chillianwallah, 13; and of Ram Singh by gen. Wheeler, at Baree Doab, 16. Moolraj gives up the citadel of Mooltan; himself and his garrison prisoners, 22. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 1; disputes on baptismal regeneration; proceedings in the case Gorham v. bishop of Exeter 17. Total rout of Shere Singh and the Sikhs by lord Gough, at Goojerat, 21. The Affghans evacuate Attock, March 17. Annexation of the Punjaub to the

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1849 *continued.*	British dominions, 29. Bill for altering the Navigation Laws read a third time by the Commons, April 23. Riot at Montreal; lord Elgin assaulted, and the parliament house destroyed, 25. Defeat of the Rohillas. Sir Charles Napier arrives to command the army in India, May 6. The Navigation Bill read a second time by the Lords, 7. Bishopric of Victoria established at Hong Kong, 11. Petition of the Colonists that the Cape of Good Hope may not be made a penal settlement, 24. Trial of Moolraï for the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, 31. Capt. Keppel releases Mr. Summers from the Portuguese prison in Macao, June 9. Protest of Cape Town against the reception of convicts, 18. First importation of Californian gold at Liverpool, 21. Moolraï sentenced to death, 22. Navigation Act, 12 and 13 Victoria, c. 29, passed, 26. The sentence on W. Smith O'Brien and his comrades being commuted, they are embarked for transportation, July 9. Affray at Dolly's Brae, between Orangemen and Papists, 12. Court for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland constituted, 12 and 13 Victoria, c. 77, July 28. Moolraï banished for life. Suppression of the Borneo pirates by Sir James Brooke, 31. The queen embarks for Ireland, Aug. 1. Parliament prorogued, 2. Decision of Sir H. J. Fust in the case Gorham *v.* the bishop of Exeter. The queen lands at the Cove of Cork, to which she gives the name of Queenstown, 3; arrives at Dublin, 6. The Exhibition to be held in 1851 is projected, 23. Cabinet Council held to deliberate on the affairs of Turkey, Oct. 2; the British government encourages the sultan to resist the demands of Russia, 3. Dismissal of the magistrates concerned in the affray at Dolly's Brae, 6. Opening of the Encumbered Estates Court, 24. Sir John Ross returns from unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin, Nov. 3. Expedition under Mr. Richardson to explore Central Africa, Dec. 5. Mr. Gorham appeals to a committee of the Privy Council, 11. Sir Henry Bulwer, ambassador to the U. S., 24. Marshalsea and Palace courts abolished. Authority given for a submarine electric telegraph between England and France, 31. Proposed suppression of political clubs, and reduction of the Garde Mobile at Paris. Attempted insurrection stifled by gen. Changarnier, Jan. 29. Clubs abolished by the National Assembly, March 20. Barbès and Albert condemned by the tribunal of Bourges to transportation for life; Blanqui, Raspail and others to imprisonment, April 2. The Assembly sanctions an expedition into Italy. Gen. Oudinot proceeds to embark at Marseilles, 17; lands at Civita Vecchia, 25; is repulsed at Rome, 30; concludes an armistice, May 17; resumes hostilities, June 3; another attempt at insurrection is put down by Changarnier, 13; flight of Ledru Rollin and D'Alton Shee, 14; capitulation of Rome, 30; the president liberates Bou Maza, July 22; remonstrates against the proceedings of the papal authorities at Rome, Aug. 21; meeting of the Peace Society at Paris, 22. The Austrians invest Comorn; the Hungarian Diet tries to negotiate, Jan. 3. Kossuth evacuates Buda, and retires to Debreczin, taking with him the crown of St. Stephen and the royal insignia, 5. Intestine warfare of the Magyar and Romanic races in Hungary, 9. Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, 21. The Russians enter Transylvania. Bem defeated, Feb. 4. Grosswardein taken, 12. Defeat of the Austrians by the Magyars at Gödölö, April 6. Waitzen taken, 11. Kossuth declared by the Diet of Debreczin supreme governor of Hungary, 14. The Austrians defeated near Gran, 20. The emperor of Austria invites the assistance of Russia, May 1; his troops are defeated at Altenburg and Oedenburg, 7. The Hungarians recover Pesth, 20. Conference of the two emperors at Warsaw, 22. General Haynau takes the command of the imperial army, 30; occupies Fünfkirchen, June 21; Raab, 28; sends Count Bathyany and other prisoners to Presburg, July 26; gains a victory at Szegidin, Aug. 2; enters Temeswar, 9. Görgey deprives Kossuth of his authority, 11. Flight of Kossuth and Bem into Turkey, 12. Görgey surrenders his army, 13. The Russians receive orders to withdraw from Hungary, 19. Austria and Russia require Turkey to give up the fugitives, 23; they are removed to Widdin, 27. The two emperors suspend diplomatic intercourse with the Porte, Sep. 17. The surrender of Comorn closes the Hungarian insurrection, 27. Count Bathyany shot, Oct. 6. Great Britain and France interpose to protect Turkey. Nessel-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1849 *continued.*	rode lowers his demands, 17. The emperor Nicholas accepts the propositions of the sultan, Dec. 19. The king of Prussia elected emperor of Germany by the Frankfort parliament, March 28; Austria, Hanover, and Bavaria dissent, and his own ministers persuade him to reject the offer. The archduke John resigns his office of regent, 29. The emperor of Austria withdraws from the Frankfort parliament, April 8. Insurrection at Dresden, May 3; suppressed, 9. Disturbances at Cologne, Dusseldorf, and neighbouring towns, 10. Revolt of Baden; flight of the grand duke from Carlsruhe, 14. Trial by jury introduced at Berlin. The emperor Nicholas at Breslau, June 14. The citizens of Manheim open their gates to the Prussians, 22. The Baden revolt quelled, 23. "Interim" treaty between Austria and Prussia, Sept. 30. The king of Prussia summons a parliament to meet at Erfurt, Nov. 20. Protest of the emperor, 23. Acquittal of Waldeck and Ohm, the first political offenders tried by a jury in Prussia, Dec. 3. Adhesion of Bavaria to the Austrian protest, and of Saxony, 27. Penny Postage introduced in Prussia, 24. Death of Wm. II., king of Holland, March 17, æt. 57. Sardinian parliament opened by Chas. Albert, Feb. 1. Flight of the grand duke Leopold from Florence, Feb. 7. Provisional government in Tuscany, 8. Rome proclaimed a republic, 9; invites Mazzini, 12. The English and French admirals mediate between the king of Naples and the people of Palermo, March 6. The Sicilians reject the terms offered, 11. Insurrection at Brescia. Charles Albert renews hostilities; is totally defeated by Radetzky at Novara, 23; resigns his crown to his eldest son, and leaves Italy, 26. Genl. Filangieri attacks Palermo, 28. A triumvirate appointed at Rome with Mazzini at its head, 29. Haynau bombards Brescia; ruin of the town, and massacre of its inhabitants, 30. Venice blockaded, April 17. Leghorn plundered by the insurgents, 22. Garibaldi, gen. of the Romans, defeats the Neapolitans, May 5. Palermo surrenders, 14. Bombardment and capture of Ancona by the Austrians, June 18. After the capitulation of Rome to the French, Mazzini resigns his authority, July 1. Garibaldi withdraws with a part of his army, 3. The papal government re-established, 15. Death of Charles Albert at Oporto, 28. Leopold, restored by an Austrian army, returns to Florence. Victor Emanuel concludes a treaty of peace at Milan, Aug. 6. Amnesty proclaimed by Radetzky, 18. Submission of Venice, 22. The king of the Two Sicilies issues a decree that all teachers and tutors in his dominions, public or private, male or female, must be examined as to their religious belief, Oct. 27. Hostilities recommenced in Holstein and Schleswig; the Danish naval force defeated in the harbour of Eckernfiord, April 5. Blockade of the Prussian and German ports, 12. The Danish intrenchments at Duppeln forced, 13. Colding taken, 23. Repulse of the Prussians at Aarhuus, May 31. Armistice and preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 10; rejected by the Schleswig and Holstein Diet, 21. Arrest, on the French frontier, of the Count de Montemolino, April 4; and of Cabrera, 21. Narvaez dismissed and recalled, Oct. 20. The emperor Nicholas everywhere active to repress revolution; places his whole army on the war footing, March 4; his troops enter the Circassian fort of Achulga; Schamyl escapes, Aug. 29. The sultan, by a firman, admits Christians to office in Turkey, Jan. 8; invests Abbas Pasha with the viceroyalty of Egypt, 12. Death of Mehemet Ali, Aug. 1, æt. 80. Gen. Taylor, pres. U. S., prohibits the expedition of American adventurers against Cuba, Aug. 11. The alteration of the British Navigation Law, reciprocated by the like alteration in the U. S. Law, Oct. 15. Death of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, æt. 32, of lord Auckland, of the earl of Caernarvon, of earl Talbot, of lady Blessington, of Dr. Copleston, bishop of Llandaff, of Dr. Stanley, bishop of Norwich, and Pres. Linn. Soc., of baron d'Ussel, former page of Louis XV., æt. 102, of prince Hohenlohe, of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, of Sir Andrew Agnew, æt. 56, of Sir M. J. Brunel, civil engineer, æt. 81, of Sir Robert Wilson, æt. 72, of Maria Edgeworth, æt. 83, of marshal Bugeaud, æt. 65, of marshal Molitor, æt. 79, of Sir Charles Forbes, æt. 70, of Chas. Lyell, of gen. Caffarelli, æt. 83, of Sir Geo. Nugent, of J. K. Polk, ex-president U. S., æt. 53, of John Fielden, M.P. for Oldham, of Andl. Kinket, the first worker of a power-loom in Glasgow, of Robert Vernon, of Sir Jas.

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Nicolls, of P. Fraser Tytler, of Wm. Etty, R.A., of Aston Key, of Horace Twiss, of Clift, conservator of the Hunterian museum, æt. 77, of Hartley Coleridge, of Bernard Barton, of Ebenezer Elliott, and of Mde. Catalani. The first tube of the Britannia bridge over the Menai placed, June 19. Islington cattle-market opened, Jan. 9. The electric telegraph, G.P.O., completed, Aug. 31. Contract for the Indian Peninsula railway, Aug. 17. Discovery of "Hygeia," by De Gasparis, Apr. 12. First experiment of a submarine telegraph at Folkstone, Jan. 10. Prince Albert lays the first stone of the Grimsby Docks, April 18; opens the new Coal Exchange, London, Oct. 30. New prison at Holloway commenced, Sept. 26. Queen's College, Galway, opened, Oct. 30. Sale of the Montcalm Gallery of Pictures, June 8; of the Stowe Library and of Tieck's. Commemoration of Alfred the Great at Wantage, Oct. 25; of Goethe at Frankfort, Aug. 28. Festival at Berlin in honour of Humboldt entering his 80th year, Sept. 14; Dr. Routh celebrates the commencement of his 95th year by laying the first stone of the new grammar-school of his college. Mr. Macaulay Lord Rector of Glasgow, March 21. Dr. Hinds, bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Olivant of Llandaff. Sale of the Pavilion, Brighton, July 17. Olympic Theatre burnt, March 29. Cathedral of Montreal destroyed by fire, Apr. 7. The cholera rages in Russia and France; breaks out at Southampton, July 10; ceases in England, Nov. 15. Riot at New York against Mr. Macready, May 10.

1850 Birth of the queen's third son, Arthur Patrick William Albert, May 1. Death of the duke of Cambridge, July 8, æt. 76. The new Navigation Law comes into operation, Jan. 1. Commission issued to prepare for the Exhibition in 1851, 3. Sir W. Parker demands reparation for injuries sustained by British subjects in Greece, 18. Meeting of parliament, 31. The order for sending convicts to the Cape of Good Hope recalled, Feb. 14. Russia remonstrates against the measures of the British government in regard to Greece; France mediates, 19. Lord Denman retires; lord Campbell becomes Chief Justice, March 5. The committee of the Privy Council reverses the decision against Mr. Gorham, in his suit with the bishop of Exeter, 8; meeting of clergy, to protest against the interference of the Privy Council, and uphold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, 18. Dinner at the Mansion House to Prince Albert and the promoters of the Exhibition, 21. E.I.C. Banquet to lord Gough on his return, 23. Friendly relations with Spain re-established, 31. The Koh-i-noor diamond, the symbol of Indian empire, shipped for England, Apr. 6. Banquet of the Goldsmiths' Company to lord Gough, 24. Lord Campbell refuses the rule applied for by Sir F. Kelly in the Gorham case, 25. Adm. Parker threatens to bombard the Piræus; the Greek government submits, 27. Sir F. Kelly moves the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. Gorham, May 2. The British fleet returns from Greece to Malta, 4. Lord Howden sent ambassador to Spain, 14. Dispute with France on the Greek question; the French ambassador recalled from London, 16. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge protest against the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 20. Arrival of the Nepaulese ambassador, 25. Chief Justice Wilde refuses the rule applied for by Sir F. Kelly, 27. The Commons, by 275 to 234, approve the policy of ministers in regard to the sugar duties, 31. The Lords, by a majority of 37, censure the proceedings against Greece, June 17; lord John Russell announces that this vote will not influence the Cabinet, 20. Amicable settlement of the discussion with France, 21. The queen assaulted by Pate, 27. The Commons, by a majority of 49, adopt Mr. Roebuck's motion of confidence in ministers, 28. Arrival of the Koh-i-noor. Sir R. Peel seriously injured by a fall from his horse, 29; dies, July 2, æt. 62; is interred at Drayton, 9. Sir Charles Napier resigns his command in India. Pate transported, 11. Monument to Sir R. Peel in Westminster Abbey voted by the Commons, 12. Resignation of lord Cottenham; Sir Thos. Wilde chancellor, with the title of lord Truro, 14. The bishop of Exeter admits Mr. Gorham to his livings, 20; meeting of clergy to protest, and address the queen, 23. The Prussian minister, chevalier Bunsen, addresses a note to lord Palmerston on the Schleswig-Holstein affairs, Aug. 1; treaty for the settlement of them concluded at London, by Great Britain, France, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, 2. Mr. Gorham inducted, 6—11. Death of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, æt.

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A.D.	Hegira.	Ottoman Empire.	Popes.	Spain.	France.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Greece.	Wirtemberg.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Austria.
1851	1267 1268	13 Abdul Medjid.	6 Pius IX. June 16.	19 Isabella II.	4 Republic. Feb. 26. Louis Napoleon President. Dec. 20.	19 Maria II.	12 Frederic Wm. IV.	19 Otho.	26 William.	16 Frederic Aug. IV.	4 Maximilian Jos. II.	4 Francis Josephl.
1852	1268 1269	14 —	7 —	20 —	5 — 1 Napoleon III. *emperor.* Dec. 2.	20 —	13 —	20 —	37 —	17 —	5 —	5 —
1853	1269 1270	15 —	8 —	21 —	2 —	1 Pedro V.	14 —	21 —	38 —	18 —	6 —	6 —
1854	1270 1271	16 —	9 —	22 —	3 —	2 —	15 —	22 —	39 —	1 John	7 —	7 —
1855	1271 1272	17 —	10 —	23 —	4 —	3 —	16 —	23 —	40 —	2 —	8 —	8 —
1856	1272 1273	18 —	11 —	24 —	5 —	4 —	17 —	24 —	41 —	3 —	9 —	9 —

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Repetition Dates.	Sardinia.	Tuscany.	Two Sicilies.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Russia.	Holland.	Belgium.	American Presidents	India. British Governors.	Great Britain.
1851	3 Victor Emanuel II.	28 Leopold II.	22 Ferdinand II.	4 Frederic VII.	8 Oscar.	27 Nicholas.	3 William III.	21 Leopold.	2 Millard Fillmore.	4 Lord Dalhousie.	15 Victoria. June 20. d. king of Hanover.
1852	4 —	29 —	23 —	5 —	9 —	28 —	4 —	22 —	3 —	5 —	16 —
1853	5 —	30 —	24 —	6 —	10 —	29 —	5 —	23 —	1 Franklin Pierce.	6 —	17 — d. prince Leopold.
1854	6 —	31 —	25 —	7 —	11 —	30 —	6 —	24 —	2 —	7 —	18 —
1855	7 —	32 —	26 —	8 —	12 —	1 Alexander II.	7 —	25 —	3 —	8 —	19 —
856	8 —	33 —	27 —	9 —	13 —	2 —	8 —	26 —	4 —	1 Viscount Canning.	20 —

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1850 *continued.*	71. The office of vice-chancellor of England expires. Parliament prorogued. 15. The bishop of Exeter urges the churchwardens to report Mr. Gorham's heresies, 16. Queen Victoria visits the king of Belgium, 21; returns to Scotland; opens the new viaduct over the Tweed, 28. The wire of the submarine Electric Telegraph experimentally laid between Dover and Calais. Prince Albert places the foundation-stone of the Edinburgh National Gallery, 30. Gen. Haynau, on a visit in London, assaulted at Barclay's brewery, Sept. 4. The pope creates Dr. Wiseman cardinal archbishop of Westminster, 30; issues a Bull erecting a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Oct. 19; lord John Russell censures this proceeding, and the Church of England dissensions, in a letter to the bishop of Durham, Nov. 4; Dr. Wiseman replies by a manifesto, 20. The British government supplies blankets to the Danish army, 22. National indignation excited by the papal assumption of authority; addresses presented to the queen by the city of London and the universities, Dec. 10. The Caffre war breaks out, 24—29. Universal suffrage superseded in France by a limited constituency. May 31. M. Thiers visits the exiled royal family at Claremont, June 13; death of Louis Philip, Aug. 26, æt. 77; and of his daughter, the queen of Belgium, Sept. 11, æt. 38. Restriction on the liberty of the French press, Sept. 26. The parliament of Erfurt opened, March 20; closed, Apr. 29. The king of Prussia slightly wounded by an assassin, May 22; concludes a treaty of peace with Denmark, July 2. The Holstein army enters the town of Schleswig, 15; the Danes occupy Flensburg and the island of Femern, 16; obtain a decisive victory at Idstedt, July 26; take Eckernfiord, 28. Marriage of the king of Denmark to Lola Rasmussen, Aug. 7; his army enters Tönningen, 10. Meeting of the Peace Society at Francfort, 23; of the Schleswig-Holstein Legislative Assembly at Kiel, Sept. 9. Insurrection in Hesse Cassel; the elector withraws to Hanover, 13. The Holsteiners besiege Friederichstadt, 29; are repulsed at Tönningen, 30. The officers of the Hessian army resign, Oct. 5. Prussian volunteers join the forces of Holstein, 13. Austrian and Bavarian troops assemble on the frontiers of Hesse, 21. Definitive treaty between Prussia and Denmark signed at Francfort, 26. Meeting of the emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw. The Austrians and Bavarians occupy Hanau, Nov. 1. The Prussians enter Cassel and Fulda, 2. Death of the Prussian minister, count Brandenburg, æt. 58, 6. The king of Prussia puts his whole army on a war footing, and calls out the landwehr; the emperor of Austria proposes a mutual disarming, 7; concurrence of Prussia with Austria and the Federals, to restore order in Hesse Cassel and Holstein, 29. The pope returns to Rome, Apr. 12. Arrest of Franzoni, archbishop of Turin, May 4; he is fined and imprisoned for resisting the authority of the State, 25. The Piedmontese clergy refuse the last sacrament to the minister of commerce, Santa Rosa, Aug. 6. Removal of the monks from Turin, 8. Franzoni banished by the Criminal Court, Sept. 27. Kossuth removed to Kutayah, Feb. 15. The harbour of Sebastopol completed, Feb. 20. A band of adventurers, under gen. Lopez, land in Cuba, May 17; fail in their enterprise, and return to Savannah, 25; are prosecuted in the district court without effect. Treaty for the construction of a transit-way across the Isthmus of Panama, June 23. Death of gen. Zachary Taylor, Pres. U. S., July 9, æt. 60; his place is filled by Vice-President Millard Fillmore. California admitted into the Union, Oct. 18. Death of the Chinese emperor, Taou Kwang, Feb. 25, æt. 69, of Pedro Alfonso, son of the emperor of Brazil, of Francis, lord Jeffrey, æt. 77, of lord Aylmer, æt. 75, of Sir Gordon Bremer, of Sir Wm. Allan, R.A., æt. 68, of Sir M. A. Shee, Pres. R.A., of the duke of Palmella, of lord Nugent, of Sir Jas. Malcolm, of Sir H. R. Pakenham, of Wm. Wordsworth, poet-laureate, æt. 80, of lieut. Waghorn, R.N., æt. 49, of the Rev. Dr. Ingram, of the Rev. Wm. Kirby, of the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, of Dr. A. Neander, æt. 61, of Adam Ochsenschläger, of gen. Bem, the Hungarian exile, æt. 55, of the American senator, Calhoun, æt. 68, of the Abbé Gregoire, æt. 102, of M. Gay Lussac, of M. de Blainville, of count Mollien, æt. 92, of M. de Balzac, of C. E. Law, recorder of London, of C. W. Wynn, of Wm. Westall, R.A., of R. J. Wyatt, sculptor, of Miss Jane Porter and of the Rev. Jas. Ford, a liberal benefactor by his will to Trinity College

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	Oxford. The third tube of the Britannia Bridge placed, June 10; the fourth, July 25; finally fixed, and the Chester and Holyhead Railway completed, Sept. 13. Lord Brougham addresses the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Jan. 22. Discovery of "Parthenope" by De Gasparis, May 11; of "Victoria" by Hind, Sept. 13, and of "Egeria" by De Gasparis, Nov. 2. Sir C. Eastlake President R.A. Alfred Tennyson poet-laureate. Donation of ancient marbles to the university of Cambridge, by Mr. Disney, Apr. 11; of an entomological collection to Oxford, by Mr. Hope, 18. The Nineveh antiquities deposited by Mr. Layard in the British Museum, Oct. 11. The Zoological Society receives a young hippopotamus from the Nepaulese ambassador, May 25. The correspondence between Goethe and Schiller taken from the sealed casket and ordered to be printed, May 17. The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park commenced, Sept. 23. Banquet at York to prince Albert and the lord mayor of London, Oct. 25. Terrific storm at Dublin, Apr. 18. Sale of the king of Holland's gallery of paintings, Aug. 12. Turin and Novi Railroad opened, Jan 2.
1851	Repulse of the Caffres at Fort Beaufort, Jan. 7. Meeting to address the queen for a revival of convocation, 14. Shere Singh and the other captives removed to Fort William, 17; Caffres repulsed at Fort Hare, 21, and near Fort Cox, 30. Parliament meets, Feb. 4; lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," 7; the Commons, by 281 to 267, negative Mr. D'Israeli's motion on agricultural distress, 13; by 395 to 63, read the Ecc. Tit. Bill the first time, 14; by 100 to 52 agree to Mr. Locke King's motion on the franchise, 20; lord John Russell and his colleagues resign; lord Stanley, the earl of Aberdeen and Sir Jas. Graham, fail in their attempts to form a cabinet, 23—27; the queen consults the duke of Wellington and the marquis of Lansdowne, 28; lord John Russell resumes office, March 3; viscount Duncan carries by a majority of one, his vote of censure on the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 11; lord Langdale retires and Sir John Romilly succeeds as Master of the Rolls, 24; majority of 348 to 95 for the second reading of the Ecc. Tit. Bill, 25; lord Lyndhurst complains of the plots carried on in London by foreign refugees against the continental governments, 28. Census taken of the United Kingdom, 31; total population, 27,738,940; London, 2,359,640. Defeat of the Caffres by col. Mackinnon, Apr. 23. The Grand Exhibition opened by the queen in state, May 1. The Commons, by 244 to 230, grant the income-tax for only one year instead of three, 2. Charter granted to the Submarine Telegraph Company, 10. First discovery of gold near Bathurst, in Australia, 14. Vote of the Oxford Fellows to resist the royal commission of inquiry, 21. Riot at Tamworth against a Protectionist meeting, 28. The Commons, by 282 to 202, reject a motion of censure on lord Torrington's government of Ceylon, 29; pass a Bill for the relief of Jewish disabilities. Revolt of Hottentots, suppressed by gen. Somerset, June 3—5. M'Manus, one of the Irish convicts, escapes from Sydney, 5. The pope orders a collection for the building of a Roman Catholic cathedral in London, 9. The Ecc. Titles Bill passed by the Commons, July 4. The queen and prince Albert attend a festival to celebrate the Exhibition, 9. The Commons, by 230 to 19, negative Mr. Hume's motion for inquiry into the proceedings of Sir Jas. Brooke against the Borneo pirates, 10; the Lords, by a majority of 36, reject the Jews' Bill, 17; the Commons refuse to hear Mr. Salomons or his Greenwich constituents at their bar, 28; the Ecc. Titles Bill passed by the Lords, 29. Parliament prorogued, Aug. 8. "Catholic Defence Association" formed at Dublin, 19. The duke of Norfolk leaves the church of Rome, 31. Sharp encounters with the Caffres; capt. Oldham slain, Sept. 8, 9; a new constitution for the Cape of Good Hope, 15. Completion of the Submarine Telegraph, 25. The Queen, on her return from Balmoral, visits Liverpool and Manchester, Oct. 7. Exhibition closed, 11. The Caffre camp at Waterkloof destroyed, 16. Mr. Hargreaves, discoverer of the Australian gold fields, appointed superintendent of them, 17. Kossuth arrives at Southampton, 23. Messrs. Paxton, Cubitt, and Fox, architects of the Crystal Palace, knighted. Col. Fordyce killed in an action with the Caffres, Nov. 6. Kossuth at Manchester, 11. The Submarine Telegraph opened to the public, 13. Kossuth embarks for America, 20. Commodore Lambert arrives

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
1851 *continued.*	before Rangoon with a British expedition, 27. Extensive discoveries of gold i Australia, Dec. 10; a single piece, weighing 106 lbs., is received by Matheso and Co. of London, 22. Lord Palmerston retires from the Foreign Office and i succeeded by earl Granville. Louis Napoleon appoints Drouyn de l'Huys mi nister; displaces Changarnier; gives the command of the army of Paris u Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the National Guard to gen. Perrot, Jan. 9; the As sembly rejects the Dotation Bill, Feb. 10. Gen. St. Arnaud, commanding i Algeria, attacks the Kabyles, May 11. Petitions laid before the Assembly t review the constitution and prolong the President's powers, 22. St. Arnaud proceeds against the Beni Aissa, June 9. The Assembly, by 428 to 199, reject proposition for a reform of the commercial code, 28. Victorious close of th campaign against the Kabyles, July 17. The revision of the constitution n carried in the Assembly, 19; numerous arrests in France on a charge of co spiracy, Sept. 3; new ministry—marquis de Turgot for foreign affairs, and St Arnaud for war, Oct. 27; the electoral law rejected, Nov. 13; Coup d' Etat; th President dissolves the Assembly; restores universal suffrage; confines Cha garnier, Cavaignac, and many others, in the castle of Ham, Dec. 2; insurrection martial law, and dreadful massacre in Paris, 4; deportation of all suspect persons, 18; the President appeals to the nation, and is re-elected by a majorit of nearly seven millions, 24. Austrian and Prussian commissaries at Ki demand the entire submission of Holstein, Jan. 6. The Bavarian troops wit draw from Hesse, 9. The Chamber at Kiel submits, 11. Trial by jury intr duced at Vienna, 15. The Holstein authorities resign, Feb. 1; army disban March 29. Conference at Dresden closes, May 15. The emperor Nicholas a the king of Prussia meet at Warsaw, 17. Statue of Frederic the Great, b Rauch, erected at Berlin, 31. Assembly of Nobles at Flensburg, June 15. D of Francfort restored, Aug. 23. Hanover concludes a treaty with Prussia an joins the Zollverein, Sept. 17. Death of Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover Nov. 18, æt. 81; his son, Geo. V. Frederic, blind from his birth, succeeds him the throne. Resignation of Narvaez, the queen of Spain's prime minister, Ja 10, and appointment of Murillo, 14. The Cubans under Aguero defeat th Spanish troops and declare themselves independent, July 4; Lopez arrives wit an expedition to assist them, Aug. 18; another battle, in which the Spanish ge neral Enna is slain, 17; final defeat of the insurrection; Lopez prisoner, is p licly executed, Sept. 1; the other invaders sent out of the island, 7. Birth Isabella Maria Christina, princess of Asturias, Dec. 20. The duke de Saldanha resists the government of count Thomar in Portugal and takes up arms at Cintra Apr. 8; the Thomar ministry resigns, 26; Saldanha fixes his head quarters Oporto, 27; a British ship is sent to convey him to Lisbon, May 8; he arrive there and is appointed minister, 15; the Cortes convened, 28. The Polish r fugees leave Turkey for Liverpool, Jan. 21. The pasha of Egypt contracts wit Mr. Stephenson for a railway from Alexandria to Cairo, July 12; the sultan forbids it, Sept. 4; grants a firman for its construction, Nov. 4. Death of th duchess d'Angoulême, Oct. 19, æt. 73. A rebellion breaks out in China. Deat of the marquis of Northampton, æt. 61, of the marquis Hastings, æt. 19, of earl of Derby, æt. 76, of earl Cottenham, æt. 70, of the earl of Shaftesbury, of th earl of Liverpool, æt. 66, of the earl of Donoughmore, æt. 64, of lord Dalmen æt. 42, of the duke of Newcastle, æt. 66, of lord Bexley, æt. 85, of the earl Harrington, æt. 71, of lord Langdale, of the earl of Bantry, æt. 84, of lord Ne of viscount Melville, æt. 80, of adm. lord Hay, æt. 58, of viscount Bolingbr æt. 65, of lord Stafford, æt. 81, of the earl of Clare, of the prince of Salerno, 61, of count Reventlow, Danish ambassador, of Prince Wittgenstein, 56 ye Prussian minister, æt. 81, of Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, æt. 87, of c D'Alton, æt. 75, of marshal Soult, æt. 82, of marshal Sebastiani, æt. 80, of marshal Thos. Grosvenor, æt. 87, of adm. Sir Edw. Codrington, æt. 80, of Mackenzie, lord of Session, æt. 74, of Sir E. C. Disbrowe, of F. Hope, pres of the Court of Session, æt. 90, of Sir J. M. Gordon, 39 years Q. M. G., of Gilbert Heathcote, æt. 77, of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., æt. 76, of W. Wyon, R. medal-die engraver, æt. 56, of Dr. Haviland, æt. 66, of Dr. Lingard, æt. 8

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Joanna Baillie, æt. 89, of Vincent Priessnitz, the hydropathist, æt. 52, of Oersted, the Danish professor, one of the teachers of electro-magnetism, of I. J. Audubon, æt. 76, of T. S Bell, Mr. Layard's coadjutor at Nineveh, of M. Daguerre, of Richard Lalor Shiel, æt. 58, of Basil Montague, æt. 82, of Dr. Pye Smith, of Mrs. Shelley, æt. 54, of James Richardson, the African traveller, of Wm. Holmes, the active M.P. under lord Liverpool, æt. 72, of Sir George Tucker, E. I. director, æt. 80, of Dan. O'Connor, son of the Irish exile, of D. M. Moir, Blackwood's "Delta," of John Fennimore Cooper, æt. 53, of archdeacon Torrens, æt 83, and of W. S. Lascelles, M.P. Discovery of "Irene" by Hind, May 19, and of "Eunomia" by De Gasparis, July 29. Lord Eglintoun lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, March 18. Museum of Practical Geology opened, May 12. Statues raised: of Nicholas Poussin, at Andelys, June 15, of Wm. the Conqueror, at Falaise, Oct. 26, and of lord Geo. Bentinck, in Cavendish Square, Nov. 4. The area in front of St. Paul's thrown open to the public, Feb. 17. The French Assembly votes a sum to assist the publication of Perret's "Rome Souterraine." Railways completed: between Dublin and Galway, Aug. 1, between Petersburg and Moscow, 31, the Panama to Gatun, Oct. 12. The "Pacific" arrives at Holyhead, having crossed the Atlantic in 9 days 19 h. 25 m., May 20. The chemical operations of the Irish Peat Company commence at Athy, Dec. 8. Mr. Macready retires from the stage, Feb. 26. Entry of Kossuth into New York, Dec. 6.

1852 The Bank of England reduces the rate of discount to 2½ per cent., Jan. 1. The inhabitants of Frome petition against the minister appointed for their church, 2. The master engineers of Manchester resist the demands of the "Amalgamated Society" of their workmen, 3. The batteries of Rangoon destroyed by the British, 10. Lord Granville's circular to the Continental States respecting political refugees, 13. Sir Harry Smith recalled from the Cape, 14; overtures of the Caffre chiefs for peace, 15. Meeting of parliament; first entrance of the Queen through the Victoria tower, Feb. 3. The Convocation prorogued by the archbishop till August, 4. Schwartzenberg's reply to lord Granville's circular. Lord Cathcart appointed governor of the Cape, 8. Lord Palmerston's amendment on the Militia Bill carried by a majority of 11; lord John Russell resigns, 21. The earl of Derby forms a ministry; B. D'Israeli chancellor of the exchequer, 23. Revival of the Anti Corn-law League, March 4. Lord Cathcart arrives at the Cape, 31. The Burman fortress of Martaban stormed by the British, April 5; Rangoon, 14. Sir Edward Belcher sails to seek for Sir John Franklin, 21. Bank discount, 2 per cent. The operative engineers of Manchester submit to their employers' terms, 26. Mr. Locke King's motion on the County Franchise rejected by a majority of 53, 27. The British army advances from Rangoon and takes Bassein, May 19. Report of the Oxford University Commission, 21. Thomas Meagher escapes from Van Dieman's Land to New York, 25. Pegu taken, June 4. Parliament dissolved, July 1. Prome reduced, 9. The Queen visits Plymouth, 20. Election-riot at Six-mile bridge near Limerick, 22. Kossuth arrives at Liverpool from New York, 25. Excursion of the Queen to Belgium, Aug. 10; return to Osborne house, 17. Death of the duke of Wellington, Sept. 14, æt. 83. The queen directs his interment in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a public funeral, Oct. 7. Royal inspection of the Britannia Bridge, 14. The London Common Council vote a monument to the duke of Wellington in Guildhall, and the E. I. Company a statue in their court room, 27. Funeral services in honour of him are performed at Vienna, Sept. 30, and at Madrid, Oct. 7. The new parliament assembles, Nov. 4. The London clergy oppose the attempt to revive the active powers of Convocation, 8. Funeral of the duke of Wellington; national tributes of mourning and respect, 18 The British government acknowledges the French emperor, Dec. 6. Annexation of Pegu to our Indian dominions, 20. The earl of Derby and his colleagues resign, 28. A Coalition ministry is formed by lords Aberdeen, John Russell, and Palmerston, with their respective supporters. The French coin ordered to bear the effigy of prince Louis Napoleon, Jan. 4. Restoration of the ancient names of public edifices; erasure of republican inscriptions, 6. 600 political prisoners embarked for Cayenne, 8. Thiers, Changarnier, Be-

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1852 *continued.*	deau, Lamoricière, Victor Hugo, and other democrats banished, 10. The National Guard dissolved for re-organization, 12. New constitution; president for ten years; senators appointed by him for life; deputies elected by universal suffrage 15. Confiscation of the Orleans property, 23. Titles of nobility restored, 25. Treaty with the sultan for the protection of the "Holy Places" in Palestine Feb. 13. French journals subjected to a government licence and foreign news papers prohibited, 17. Martial law suspended, code Napoleon restored, Mar. 28. Order to erect a Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées, 30. Eagles d livered to the French army, May 10. Conspiracy to assassinate Louis Nap leon detected, July 1. M. Thiers and other eminent exiles allowed to retu to France, Aug. 8. The Parisian Crystal Palace commenced, Sept. 6. Abd el Kader liberated; the prefect of the Seine calls upon Louis Napoleon to restor the empire, Oct. 16. The Senate refers the question to the people, Nov. Jerome Bonaparte, proposed to be excluded from the succession, resigns hi post of president of the Senate, 8. Majority of more than seven millions the French people in favour of restoring the empire, Dec. 1. Napoleon III proclaimed, 2. Jerome included in the Act of Succession, 24. Death of th Austrian minister, prince Schwartzenberg, Apr. 5, æt. 52. The emperor a points no president of the council; places at the head of the office for Foreig Affairs, count Buol Schauenstein, brother-in-law of baron Meyendorf, th Russian ambassador at Vienna. A new constitution in Hesse Cassel, April 1 Death of Chas. Leopold Fred., grand duke of Baden, 24, æt. 62; his eldest so Louis, relinquishes the succession to his brother, Fred. Wm., May 4. Th emperor Nicholas visits Vienna, 8, Dresden, 12. European treaty for securi the duke of Glücksburg as presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark, 8. Th emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin; first visit of an Austrian sovereign to Prussi Dec. 17. The queen of Spain wounded by the assassin Merino, Feb. 2: he degraded from the priesthood and executed, 7. Persecution of the Madiai Florence, May 8. Lord Roden and an English deputation arrive to intercede then, Oct. 22; are refused an interview by the grand duke, 25. Reshid Pa dismissed by the sultan, Jan. 25; made president of the Council of State, vizir again, March 6. Kossuth presented to the House of Representatives Washington, Jan. 7. Expedition of the U. S. to Japan, March 10. Gen. Frankl Pierce elected president. Soulouque emperor of Haiti, Apr. 18. The Chin insurgents defeat Commissioner Lee, June 19; are repulsed at Chang-sha Sept. 12. Death of the earl of Shrewsbury, of lord Panmure, æt. 81, of la Lovelace (Ada Byron), æt. 37, of the duke of Leuchtenberg, æt. 35, of the d of Hamilton, æt. 85, of Castaños, duke of Baylen, æt. 95, of Sir H. Jenner Fe æt. 75, of Thos. Moore, æt. 72, of Sir John Guest, of gen. Sir John Rose, æt. of Dr. Hodgson, provost of Eton, æt. 72, of marshal Marmont, æt. 78, of mar Gérard, æt. 79, of marshal Excelmans, of gen. Gourgaud, of Daniel Web æt. 70, of Henry Clay, æt. 75, of Dr. Murray, R. C. archbishop of Dublin, of A D'Orsay, of A. W. Pugin, architect, of Henry Fynes Clinton, æt. 72, of J. H. P chief justice of Guyana, æt. 72, of Armand Marrast, of Rob. Blackwood, and of W Finden, the engraver, æt. 66. International Copyright Treaty between Great Br tain and France, Jan. 8. New planets discovered: "Psyche," Mar. 17, by De paris; "Thetis," Apr. 17, by Luther; "Melpomene," June 24, "Fortuna," Aug "Calliope," Nov. 16, and "Thalia," Dec. 15, all by Hind; "Massilia," Sept. 2 Chacornac; and "Lutetia," Nov. 15, by Goldschmidt. Sculptures from Nin presented to the university of Oxford by Mr. Layard, Jan. 30. Subnarine t graph completed between Holyhead and Howth, June 2; commenced betw Port Patrick and Donaghadee, July 16. Tubular bridge over the Wye at C stow, Apr. 8. Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, June. Panama to I Soldado, March 15. Strasburg and Paris, July 18. Quebec to Richmond c menced, Jan. 14. Grimsby Dock opened, Mar. 18. Statues of Sir R. Peel e at Salford, May 8, at Tamworth, July 23, at Leeds, Aug. 20, at Bury, Sep of the duke of Wellington at Edinburgh, June 18; of Napoleon I. at L Sept. 20; of Des Cartes at Tours, Sept. 12. The Crystal Palace purcha the Brighton Railway Company, May 13; re-erected at Sydenham, Au

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A.D.	EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.
	leave obtained to place "Cleopatra's Needle" there, Nov. 9. Cork Exhibition opened, June 10. The earl of Eglintoun lord Rector of Glasgow university, Nov. 30 The earl of Derby chancellor of Oxford, Oct. 12. The Minie rifle introduced, March 3.
1853	Birth of queen Victoria's fourth son, Leopold Geo. Duncan Albert, April 7. Bank of England rate of discount advanced to 2½ per cent., Jan. 6, to 3 per cent., 20. Mr. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, re-seated for the university of Oxford by a majority of 124, after a contest of 15 days. Close of the Caffre war, 26. Union of Great Britain and France to protect Turkey against Russia, 28. Meeting of parliament, Feb. 10. Lord John Russell resigns to lord Clarendon the office of Foreign Secretary, 21. The Clare grand jury ignores the bills of indictment against the soldiers who quelled the riot at Six-mile Bridge, 24. The Chinese government allows the sale and use of opium, 25. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sent to Constantinople, 26. Debate of the Commons on the grant to Maynooth, March 2; of the Lords, April 18. Treaty concluded by lord Cathcart with the Caffres, March 9. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrives in Turkey, and consults with the French and Austrian envoys, April 5. The "Canada Reserves" Bill passed by the Commons, 11; by the Lords, 28. The "Jewish Disabilities Bill" passed by the Commons, 15, rejected by the Lords, 29; the Commons, by 323 to 252, continue the Income Tax till 1860, and extend it to Ireland, May 2; the Bill passed by the Lords, June 27. The Burmese refuse the terms of peace offered to them, May 7. Lord John Russell's comments on the illiberal spirit of the Romish clergy, cause Messrs. Keogh, Monsell, and Sadleir to resign, May 31. Lord Aberdeen's explanation induces them to remain in office, June 4. The duke of Genoa, son of the king of Sardinia, visits England, May 31. Bank discount advanced to 3½ per cent., June 2. Bill for the government of India introduced, 3: passed by the Commons, July 28; approved by the Lords on the second reading, Aug. 5. Strike of the Stockport operatives, June 10. A camp formed at Chobham, 14. Departure of the duke of Genoa. The king and queen of Hanover arrive, 16. Review at Chobham, 21. Assent of the Burmese to the British demands; without a formal treaty of peace, hostilities cease, 30. The king and queen of Hanover leave England, July 4. Discussions in both houses of parliament on the oppression of Turkey by Russia, July 11, 13; Aug. 2, 12. The legacy duty extended to real property by the Commons, July 18: by the Lords, 28; duty on advertisments repealed, 21. Naval review at Spithead, Aug. 11. The camp at Chobham broken up, 19. Parliament prorogued, 24. The Queen visits Dublin, 29. Bank discount advanced to 4 per cent., Sept. 1; to 4½ per cent., 15; to 5 per cent. 29; decline of the 3 per cent. consols from the Jan. price of 100½ to 91½, 24. The Queen founds a new tower at Balmoral palace, 29. Strike of the Preston operatives, Oct. 17. First meeting of the Commission of Inquiry into the London Corporation, Nov. 1. Lord Palmerston resigns; is prevailed upon to resume office, Dec. 16. Lord Clarendon remonstrates against the proceedings of the czar towards Turkey, 27. Marriage of the French emperor to Eugenia de Montijo, duchess of Teba, Jan. 30. Amnesty proclaimed, Feb. 4. The will of Napoleon I. given up to the French government, by the Prerogative Court of London, 17. A French fleet ordered to join adm. Dundas, March 19; sails from Toulon, 23; arrives in the Bay of Salamis, April 4. The French ambassador, M. de la Cour, arrives in Constantinople, 6; objects to the Russian propositions, 9. Reconciliation of the Bourbon and Orleans princes; interview between the dukes of Bordeaux and Nemours at Frohsdorf, Nov. 17. The emperor of Austria wounded by an assassin, Feb. 18. Commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia, 19. Death of Paul Fred. Aug., grand duke of Oldenburg, Feb. 27, æt. 70; he is succeeded by his son Nicholas Fred. Peter. The bishop of Treves requires, in mixed marriages, an oath that the children shall be brought up Roman Catholics, March 15. The king of Prussia forbids the oath. Count Buol advises the czar to desist from his measures against Turkey, May 30; and not to occupy the principalities, June 11. Baron von Bruck, the Austrian ambassador, arrives at Constantinople, 14. Meeting of the Austrian and Russian emperors at Olmütz, Sept. 24; the czar at

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1853 *continued.*	Berlin, Oct. 8. Conference of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia at Vienna, Dec. 5. Papal aggression in Holland checked by a law for religious liberty, Sept. 8. Marriage of the duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of Belgium, to Maria Henrietta, archduchess of Austria, Aug. 22. Death of Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, Nov. 15, æt. 34; her consort, prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg, assumes the regency during the minority of their son, Pedro V. Interposition of the British government in favour of the Madiais, Jan. 18; they are released on condition of leaving Tuscany, March 16. The king of Sardinia permits a church at Turin for the Waldenses, Dec. 15. Concentration of Russian forces under gen. Lüders on the Turkish frontier, Jan. 7; demands of count Nesselrode, 8, 14; Abd el Kader arrives at the residence assigned to him, Boursa, in Asia Minor. Prince Mentchikof at Constantinople, March 2; the vizir applies for assistance to adm. Dundas, who, having no orders to act, remains at Malta, 6; negotiations of Mentchikof, 8—26; his proposals rejected, April 14; firmans of the sultan for the rights of the Greek and Latin churches in Palestine, May 4; Mentchikof addresses another note to the Porte, 5; breaks off negotiations, 10; leaves Constantinople, 21; Nesselrode threatens to occupy the principalities, 31; the czar collects his Baltic fleet at Cronstadt, June 12; the British and French fleets arrive in Besika Bay, 13; Russian manifesto, 26; passage of the Pruth, July 3; convention proposed by lord Clarendon, 9; protest of the sultan, 14; Gortchakof enters Bucharest, 28; the divan decides on war with Russia, Sept. 18; the Russian fleet sails from Sebastopol, 29; Omar Pasha demands the evacuation of the principalities, Oct. 4; the sultan invites the British and French fleet to enter the Dardanelles, 8; the king of Greece prepares to act in concert with the czar; Gortchakof refuses to negotiate or retire; the Turks cross the Danube at Kalafat, 27; arrival of the combined fleets, Nov. 1; defeat of the Russians by Omar Pasha at Oltenitza, 4; they destroy a Turkish flotilla at Sinope, and massacre the crews, 30: indignation of Europe; protest of lord Clarendon; the British and French admirals drive the Russian fleet out of the Black Sea into the harbour of Sebastopol, Dec. 27. The son of the President Elect killed by an accident on the Boston railway, U. S., Jan. 6. Installation of gen. Franklin Pierce, March 4. The governor of Nankin applies to the foreign consuls in China for assistance, March 16; the insurgents take the city, 21, and Amoy, 18; they are expelled from the latter, Nov. 11. Death of the sultana Valide, mother of Abdul Medjid, of the archduke Reinier of Austria, æt. 70, of Chas. Fred., grand duke of Saxe Weimar, æt. 71, of the duke of Beaufort, æt. 62, of Fred., viscount Melbourne, æt 71, of the marquis of Huntley, æt. 92, of lord Saltoun, æt. 68, of lord Skelmersdale, æt. 83, of Edw., lord Suffield, æt. 40, of Georgiana, dowager-duchess of Bedford, æt. 72, of lord Cloncurry, æt. 80, of count Montholon, of count Corbière, æt. 86, of Dr. Kaye, bishop of Lincoln, æt. 70, of M. De Bille, Danish ambassador, of gen. Sir Fred. Adam, and of his brother, adm. Sir Charles, gov. of Greenwich Hospital, æt. 73, of gen. Sir W. S. Whish, æt. 68, of gen. Sir Edw. Kerrison, æt. 78, of adm. Sir Geo Cockburn, æt. 81, of Sir W. Betham, Ulster king-at-arms, æt. 74, of gen. Sir Chas. Napier, æt. 71, of Sir C. A. Elton, æt. 75, of David Boyle, pres. of the Court of Session, æt. 81, of Dr. Broughton, bishop of Sidney, æt. 71, of Dr. Ponsonby, bishop of Derry, æt. 82, of the Austrian field-marshal, baron Julius von Haynau, æt. 67, of Dr. Butler, dean of Peterborough, æt. 79, of adm. Davies, æt. 85, of lady Sale, of Amelia Opie, æt. 85, of Ludwig Tieck, æt. 80, of Dom. Arago, director of the Paris Observatory, æt. 68, of M. Orfila, æt. 70, of the geologist Von Buch, æt. 79, of prof. Mill, æt. 62, of H. E. Strickland, of W. R. Bexfield, Mus. D., æt. 30, of the Rev. W. Jay, æt. 85, of M. Fockeday, a member of the Nat. Convention, who voted against the death of Louis XVI., æt. 95, of Joseph Cottle, æt. 84, of Bransby Cooper, æt. 60, of the Spanish minister, Mendizabal, of Louis Fontaine, the architect, æt 90, of J. M. Cripps, the companion of Dr. Edw. Clarke's travels, æt. 73, of H. Southern, æt. 54, of Saml. Woodburn, æt. 67, of Geo. Palmer, æt. 82, of Geo. Lyall, of C. Baring Wall, æt. 58, of Col. Hawker, æt. 67, of ald. Harmer, æt. 79, of T. G. Estcourt, æt. 78, of E. Oswald, æt. 75, of gen. von Radowitz, æt. 57, of Maurice O'Connell, and of lieut. Bellot, æt. 27. Dublin Exhibition opened.

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A.D. EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

May 12; closed. Oct 31. Planets discovered: "Themis," by De Gasparis, Apr. 5; "Phocæa," by Chacornac, 6; "Proserpine," by Luther, May 5; "Euterpe," by Hind, Nov. 8. Submarine Telegraph laid down between Port Patrick and Donaghadee, May 23; projected between France and Algeria, 24. Wm. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, gives £6000 to found a Public Library in Liverpool, Sept. 21. A statue of Sir R. Peel erected at Manchester, Oct. 13; of Marshal Ney on the spot where he fell, and on the anniversary of his death, Dec. 7. Dr. Barth reaches Timbuctoo, Sept. 7. New York Exhibition opened, July 15. The Excise Office, the original site of Gresham College, sold by government, May 12. Report on beds of guano in the Chincha Islands, Aug. 29. The Rev. J. H. Newman fined for his libel on Achilli, Jan. 31. Cab strike in London, July 27.

1854 Meeting of parliament, Jan. 31. Vindication of prince Albert from false charges brought against him. Unanimity of both houses in resisting the aggression of Russia. The Convocation assembles and continues sitting for the dispatch of business, Feb. 1. Mr. Sturge and a company of Quakers have an audience of the emperor Nicholas to dissuade him from war, 10. A new Reform Bill introduced by lord John Russell, 13; second reading postponed, Mar. 3; withdrawn, Ap. 11. Bill to prevent Bribery brought in, Feb 10; after much debate in both houses, finally passed, Aug. 8. First embarkation of guards at Southampton for Turkey, Feb. 22 Lord Raglan, appointed to command, proceeds to Paris to arrange the plan of the campaign, 25. The Preston turn-outs resist the introduction of strangers, March 3. Financial plans of Mr. Gladstone; proposition to double the Income-tax, 6. Banquet of the Reform Club to Sir Charles Napier, 7; he leaves Spithead with the first division of the Baltic fleet, 11; admiral Corry follows, 16. Oxford University Reform Bill, 17; passed by the Lords, July. Queen's message to parliament announcing war with Russia, March 17. Lord Raglan and the duke of Cambridge set out for Turkey, Apr. 10. Blockade of the Gulf of Finland, 12; not a Russian ship seen in the Baltic. Bank discount 5½ per cent., May 11. Chevalier Bunsen presents to the Queen his letters of recall, 31. The king of Portugal and his brother visit London, June 2. Reciprocity treaty with the U. S. concluded by the earl of Elgin, 5. Fourth secretary of state, for war. 8. The Queen opens the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, 10. First bombardment of Bomarsund, 21. Departure of the king of Portugal, July 3. The Elgin treaty ratified by the U. S. senate, Aug. 2. Bank discount reduced to 5 per cent.. 3. Parliament prorogued, 12. Capture of Bomarsund and destruction of its fortifications, 16. Unsuccessful attack on Petropaulowsky, Sept. 4. Prince Albert arrives at Boulogne to meet the French emperor, 5. Inauguration of the Queen's statue at Glasgow, 6. The royal family leave Osborne for Balmoral, 13; on their return, visit Hull, and inspect the new works at Grimsby, Oct. 13. Conference of lord Palmerston with Louis Napoleon, Nov. 17. Lord Raglan created Field Marshal, 21. The fleets leave the Baltic for the winter, Dec. 7. Burmese ambassadors at Calcutta, 11. Meeting of parliament, 12; thanks of both houses to the army and navy and their French allies, 15 Sir C. Napier arrives at Spithead, 17. Admiral Lyons succeeds admiral Dundas in the command of the Black Sea fleet, 22. Foreign Enlistment Bill passed by the Commons. Gen. Canrobert sets out to conduct his division of the French army to the east, March 13; marshal St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief, leaves Paris, Apr. 15. The Turks storm the Russian camp at Citate, June 6. Count Orloff arrives at Vienna, 28. A Greek force joins the insurgents in Epirus. The French emperor, with the concurrence of Great Britain, writes to the czar, proposing terms on which hostilities may be avoided, 31. The Russian minister in Paris demands his passports, Feb. 1; in London ceases diplomatic relations, 4. The Turks attack Giurgevo, 5. Lord Clarendon requires the Greeks to desist from abetting the insurrection in Epirus, 16. The czar rejects the terms proposed by the French emperor, 18; the British and French ambassadors leave St. Petersburg, 21. Austria assents to the principle of the Western alliance, but declines to act, March 7. Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, 13. Unsatisfactory answer of the Greek government to the demands of the allies, 21. Second defeat of the Russians at Olte-

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A.D.	Events and Eminent Men.
1854 *continued.*	nitza, 23; they invest Silistria, 28. Landing of the allies at Gallipoli, Apr. 5: the Isthmus of the Chersonesus fortified; a British flag of truce fired upon at Odessa, 6; the Russians enter Kostendie, 8; arrival of the "Himalaya" at Gallipoli, 13; defeat of the Russians at Kalafat, 19. Odessa bombarded by the allied fleet, 22. Religious manifesto of the czar, 23. Retreat of the Russians from Krajova, 24. Lord Raglan arrives at Constantinople, 29, and marshal St. Arnaud, May 8. Loss of the "Tiger," 12. Council of war at Varna, 18; intrepid defence of Silistria, aided by capt. Butler and lieut. Nasmyth, 21. Landing of the French at the Piræus, 25; submission of king Otho, 26. A fierce attack of the Russians on Silistria repulsed, 29; sortie of the garrison, 30; the besiegers again repulsed, June 13; their works destroyed and the siege raised, 18: advance of the allies to Varna, sufferings from disease, 19; death of capt. Butler, 20, æt. 27; retreat of the Russians, 22; the czar orders them to evacuate the Turkish territories, 24. The Turks cross the Danube and attack the retiring Russians at Giurgevo, July 5. Destruction of the Sulina batteries by the British gun-boats, 8. The Russians fail in an attempt to storm the Turkish camp at Giurgevo, 23. They gain a victory at Bayazid in Asia, 30. The Turks enter Bucharest, Aug. 6. Conflagration of Varna, 10. The emperor of Austria proposes four conditions as the basis of a treaty of peace—accepted by Great Britain and France, rejected by Russia; Austria declines to support them by war; occupies the principalities; ambiguous conduct of Prussia; the Austrians enter Bucharest, Sept. 6. The allied armies sail from Varna for the Crimea, 7; land at Old Fort and take Eupatoria, 14; battle of the Alma, 20: sufferings from cholera and fever, 24; capture of Balaklava, 26: St. Arnaud from ill health resigns his command to Canrobert—dies, 29, æt. 53; first attack on Sebastopol, Oct. 17; battle of Balaklava, 25; death of capt. Nolan; signal repulse of the Russians at Inkermann, Nov. 5; death of gen. Sir Geo. Cathcart, æt. 60; of brigadier-gen. Strangways, æt. 64, and of brigadier-gen. Goldie; Miss Nightingale and a band of English nurses arrive at Scutari to attend the sick and wounded, 6; gen. Sir De Lacy Evans compelled by ill-health and exhaustion to resign his command, 11; frightful storm on the coast of the Crimea, great loss of ships, lives, and stores, 14 distress of the army from the inclemency of the season, sickness, and want of supplies; patience, fortitude, and courage of all ranks. Conference on the four points opened at Vienna, 28. Marriage of the emperor of Austria to the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, Apr. 24. The king of Prussia recalls the chevalier Bunsen from his embassy in London, 26. Death of Frederick Aug., king of Saxony, Aug. 9, æt. 57; his brother John succeeds him. Treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and Austria, Dec. 2. Ferdinand Charles, duke of Parma, assassinated, March 26, æt 31; his son Robert inherits the dukedom, under the regency of his mother, Louisa, daughter of the late duke de Berri. Insurrection in Spain: Generals Concha and O'Donnell support the insurgents; barricades in Madrid; Sartorius and his colleagues displaced, take refuge in France; Espartero minister; impeachment of the queen dowager Christina: she is conveyed to Lisbon, and passes thence to Paris. Prince Vasa, son of the former king of Sweden, Gustavus IV., protests against the Denmark Succession Treaty. On the death of Abbas Pasha, July 13, his uncle, Said Pasha, becomes viceroy of Egypt. The U. S. obtain by treaty commercial intercourse with Japan. The Chinese rebels repulse an attack made on them at Shangai, March 20. Death of lord Plunkett, æt. 90, of lord Beresford, æt. 84, of the marquis of Londonderry, æt. 76, of the duke of Portland, æt. 86, of the marquis of Anglesea, æt. 86, of gen. lord Fred. Fitzclarence, æt. 54, and of his brother the Rev. lord Augustus, æt. 51, of the marquis of Ormond, æt. 46, of John, third earl of Eldon, æt. 49, of viscount Jocelyn, æt. 38, of lord Colborne, æt. 75, of lord Beaumont, æt. 49, of lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, æt. 52, of the earl of Lichfield, æt. 59, of lord Mostyn, æt. 86, of lord Denman, æt. 76, of Casimir count Bathyany, the Hungarian exile, æt. 45, of baron de Rehausen, the Swedish ambassador, æt. 51, of the lords of session, Rutherford, æt. 63, and Cockburn, æt. 75, of Dr. Denison, bishop of Salisbury, æt. 53, of Sir Thos. Noon Talfourd, æt. 58. of Sir Jas. Kempt, æt. 90, of Dr. Bagot, bishop of Bath and Wells, æt. 71, of Sir Robert Heron, æt. 89, of Sir Geo. Arthur, æt. 70, of Sir

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A.D. | EVENTS AND EMINENT MEN.

Thos. Byam Martin, æt. 82, of prof. E. Forbes, æt. 39, of Dr. Routh, master of Magdalen College, Oxford, æt. 100, of prof. Wilson, æt. 69, of James Montgomery, æt. 82, of cardinal Angelo Mai, æt. 73, of prof. Jameson, æt. 81, of Dr. Wallich, æt. 68, of J. G. Lockhart, æt. 60, of T. C. Croker, æt. 57, of the Austrian field marshal Wimpffen, æt. 85, of count Thibaudeau, of Silvio Pellico, æt. 65, of Arthur Aikin, æt. 80, of Henry Gunning, 65 years Esquire Bedell of Cambridge, æt. 86, of Leon Faucher, æt. 55, of Amand Bertin, of A. J. Valpy, æt. 68, of Caroline Anne, widow of Robt. Southey, æt. 68, of W. H. Bartlett, æt. 45, of Wm. Maltby, æt. 90, of capt. Manby, æt. 90, of G. S. Faber, æt. 80, of F. K. Hunt, æt. 40, of Miss Ferrier, the novellist, of Mde. Sontag, countess Rossi, æt. 49, of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, æt. 52, of Rubini, æt. 59, of J. J. Chalon, R.A, of G. Clint, æt. 84, of John Martin, æt. 64, of C. Tufnell, æt. 49, of Ralph Bernal, of ald. Thompson, æt. 62, of H. Hobhouse, æt. 78, of Chas. Kemble, æt. 79, of Jedediah Strutt of Belper, æt. 69, and of M. Delius, a German traveller, by falling into the crater of Vesuvius. Sir R. H. Inglis resigns the representation of Oxford University, Jan. 14. Sir E. B. Lytton installed president of the Edinburgh Society, 18. Astronomical discoveries: "Bellona," by Luther, March 1; "Amphitrite," by Marth, 3; "Urania," by Hind, July 22; "Euphrosyne," by Ferguson, Sept. 1; "Pomona," by Goldschmidt, Oct. 26; "Polyhymnia," by Chacornac, 28. Portrait of Joseph Hume presented by his friends to Mrs. Hume, and by her to the London University. A statue of Geo. Stephenson placed in the Great Hall of Euston Square station, Apr. 10. First section of the Bengal Railway opened, Aug. 15. Quebec to Richmond completed, Oct. 2; Flensburg to Tönningen, 25. Electric Telegraph from Paris to Bastia, Nov. 12. Dr. Rae announces the fate of Sir John Franklin, Oct. 22. *Cholera in Soho and St. James, Westminster, Aug. 27. Grisi leaves the London stage, Aug. 7. Riot in the Australian gold-diggings suppressed by Sir Chas. Hotham, Dec. 4.

1855 Return of lord Elgin from Canada, Jan. 9. The opinions of archdeacon Denison are pronounced by a commission of inquiry to be contrary to the doctrine of the church of England, 10. Lord Dunkellin, taken prisoner in the Crimea, is released by order of the czar. Meeting at Leeds. Mr. Cobden and his constituents differ on the policy of the war, 17. Resignation of lord John Russell, 23. The Commons, by 305 to 148, adopt Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, 29. The earl of Aberdeen and his colleagues resign, Feb. 1. Speeches of the earl of Cardigan and Sir Chas. Napier at the Mansion House dinner, 6. Sir De Lacy Evans receives in his place the thanks of the Commons for his services, 2. Lord Palmerston forms a ministry, 7. Lord John Russell proceeds to attend the conference of Vienna, 16. Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, withdraw from the new ministry, 22. Mr. Roebuck's committee appointed, 23. Sir F. Cornewall Lewis, chancellor of the Exchequer, 26. First meeting of the Sebastopol committee, March 5. Sir R. Peel takes office as a junior lord of the admiralty, 9. The earl of Carlisle viceroy of Ireland, 13. The Commons, by 155 to 76, give Sir Wm. Clay leave to bring in a bill for the Abolition of Church Rates, 29. The Baltic fleet under admiral Dundas sails from Portsmouth, April 4. Visit of the French emperor and empress to queen Victoria, 16—21. Lord R. Grosvenor's bill to prevent Sunday Trading, 17. Cambridge University Reform Bill passed through committee by the Lords, 24. Return of lord John Russell; having been re-elected as colonial secretary, he takes his seat and states the proceedings of the Vienna conference, 30; second reading of the Sunday Bill, May 3; the Commons, by 217 to 189, read the Church Rates Abolition Bill the second time, 16. Public distribution of the Crimean medals by the Queen in St. James's park, 18. Petropaulowski abandoned by the Russians, and the works destroyed by the allied armament. A flag of truce attacked by the Russians at Hango, in Finland, June 5. Cambridge University Reform Bill passed by the Lords, 14. Report of the Sebastopol committee brought up by Mr. Roebuck, 18; committee of inquiry into capt. M'Clure's discoveries in the Arctic Sea, 29; popular excitement against the Sunday Bill manifested in Hyde park, 24; the Bill withdrawn, July 2. Visit of the king of Belgium to the Queen, 3. Resignation of lord John Russell, 13; the

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1855 *continued.*	Commons, by 299 to 182, negative Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the late government, 19; Sir Wm. Molesworth colonial secretary, 20; the Commons vote £10,000 to capt. M'Clure and the crew of the "Investigator," for the discovery of the N. W. Passage, and a monument to Sir John Franklin, 31. Viscount Canning appointed governor-general of India. Bombardment of Sweaborg, Aug. 9. Parliament prorogued, 14. Visit of the Queen and prince Albert to the emperor and empress at Paris, 19–27; the Queen goes to Balmoral, Sept. 6; receives there by electric telegraph the news of the fall of Sebastopol, 10; is visited by prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia. Reception of the British embassy at Ava, 17. Death of Sir Wm. Molesworth, 22, æt. 45; Mr. Labouchere colonial secretary. Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Sweden, Nov. 20. Arrival of Sir Colin Campbell from the Crimea. Testimonial to Miss Nightingale, 29. Visit of the king of Sardinia to queen Victoria, 30—Dec. 6. Meeting to raise a memorial of Joseph Hume, 13. Attempts to assassinate the French emperor, by Pianori, April 28, who suffers death; and by Bellemare, Sep. 8, who is confined as a lunatic. Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15; closed, Nov. 15. The king of Sardinia visits Paris, Nov. 22. Gen. Canrobert declines the baton of a field-marshal; is appointed ambassador to Stockholm. Duplicity of Russia in the negotiations at Vienna, Jan. 8; Prussia excluded from participation in them. Sardinia joins the alliance against Russia, 10. Improved condition of the army in the Crimea, 27; gen. Simpson sent there, Feb. 7. Repulse of the Russians at Eupatoria, 17. Death of the emperor Nicholas, March 2, æt. 59; his son Alexander adheres to his father's policy. Renewed bombardment of Sebastopol, April 9. The wire of the submarine telegraph laid down in the Black Sea to Balaklava, 13. The conference at Vienna broken up, 21. Arrival of the Sardinian army under gen. Della Marmora in the Crimea, May 8. Gen. Pellissier takes the command of the French army, 16. The allied armaments reduce Kertch, enter the sea of Azof, and destroy the Russian shipping and magazines in its harbours, 24. Taganrog taken, June 3. The besiegers drive out the Russians and establish themselves in the Mamelon and the Quarries; are repulsed in their assault on the Malakhof and Redan, 18. Death of lord Raglan, 28, æt. 67. General Simpson takes the command. Anapa abandoned by the Russians; the allies take Petrovski, July 16; battle of the Tchernaya; defeat of the Russians, Aug. 16. Omar Pasha invested with the G. C. of the Bath, 11. Culinary reform of M. Soyer in the camp before Sebastopol, 27. Storming of the Malakhof by the French and Sardinians; gallant but unsuccessful attack of the British on the Redan, Sep. 8; fall of Sebastopol, 10. Fanagoria surrenders to the allies, 24. Defeat of the Russians by the garrison of Kars, 29. Kinburn taken, Oct. 16. Fortifications of Oczakof destroyed, 18. Demolition of the docks, arsenals, and forts of Sebastopol commenced. Immense stores divided among the allied armies, Nov. 4. Sir James Simpson resigns, and Sir Wm. Codrington is appointed to the command of the British army, 11. Death of adm. Bruat on his return voyage to France. Surrender of Kars by the Turks to the Russian Asiatic army, 28. Count Valentine Esterhazy, deputed by the Austrian court to St. Petersburg, opens negotiations with count Nesselrode, Dec. 28. The basis of a new constitution for Spain laid before the Cortes, Jan. 13. Death of Don Carlos at Triest, March 10, æt. 67. Intolerable tyranny of the government of Naples. The cholera rages in Florence. The king of Hanover, by order of the Federal Diet, annuls the liberal institutions of his dominions, May 20. The U. S. resist the payment of the Stade dues in the Elbe, July 11. Death of the duke of Somerset, æt. 81, of the duke of Manchester, æt. 56, of the earl of Leitrim, æt. 87, of viscount Ponsonby, æt. 35, of earl Stanhope, æt. 74, of the earl of Sefton, æt. 59, of viscount Strangford, æt. 75, of lord Kenyon, æt. 78, of lord De Mauley, æt. 68, of lord Truro, æt. 73, of lord Wharncliffe, æt. 55, of lord Robertson, of the Court of Session, æt. 60, of baron Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort, æt. 78, of count Takeli, of the baron de Bode, of Sir Geo. Larpent, æt. 67, of Sir Henry de la Beche, æt. 59, of Sir Henry Bishop, æt. 68, of Sir Francis Head, æt. 74, of Sir R. H. Inglis, æt. 70, of Sir Geo. Rose, of Sir W. Edw. Parry, æt. 65, of the Right Hon. Sir H. Ellis, K.C.B., of Sir Robt. Adair, æt. 93, of gen. H. W. Adams, &c.

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gen. Huskisson, æt. 82, of archdeacon Hare, of Joseph Hume, æt. 78, of G. B. Greenough, æt. 77, of adm. Curry, æt. 83, of Dr. Gaisford, æt. 75, of gen. Dubreton, æt. 88, of gen. Pépe, of gen. Torrens, æt. 46, of Feargus O'Connor, of gen. Sir Geo. Thos. Napier, æt. 72, of gen. Montevecchio, of lieut.-col. Graham, æt. 46, of Samuel Rogers, æt. 93, of Col. Sibthorp, æt. 73, of Mary Russell Mitford, æt. 69, of prof. Karl Fried. Gauss, æt. 78, of Von Meyer, of Mde. Lavalette, of Robert Lindley, the violincellist, æt. 83, of J. S. Buckingham, æt. 69, of Phil. Pusey, æt. 57, of W. B. Cooke, the engraver, æt. 77, of Dr. Gilly, æt. 66, of Francis Majendie, æt. 72, and of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, æt. 48. The British Association meets at Glasgow, Sept. 12. Exhibition at Calcutta, Jan. 25. Mr. Layard, lord rector of Aberdeen, April 5. Dr. Barth arrives at Marseilles from his travels in Africa, Sept. 8. Statue of Sir R. Peel in Cheapside, July 21; at Birmingham, Aug. 27. The cattle-market in Smithfield closed, June 11; opened in Copenhagen-fields, 13. Ald. Salomons, the first Jew who serves the office of lord mayor. Astronomical discoveries: "Circe," by M. Chacornac, at Paris, April 6; "Leucothea," April 19, and "Fides," Oct. 5, by M. Luther, at Basle; and "Atalanta," by M. Goldschmidt, at Paris, Oct. 5.

1856 New Year's Gift from the French emperor to queen Victoria. The title of baron Wensleydale given to Sir Jas. Parke for life, Jan. 10. Parliament opened, 31; the Lords, by 138 to 105, agree to lord Lyndhurst's motion against life peerages, Feb. 7. Dispute between Great Britain and the U. S. on the construction of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, and alleged violations of the Neutrality Laws. Council of war held in Paris, Jan. 11. The terms proposed by count Esterhazy are unconditionally accepted by count Nesselrode. Paris fixed upon for the seat of congress, 16; the earl of Clarendon arrives there on the part of Great Britain, Feb. 16; count Brunow attends for Russia; the conferences opened and an armistice agreed upon, 25. The Russian works at Sebastopol completely destroyed. Preliminaries of peace signed, March 30. The Definitive Treaty, between Russia, on the one part, and England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, on the other, with Austria and Prussia as concurrent parties, signed and ratified at Paris on *Sunday*, April 27, proclaimed at London, 29. Count Buol concludes a separate Treaty with Lord Clarendon and M. de Bourqueney, by which England, France, and Austria guarantee the integrity of the Turkish empire, April 15. Grand Naval Review at Spithead, 23. Mr. Crampton, ambassador from Great Britain to the U. S., receives his passports by order of the President, May 27. Birth of prince Napoleon, son of the French emperor, March 16. Gen. Williams created a baronet, with a pension of £1000 a year, for his gallant defence of Kars against the Russians, May 8. Amnesty granted to Frost, Smith O'Brien, and other political offenders, except such as had escaped from their place of exile, May 9. Angry correspondence of the Court of Austria with the pope on heretical books. The archbishop of Vienna forbids the Town Council to erect a monument to Mozart. The Sultan places Christians in Turkey on an equality with Mahometans, Jan. 26. Death of marquis Townshend, æt. 77, of the earl of Caithness, æt. 65, of the earl of Ailesbury, æt. 83, of lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, æt. 50, of Henry Goulburn, æt. 72, of col. Wm. Maine, æt. 37, of count Valerian Krassinski, of prince Paskiewitch, æt. 74, of John Baillie Fraser, æt. 72, of Sir Henry Pottinger, æt. 67, and of Sir W. Hamilton of Edinburgh, æt. 66. The astronomer Chacornac discovers "Leda," Jan. 12; and another, the 39th Asteroid, Feb. 8. Covent Garden Theatre burnt, March 5. Sale of the Library, valuable paintings and other Works of Art, collected by the late Samuel Rogers, April 28—May 18. W. Palmer hanged at Stafford for poisoning J. P. Cooke by Strychnine, June 14.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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17 B.C. 930, *for* Ashurakbal *read* Ashurakhbal.
18 „ 870, *for* Shamas Adur *read* Shamas Adar.
24 „ 721, *for* Hezkiah *read* Hezekiah.
28 „ 634, *for* Nebuchodonosor *read* Nabuchodonosor.
53 „ 359, *for* Solon dies *read* Solon leaves Athens.
30 „ 496, *for* Helenicus *read* Hellanicus.
62 „ 381, *for* commander, the Lacedæmonian, *read* the Lacedæmonian commander.
73 „ 336, *for* Papirus *read* Papirius.
77 „ 327, *for* besige *read* besiege.
79 „ 315, *for* Anincerris *read* Annicerris.
90 „ 569, *for* A.U.C. 42 *read* 485.
110 „ 172, insert 8 for the year of Persens.
114 „ 155, insert 2 for the year of the 156th Olympiad.
119 „ 142, *for* Celtiberii *read* Celtiberi.
122 „ 116, insert 2 for the year of Ptolemy Soter II.
143 „ 22, *for* Octavius *read* Octavia.
147 „ 1, see Mr. Clinton's suggestion, F. H. III., Additions and Corrections, for omitting *Periegetes* after Dionysius.
150 A.D. 32. in Consuls, *read* Camillus *for* Camillus.
152 „ in head line, *read* A.D. *for* B.C.
154 „ in transferred line, *for* XVIII. *read* XIX., and at A.D. 50, after Vonones II., erase Arsaces XIX.
157 „ 67, *for* Sotapatra *read* Jotapata.
159 „ 84, *for* Galcacus *read* Galgacus.
165 „ 117, *for* quickly *read* quietly.
181 „ 257, *for* Sextus *read* Sixtus.
189 „ 297, *for* Salmacius *read* Salmasius.
194 „ 340, in Consuls, *for* Velerius *read* Valerius.
201 „ 362, *for* Galens *read* Galen.
206 „ in transferred line, *for* Sapor II. *read* Sapor III.
208 „ 401, in Consuls, *for* Franitta *read* Fravitta.
214 „ 430, in Consulship of Theodosius, *for* XII. *read* XIII.
216 „ 429, *for* Antisiodorus *read* Autisiodorus.
215 and 217, A.D. 448, *for* Richiarius *read* Rechiarius.
227 A.D. 506; p. 228, A.D. 515, 516, *for* Gundabald *read* Gundibald.
233 „ Head line, *for* 551 to 530 *read* 530 to 551.
235 „ 552, *for* Angila *read* Agila.
257 „ 682, *after* Hosein *add* Yezid's lieutenant.
299 „ 884, insert 6 for the year of Boso.
312 „ 957, *for* Edred *read* Edwy.
316 „ 975, *for* brother *read* son.
328 „ 1044, *for* Benedict IV. *read* Benedict IX.
332 „ 1056, *for* Stratiocus *read* Stratioticus.
364 „ 1189, *for* Arre *read* Acre.
„ „ 1191, *for* Falcundus *read* Falcandus.
381 „ 1243, *for* Eazio *read* Enzio.

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397 A.D. 1290, *for* Manorila *read* Manorial.
404 „ 1302, *for* Courtnay *read* Courtray.
413 „ 1326, *for* A.D. 132 *read* 1326.
418 „ 1341, transfer the death of Benedict XII. to 1342.
433 „ 1370, *for* Bach *read* Buch.
447 „ 1405, year of Ladislas of Naples, *for* 11 *read* 21.
448 „ 1399, *for* Ravenspar *read* Ravenspur.
„ „ 1402, *for* Glon *read* Glan.
449 „ 1403, *for* Shrewsdury *read* Shrewsbury.
465 „ 1438, *for* Visen *read* Viseu.
476 „ 1458, *for* Lancashire *read* Lancaster.
„ „ „ *for* Pocock *read* Pecock.
489 „ 1484, *for* his brother Abu Abdallah *read* nephew.
500 „ 1504, *for* Borgio *read* Borgia.
505 „ 1514, *for* Dunne *read* Hunne.
506 „ 1519, year of Henry I. of Brunswick, *for* 4 *read* 42.
508 „ 1317, *for* Tatzel *read* Tetzel.
511 „ 1523, year of Henry VIII., *for* 1 *read* 15, and in 1526 insert 18.
517 „ 1533, *for* Magaret *read* Margaret.
524 „ 1543, *for* protector *read* prorector.
529 „ 1552, *for* Frances *read* Francis.
„ „ 1553, *for* Thomas Grey *read* Henry Grey.
532 „ 1555, *for* John Kno *read* John Knox.
537 „ 1566, *for* A.D. 568 *read* 1566.
541 „ 1571, *for* Novonha *read* Noronha.
547 „ 1584, Regnal year of Elizabeth, *for* Nov. 7 *read* Nov. 17.
549 „ 1591, in this and some subsequent years the English admiral is called (after Hume) lord Thomas Howard; his name was Charles.
568 „ 1624, *for* lord Howard *read* earl of Nottingham.
600 „ 1675, *for* Giles *read* Gilbert.
608 „ 1686, *for* Selby *read* Sedley.
610 „ 1690, Cork taken, *for* Sept. 21 *read* Sept. 28.
630 „ 1719, year of Achmed III., *for* 1 *read* 17.
642 „ 1735, *for see* 1709 *read* 1719.
648 „ 1745, *for* Sir John Hope *read* Cope.
656 „ 1757, *for* Dowlat *read* Dowlah.
669 „ 1773, transfer the birth of Mrs. Opie to 1769.
680 „ 1785, *for* Hannah Gurney *read* Elizabeth.
693 „ 1795, *for* Sept. 31 *read* Sept. 23.
701 „ 1805, *for* Pearce *read* Pierce.
730 „ 1819, *for* present *read* late queen of Portugal.

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